

## **I. Problem Definition**

Violence against women in the United States is a national crisis. The statistics associated with these crimes are alarming. Women are six times more likely to be victims of violence than men.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, it is important to examine the prevalence of violent crime in the country, region, state, and county in order to fully understand the scope of violence plaguing women in the city of Anderson.

### **The United States: Violent Crime**

The data in this section was collected from Crime in the United States data files for the respective years as listed. The United States collects its crime information primarily through the Uniform Crime Reports Program. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Program examines data in increments of 2, 5 and 10 years to formulate trend information.

#### **Violent crime 2004 - 2007**

##### **Violent Crime 2007**

Violent crimes are defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

An estimated 1,408,337 violent crimes occurred nationwide in 2007 which was an estimated 466.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. When data for 2006 and 2007 were compared, the estimated volume of violent crime decreased 0.7 percent.

Aggravated assault accounted for the majority of the violent crimes, 60.8 percent. Robbery accounted for 31.6 percent and forcible rape accounted for 6.4 percent. Murder, the least reported violent crime to law enforcement, made up 1.2 percent of the violent crimes in 2007.

In 2007, firearms were used in 68.0 percent of the Nation's murders, in 42.8 percent of the robbery offenses and in 21.4 percent of the aggravated assaults reported. (Weapon data are not collected for forcible rape offenses.)

##### **Violent Crime 2006**

An estimated 1,417,745 violent crimes occurred nationwide in 2006 which was an estimated 473.5 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. When data for 2006 to 2005 were compared, the estimated volume of violent crime increased 1.9 percent. The 5-year trend (2006 compared with 2002) indicated that violent crime decreased 0.4 percent. For the 10-year trend (2006 compared with 1997) violent crime fell 13.3 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> *Interpersonal Violence Against Women Throughout the Life Span*, The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Aggravated assault accounted for the majority of violent crimes, 60.7 percent. Robbery accounted for 31.6 percent and forcible rape accounted for 6.5 percent. Murder, the least committed violent offense, made up 1.2 percent of violent crimes in 2006.

In 2006, firearms were used in 67.9 percent of the Nation's murders, in 42.2 percent of the robbery offenses, and in 21.9 percent of the aggravated assaults. (Weapon data are not collected for forcible rape offenses.)

#### Violent Crime 2005

An estimated 1,390,695 violent crimes occurred nationwide in 2005 which was an estimated 469.2 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. From 2004 to 2005, the estimated volume of violent crime increased 2.3 percent. The 5-year trend indicated that violent crime decreased 3.4 percent. For the 10-year trend (1996 compared with 2005) violent crime declined 17.6 percent.

Aggravated assault accounted for 62.1 percent, robbery accounted for 30.0 percent, forcible rape accounted for 6.8 percent, and murder accounted for 1.2 percent of the violent crimes in 2005.

#### Violent Crime 2004

In 2004, there were an estimated 1,367,009 violent crimes nationwide. The occurrence of violent crime throughout the Nation in 2004 was estimated at a rate of 465.5 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants, continuing a 13-year decline. From 2003 to 2004, the estimated volume of violent crime in the United States fell by 1.2 percent. The 5- and 10-year trend data showed that the estimated number violent crimes decreased 4.1 percent compared with the 2000 figure and 24.0 percent compared with 1995 data.

Of the violent crimes in 2004, aggravated assaults comprised 62.5 percent; robbery, 29.4 percent; forcible rape, 6.9 percent; and murder, 1.2 percent.

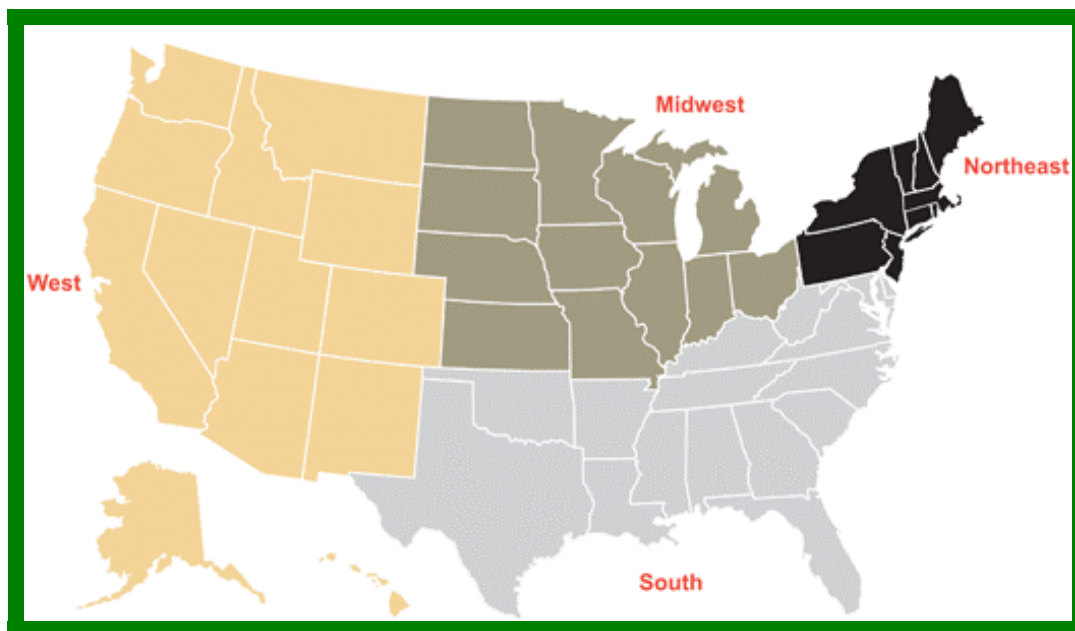
A look at the volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2003 and 2004 data, the estimated number of robberies decreased 3.1 percent, of murders 2.4 percent, and of aggravated assaults 0.5 percent. The only violent crime to show any increase from 2003 to 2004 was forcible rape at 0.8 percent.

In terms of the rate of offenses for each of the four violent crimes, aggravated assault had the highest rate, estimated at 291.1 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. There were an estimated 136.7 robberies, 32.2 forcible rapes, and 5.5 murders for each 100,000 resident population in 2004.

### **Regional Data**

The Uniform Crime Report Program groups the states into four regions: the Northeast, the Midwest, the South and the West. The population distribution of the regions is determined and the estimated volume and rate of violent crime by region is calculated.

For at least the last four years the southern region of the United States has contributed disproportionately to the violent and property crime reports in the United States. The following map of the United States depicts the regional breakdown.<sup>2</sup>



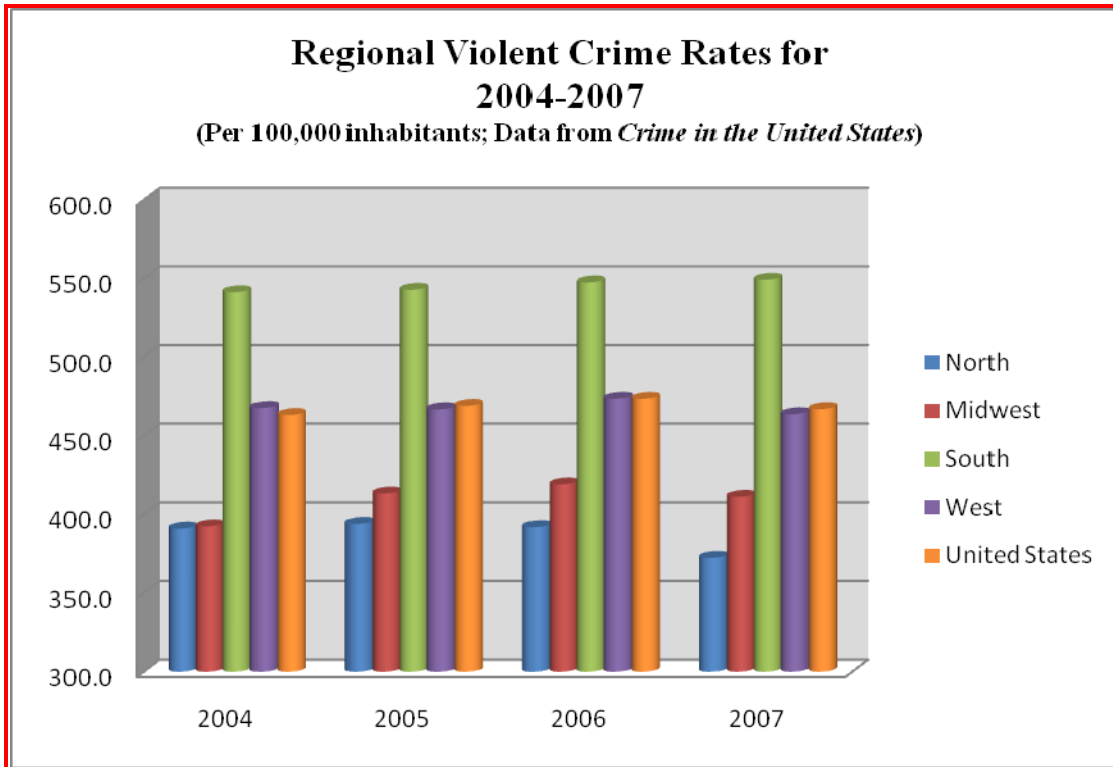
The violent crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants for the entire country were 466.9, 473.5, 469.0 and 463.2 for calendar years 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively. Of the four regions in the United States, the Southern Region consistently has the highest rate of violent crime. The Northeast Region consistently has the lowest rate of violent crime. The Southern Region has also had the highest rate of property crime since at least 2004. The following table depicts the violent and property crime rates for the last four calendar years for which data is available.<sup>3</sup>

<b>Region</b>	<b>2007 Violent</b>	<b>2006 Violent</b>	<b>2005 Violent</b>	<b>2004 Violent</b>
United States	466.9	473.5	469.0	463.2
Northeast	372.4	391.9	394.0	391.0
Midwest	411.2	419.1	413.3	392.4
<b>South</b>	<b>549.2</b>	<b>547.5</b>	<b>542.8</b>	<b>541.3</b>
West	463.7	473.5	466.8	467.6

The following chart is based upon the violent crime rate for 2004 - 2007, year-over-year, and region-over-region. As depicted, the overall violent and property crime rates for the nation as a whole decreased, though there are some variations within regions. For instance, the southern region experienced an increase in the violent crime rate throughout the period whereas the northeast and west had at least two decreases. Furthermore, although the national property crime rates decreased yearly from 2004 – 2007, the Midwest saw an increase in property crime in 2006 and the South saw an increase in 2007. All of the other regions had yearly decreases.

<sup>2</sup> Map taken from *Crime in the United States 2006*.

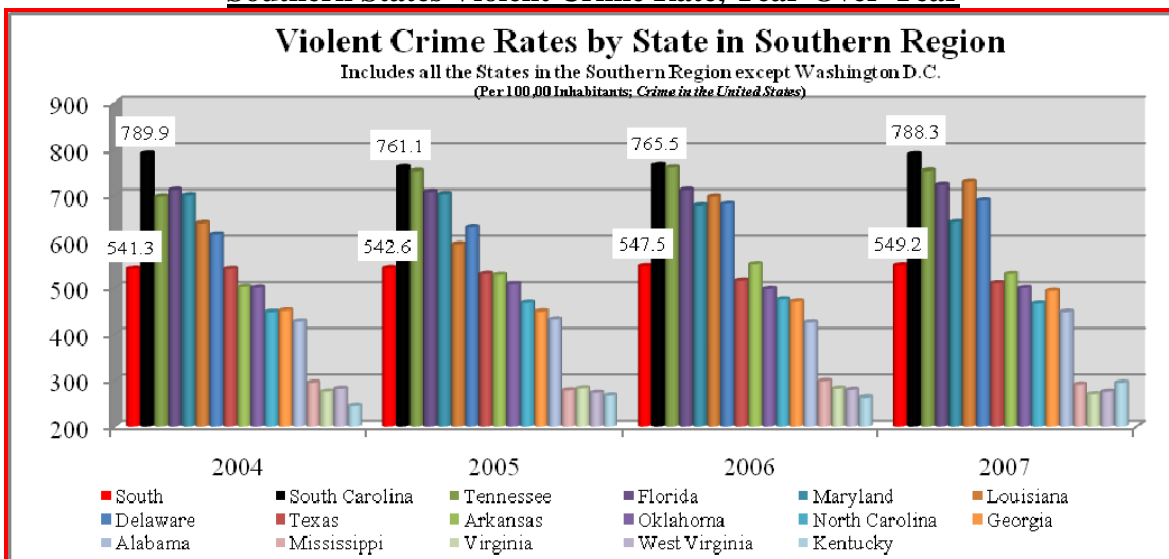
<sup>3</sup> *Crime in the United States 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007*. Table 4 each year.



## South Carolina

Of all of the states in the southern region, with the exception of the District of Columbia, South Carolina had the highest rate of violent crime each year of the four-year period ending in 2007. That statement also proves true for property crime during the same period.

### Southern States Violent Crime Rate, Year-Over-Year



## Anderson City and the Anderson County Metropolitan Statistical Area

The City of Anderson is a moderately sized semi-urban city located in Anderson County, South Carolina. The city is completely surrounded by Anderson County. **Anderson County is its own Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).** The Anderson, South Carolina MSA has a population of 181,370.<sup>4</sup> The City of Anderson is the county seat and has the largest population (26,326<sup>5</sup>) of any municipality in Anderson County as well as the highest concentration of people per square mile (1,755 per sq. mile<sup>6</sup>) in the Anderson County MSA. The Anderson County MSA is directly next door to the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC MSA which includes the counties of Greenville, Laurens and Pickens.

Nearby to the City of Anderson is Hart County in Georgia and Oconee County in Northwest South Carolina. The City of Anderson is the closest “large” city to people living in the entire northeast corner of Georgia as well as the Northwest “Golden Corner” of South Carolina. Many of the cities and counties located in the Golden Corner of South Carolina and N/E Georgia are rural areas and many of the residents from those regions come to the City of Anderson for needs and necessities that are unavailable in their home areas.

Violent crimes in the City of Anderson have always been high. Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. These crimes may sometimes be referred to as “*Target Violent Crimes*” in this paper. The following section will explain the breakdown of major UCR crimes, associated Calls-for-Service (CFS) and criminal charges levied as a result of those types crimes in the City of Anderson since Fiscal year 2005.

### Crime in the City of Anderson is Disproportionate to Remainder of MSA

The City of Anderson has a crime rate that is significantly higher than the rates for the nation, region, state and surrounding MSA. In addition, the City of Anderson contributes disproportionately to the Anderson County MSA violent and property crime rates. The violent crime rate for the Anderson MSA during the same period was higher than the national and regional rate but lower than the state rate. But the violent crime rate for the City of Anderson was significantly higher than the national, regional, state and county measurements.

For the section that follows the averages, ranges, standard deviations, upper limits and lower limits referred to in the section that tabulates the crimes for the City of Anderson is referring to the spread of numbers for the City of Anderson only. The figures described as “*normal*” and “*+/- one standard deviation*” in that section refer to only those figures applicable to the City of Anderson which may or may not be “*normal*” when compared to the national figures and/or numbers from other areas. Therefore, for the purpose of this paper, the reader is asked to keep in mind that the term *normal* is relative and based upon the average of the affiliated mathematical measurements for the City of Anderson. Those numerical and mathematical measurements, though referred to as *normal* or *within the normal range* (+/- 1 standard deviation), may in fact be abnormal when compared to measurements from other areas, even though they are *normal* for us.

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<sup>4</sup> Crime in the United States, 2007. Table 6. Published by the U.S.D.O.J., F.B.I., C.J.I.S. Division

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Based upon 15.0 square miles.

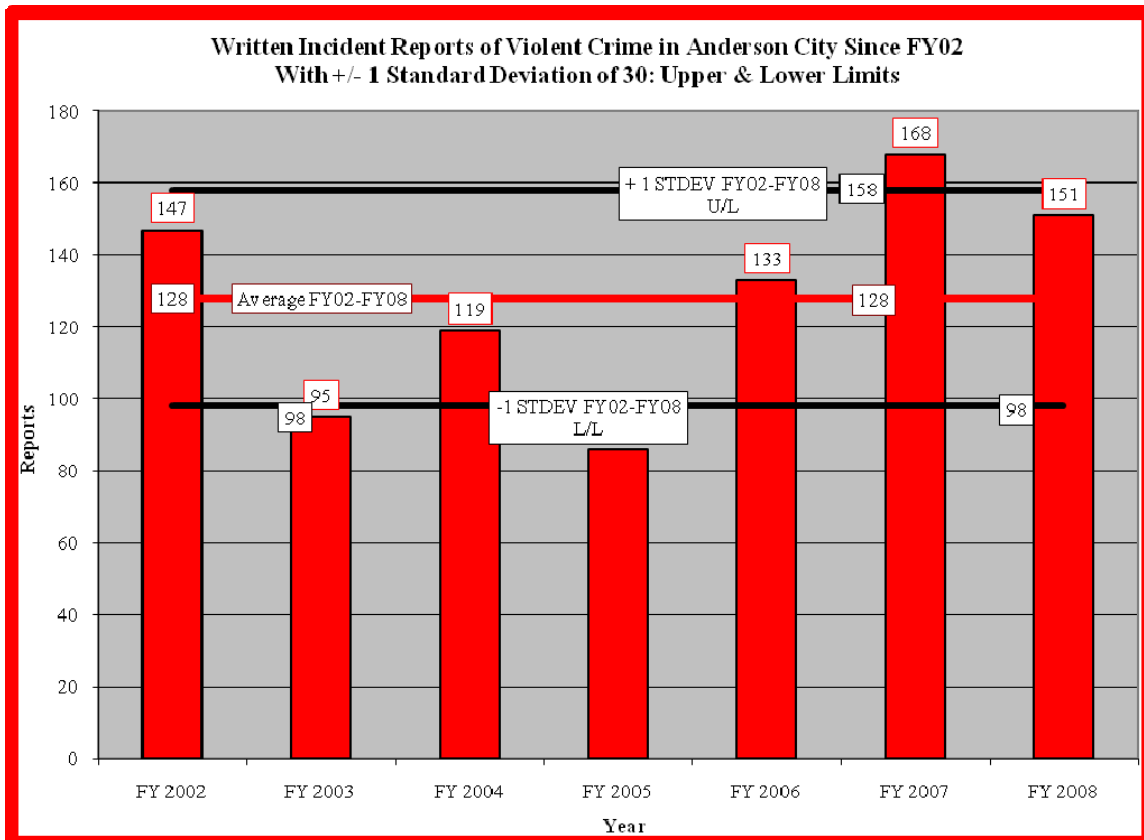
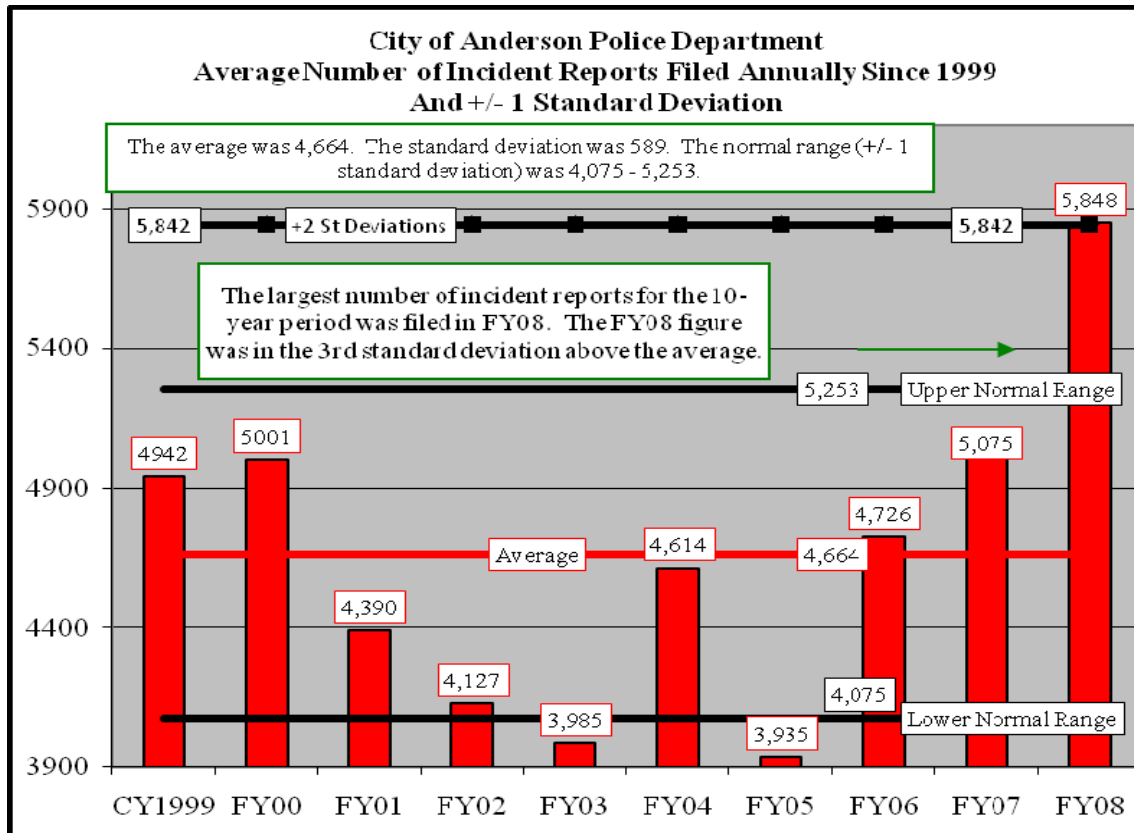
The following table lists the major categories of violent and property crimes as recorded on Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs) in the City of Anderson for the last 18 years.

<b>MAJOR VIOLENT CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS</b>									
<u>INDEX</u>									
<u>CRIMES</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Murder	3	9	9	6	5	4	5	2	3
Rape	26	31	15	13	22	14	7	10	4
Robbery	58	91	134	163	123	115	97	95	74
Aggravated									
Assault	<u>330</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>209</u>
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>290</b>
<u>INDEX</u>									
<u>CRIMES</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>
Murder	2	3	3	1	1	2	0	5	2
Rape	12	9	14	6	13	11	23	17	12
Robbery	61	68	48	43	42	29	34	39	58
Aggravated									
Assault	<u>170</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>79</u>
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>151</b>

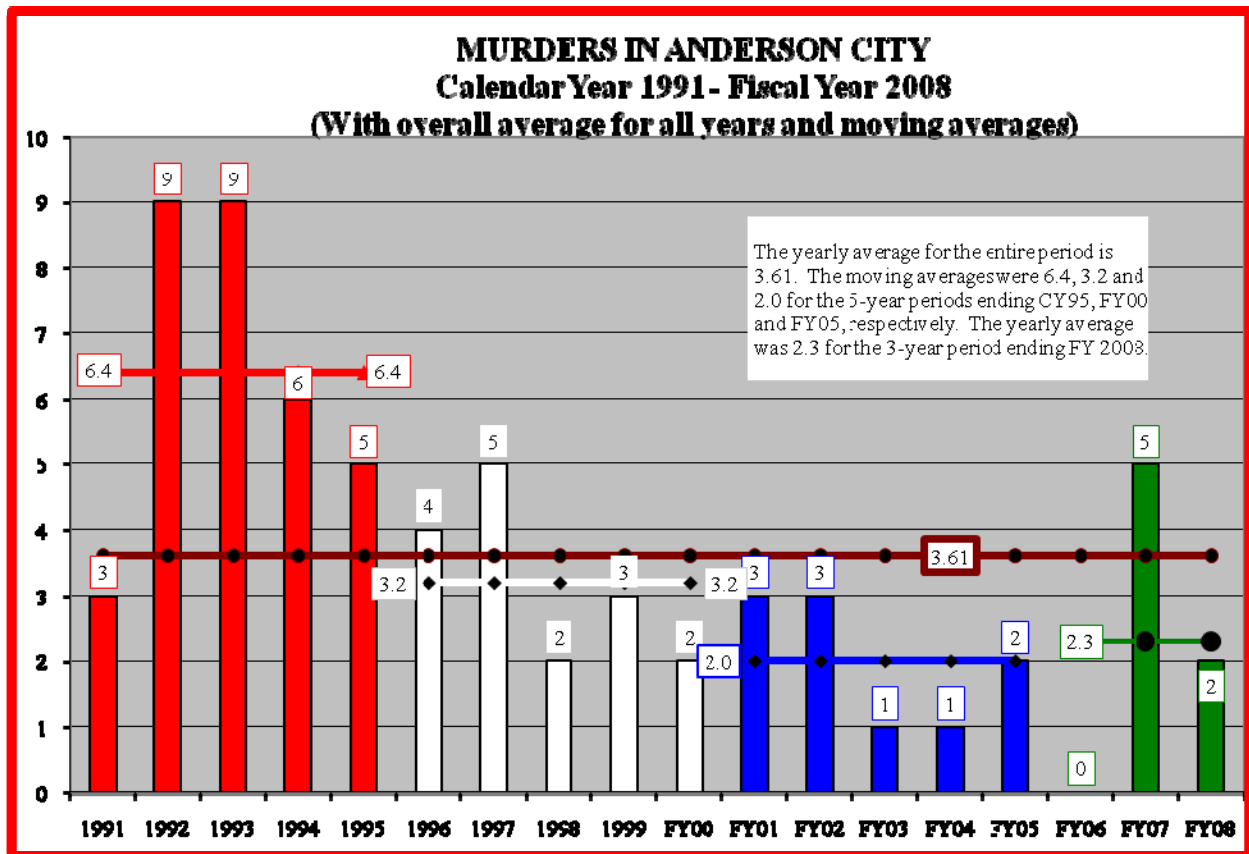
The average number of UCRs (incident reports) per year for the period of 1999 – fiscal year 2008 was 4,665 with a standard deviation of 589. The number of incident reports was up in fiscal years 2007 and 2008. In fiscal year 2007 there was a year-over-year increase of about 7%. The year-over-year increase for fiscal year 2008 was about 13%. The FY08 figure of 5,848 was above the top end of the normal range (+/- one standard deviation) for the period of 1999 – 2008.

Since 2002, reports of violent crime have averaged 128 per year with a normal range (+/- 1 standard deviation) of 98 - 158. Although FY05 was slightly below average, FY06 increased to a point slightly above the average and FY07 exceeded the range of an entire normal standard deviation. FY08 was well above the average but did not exceed the range of the upper limit of the standard deviation.

City of Anderson Police Department Violent Crimes against Women Investigator 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Grant Proposal Problem Definition



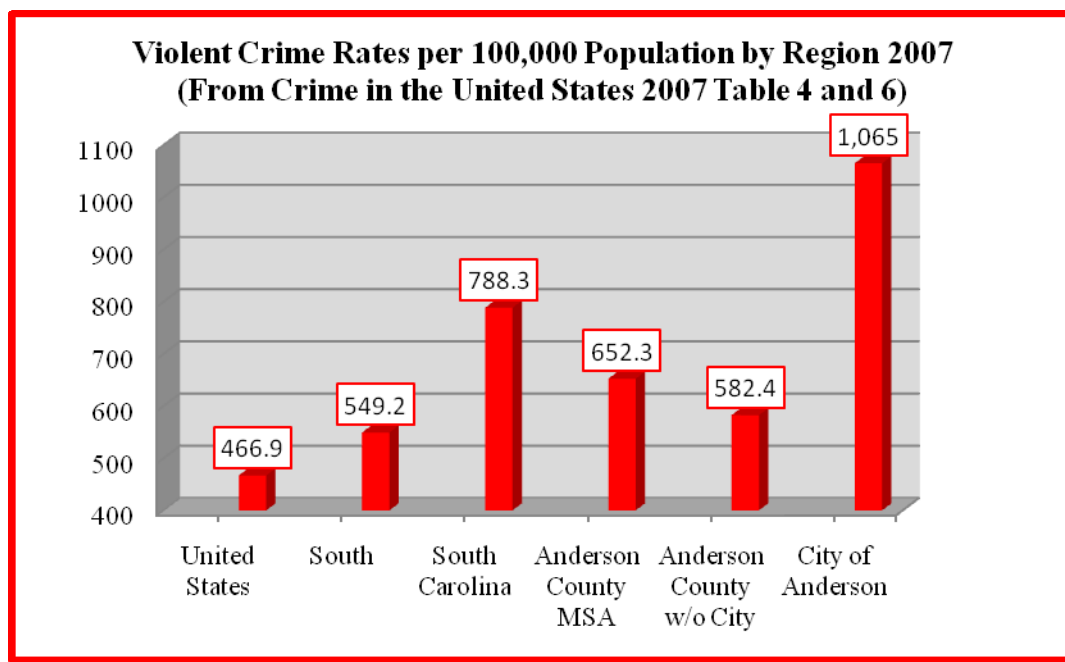
Over time, since 1991, the change in the murder rate for the City of Anderson has (generally) fluctuated in a manner consistent with that of the overall violent crime rate. As of Fiscal Year 2008, the murder rate for the City of Anderson had decreased substantially since it peaked at nine per year in 1992 and 1993. The next chart graphically depicts the yearly number of murders in Anderson City for the 18-year period ending with FY08 and the overall average. Note that FY07 had five murders. That was 2.5 times the “rolling average” amount for the years 2001-2005, fifty-six percent more than the five-year rolling average for Fiscal Years 1996 – 2000 and 34% more than the entire 18-year average. Fiscal Year 2007’s five murders were the most murders that the city had experienced in ten years (since 1997).



In an effort to determine how the City of Anderson measures as compared to the Anderson County MSA, the state of South Carolina, the Southern Region and the nation as a whole, the FBI’s official data for the periods 2004 – 2007 as presented earlier in this paper was reviewed and the 2007 data was detailed and charted in an effort to depict the tabulations and present a “snapshot” of the benchmark comparison between Anderson City and the other areas. The 2004 – 2007 data is as follows:

City of Anderson Police Department Violent Crimes against Women Investigator 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Grant Proposal Problem Definition

Violent Crime Rates 2007 per 100,000 Population as per <i>Crime in the United States 2007</i>			
<u>Region</u>	<u>Crime Rates per 100,000 inhabitants</u>		
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Data Source</u>
United States	466.9	301,621,157	(Table 4)
South	549.2	110,454,786	(Table 4)
South Carolina	788.3	4,407,709	(Table 4)
Anderson County MSA	652.3	181,370	(Table 6)
Anderson County w/o City	582.4	155,044	(Table 6 Extrapolated)
City of Anderson	1,064.6	26,326	(Table 6 Extrapolated)



Based upon the previous analyses, virtually all of the measurements and calculations of crime in Anderson City indicate that the violent and major property crime rates are increasing. That’s a bad note considering that the City of Anderson’s crime rate was already worse than all the areas around the city: the County of Anderson, the State of South Carolina, the Southern Region of the United States and the nation as a whole.

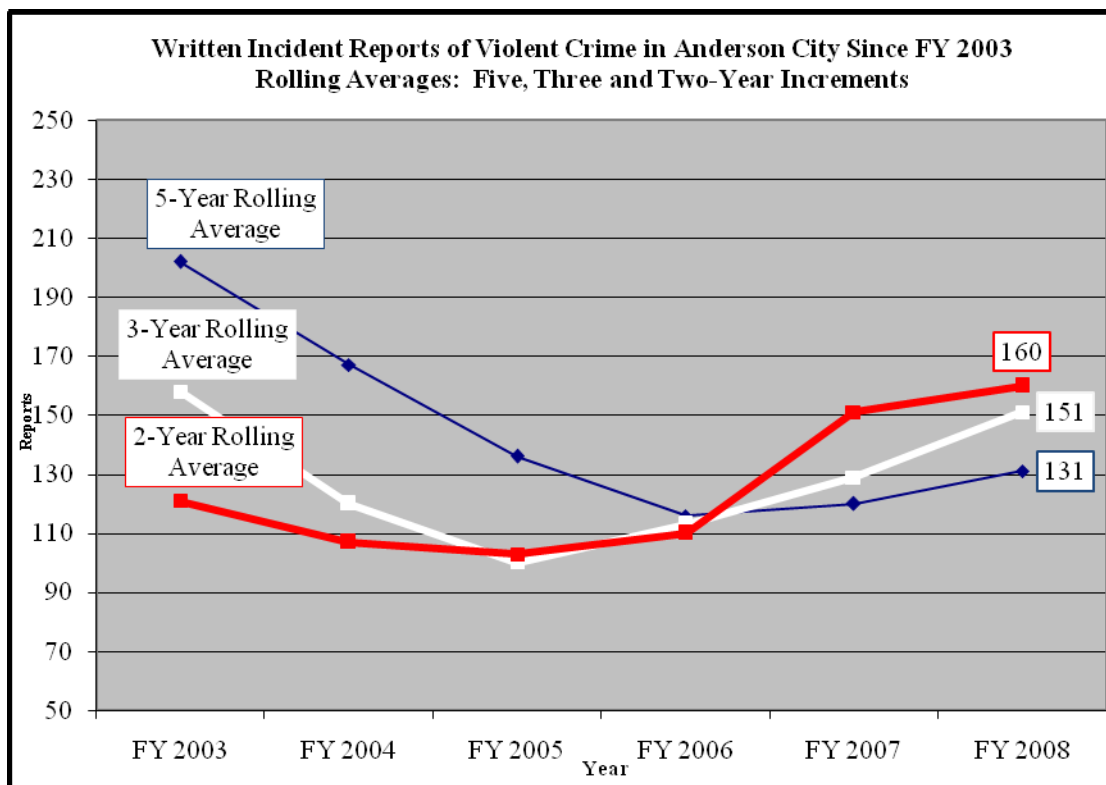
The City of Anderson Police Department has attempted to exhaust all avenues of quantitative measurement in determining the crime rate(s) for the periods under study. The final question we will attempt to answer in this paper is

*Are the measurements and calculations of the current crime rates for the most recent periods for which data is available simply a normal fluctuation around the mean of the statistical averages or is it the beginning of a permanent upward shift in the crime rate?*

To answer this question, the City of Anderson Police Department has performed one final number analysis – a rolling average – based upon three different data-sets of years.

## Recent Developments

The two, three and five-year rolling averages for the number of yearly reports (UCRs) have shown upturns as of late. Specifically, with respect to violent crime, the five year rolling average increased slightly in FY 2007 and FY 2008 while the two and three-year rolling averages increased in FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. The rolling averages for the number of property crime UCRs is similar: The five-year rolling average increased in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The three-year rolling average increased in FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. There was a slight decrease in the two-year rolling average for 2007; however there was an increase in 2008.



As indicated by the previous charts, in an effort to determine if the deviations and differences which were calculated were due to a normal spread of numbers or what may be the early stages of a permanent shift, the department has crunched the numbers a variety of ways. The different ways that the crime numbers were crunched for this paper have included:

1. straight numerical crime analysis with raw number reporting
2. listing actual counts of criminal reports
3. calculating across-the-board averages for various geographical areas
4. comparing the City of Anderson to other areas
5. calculating Anderson City's averages
6. calculating rolling averages for three different sets of years
7. running the standard deviations for Anderson City for the period under study
8. comparing the City of Anderson to surrounding areas

The overall result of the above-referenced statistical measurements as reported in this paper yielded outcomes that seem to indicate that **the City of Anderson is experiencing a permanent upward shift in its crime rate.** This conclusion is witnessed by the upward movement in the most recent numerical measurements combined with their associated long-term affect on our measurement(s) as depicted by the rolling averages. Overall, **there were no calculations which yielded results to support a conclusion that the recent fluctuation(s) in the data-sets were part of the “normal spread” of numbers about the mean.**

## **Violence against Women in the United States:**

Violence against women in America is a national crisis. The most prevalent violent crimes committed against adult females are domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes. Women who are victims of violent crimes experience long-term side effects from the abuse. The side effects can include but are not limited to a higher risk of serious health problems, such as, depression, panic attacks, migraines, chronic pain, arthritis, high blood pressure, gastrointestinal problems, and high risk behaviors which include tobacco and alcohol abuse and sexual risk taking.<sup>5</sup> The economic consequences for violence against women are considerable, in 2003 intimate partner violence alone costs exceeded \$5.8 billion dollars. The previous fact illustrates that in some way violence against women impacts every individual in the United States.

## **Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is a criminal act involving victims and offenders who are related to one another, and it includes intimidation, simple, aggravated, and sexual assault. Every hour 50 women in the United States are victimized by an intimate partner.<sup>7</sup> Resulting in more than three women murdered every day by an intimate partner.<sup>8</sup> More than three million women are physically abused by their husband or boyfriend every year.<sup>9</sup> Domestic violence is extremely challenging for law enforcement agencies due to family members trying to ignore what's happening, neighbors do not want to get involved, and the victim is usually helpless to understand the problem, let alone determine the solution to it. Instead of the difficulties being addressed before they can further develop, law enforcement agencies are usually left to handle each case only after someone is injured. At this point, the officers themselves are often at risk due to the volatile nature of the situation. Despite the stereotypes, domestic violence knows no racial, gender, age, religious, socioeconomic or sexual orientation boundaries.

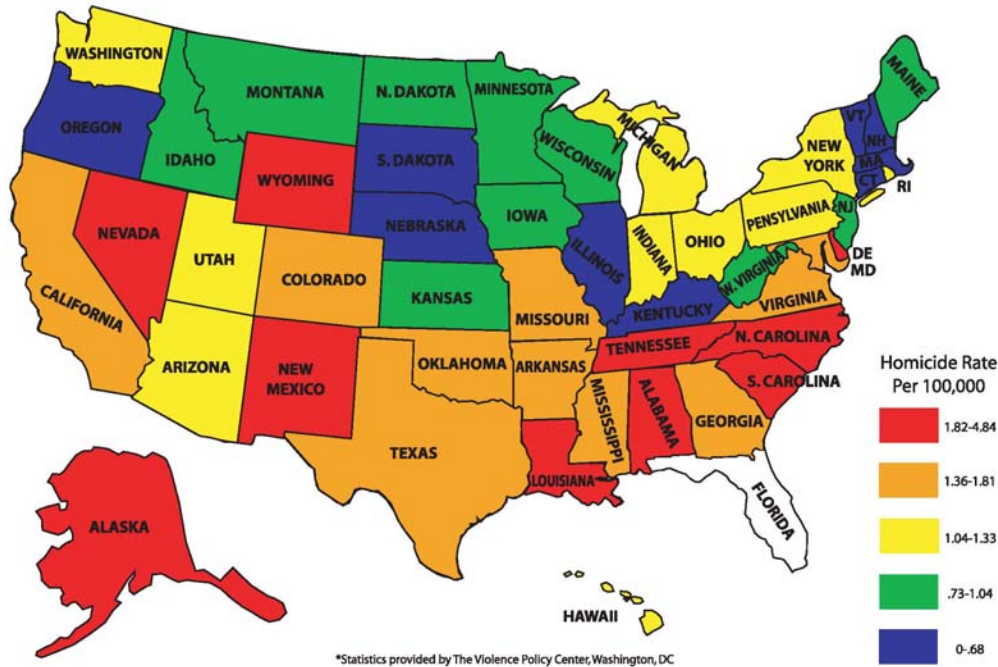
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<sup>7</sup> The National Center for Victims of Crime, Crime Clock

<sup>8</sup> Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Facts on Domestic Violence

<sup>9</sup> Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Facts on Domestic Violence

### Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Homicides Per Capita in the US in 2002\*



### Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault is a term used to describe any type of sexual activity committed by one person without the consent of the other. It involves the use of threats, force, or violence, or any other form of coercion or intimidation. Sexual contact with a person who is unable to give consent is also considered sexual assault. This includes, but is not limited to, a person who is asleep, under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or otherwise impaired. Sexual assault violates a person's feeling of trust and safety.<sup>10</sup> One in every six US women has experienced an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime. More than 300,000 women are forcibly raped and over 4 million are sexually assaulted every year in the United States.<sup>11</sup> Sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, resulting in 60% not being reported.<sup>12</sup> Only 6% of sexual assault offenders ever spend a day in jail, due to lack of incidents being reported, prosecution, and conviction issues.<sup>13</sup>

### Stalking

Stalking is defined as a repetitive pattern of unwanted, harassing or threatening behavior committed by one person against another. These acts include but are not limited to, telephone harassment, being followed, receiving unwanted gifts, and other similar forms of intrusive behavior.<sup>14</sup> Every minute three people become victims of stalking.<sup>15</sup> Seventy-eight percent of

<sup>10</sup> [www.sarsonline.org/defhelp\\_definitions.php](http://www.sarsonline.org/defhelp_definitions.php)

<sup>11</sup> Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Facts on Domestic Violence

<sup>12</sup> [www.rainn.org/print/288](http://www.rainn.org/print/288)

<sup>13</sup> [www.rainn.org/print/288](http://www.rainn.org/print/288)

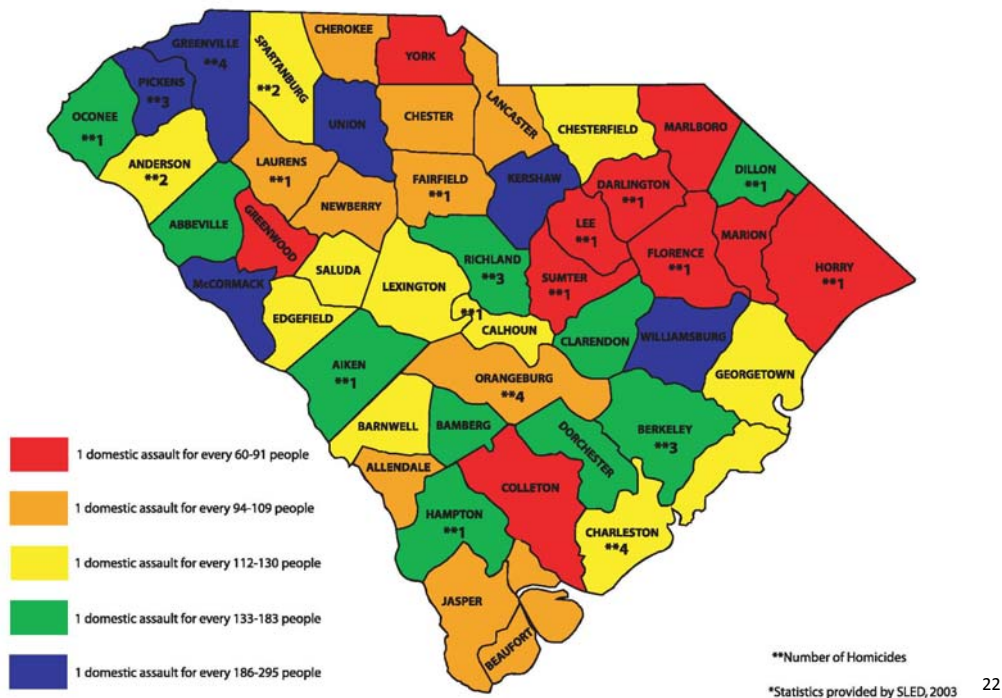
<sup>14</sup> Stalking Resource Center, Stalking Fact Sheet

stalking victims are women.<sup>16</sup> One out of every twelve women in the United States has been a victim of stalking.<sup>17</sup> Only 13% of female stalking cases that were reported to the police were prosecuted.<sup>18</sup>

### South Carolina: Violent Crimes against Women

The data for violent crimes against women is distressing and the numbers indicate that something must be done to decrease the occurrence of these cases and prevent further criminal acts that result from this violence. In 2003, South Carolina ranked number one nationally in the number of women killed by male intimate partners.<sup>19</sup> In 2004, there were over 35,124 domestic violence cases reported in South Carolina. At least 44 women, in 2004, were victims of domestic violence homicides according to the South Carolina Attorney General’s Office. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division reports that 65 percent of the domestic assaults were committed by a spouse. Most domestic assault arrests (69 percent) were for simple assault; while a smaller amount (22 percent) of the arrests were for aggravated assault.<sup>20</sup> According to a recent study, one out of eight women, approximately 200,000 adult women in South Carolina, has been the victim of forcible rape.<sup>21</sup>

Domestic Assaults Per Capita in South Carolina in 2003\*

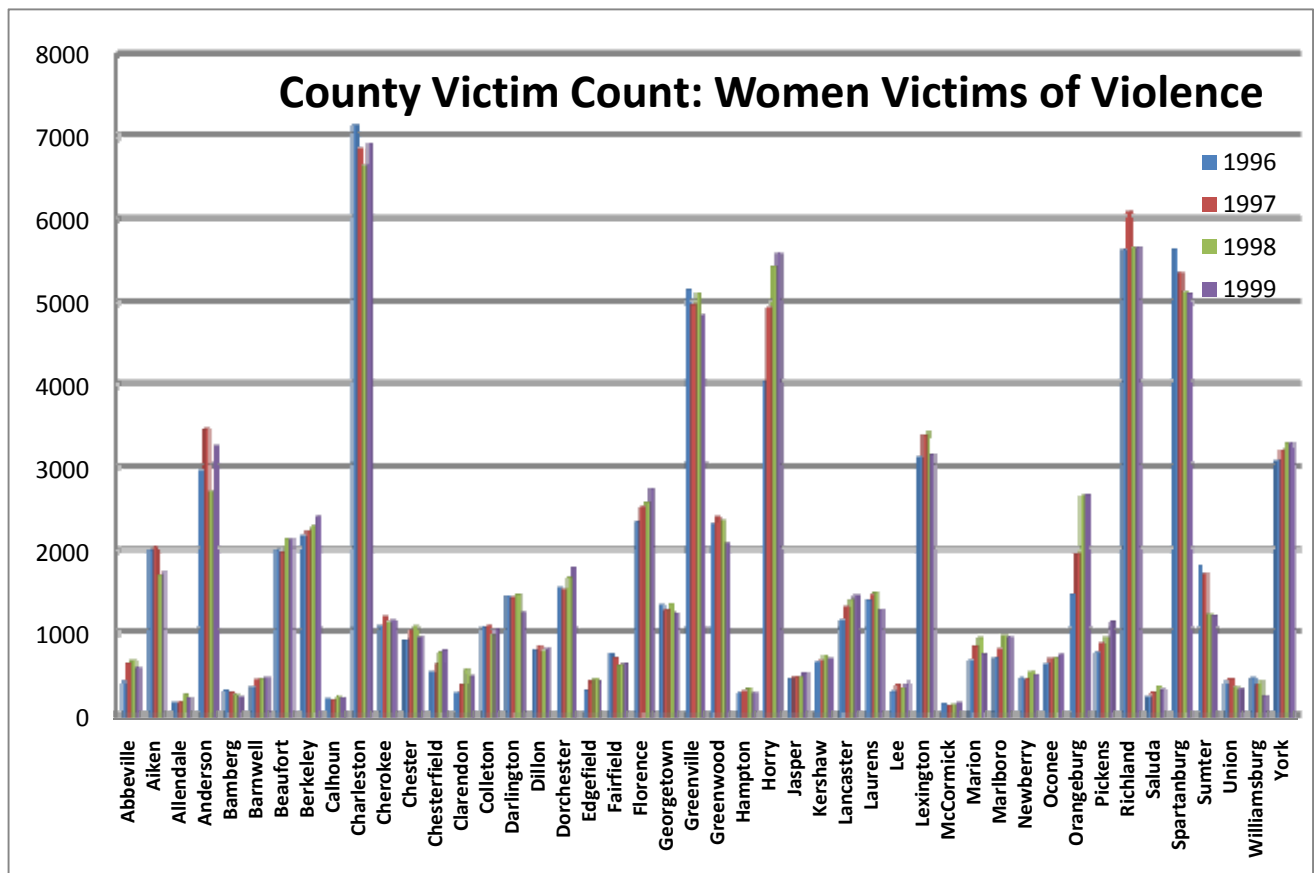


<sup>15</sup> The National Center for Victims of Crime, Crime Clock  
<sup>16</sup> Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Facts on Domestic Violence  
<sup>17</sup> Stalking Resource Center, Stalking Fact Sheet  
<sup>18</sup> Stalking Resource Center, Stalking Fact Sheet  
<sup>19</sup> www.greenvilleonline.com/news/2003/09/25/2003092515670.html  
<sup>20</sup> Family Violence Prevention Fund, The Facts on Domestic Violence  
<sup>21</sup> Rape in South Carolina: A Report to the State  
<sup>22</sup> SCCADVASA, www.SCCADVASA.org

## Anderson County: Violent Crimes against Women

The data in this section was collected from a report published documenting violent crimes against women in South Carolina during the years 1996-1999.<sup>23</sup>

Anderson County consistently ranked among the top eight worst counties in the state for the number of women victims of violence. In 1996, the county was ranked eighth worst with 2,940 women victims of violence and in 1997 the total increased by approximately 17% to 3,443 resulting in the county being the 6<sup>th</sup> worst. In the time span documented, 1998 was the least violent year for women with 2,703 victims of violence decreasing the county's ranking to 8<sup>th</sup>. However, in 1999 Anderson County ranked 7<sup>th</sup> worst in the state due to the total of women who were victims of violence increasing by approximately 20% to 3,253. The total number of the women victims of violence in Anderson County is 31% higher than the average number of victims per county for the four year time period documented. Anderson County's population accounts for only 4% of the total population of South Carolina.<sup>24</sup>



### Victims of Violence

As noted above, women are six times more likely to be victims of violence than men.<sup>25</sup> There

<sup>23</sup> *Violence Against Women in South Carolina*, published by the Criminal Justice Academy, South Carolina Department of Public Safety.

<sup>24</sup> 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, Anderson City South Carolina Fact Sheet

<sup>25</sup> [www.acog.org/departments/dept\\_notice.cfm?recno=17&bulletin=186](http://www.acog.org/departments/dept_notice.cfm?recno=17&bulletin=186)

are also several other factors that can contribute to the risk of a woman becoming a victim of violent crime. The data in this section was collected from a report published documenting violent crimes against women in South Carolina during the years 1996-1999.<sup>26</sup>

The racial distribution of women in South Carolina according to the 1990 Census totals is 68% White, 30.8% Black, and 1.1% all other racial categories. The level of victimization is disproportionate when compared to the racial distribution of women within the state because black women account for a majority (51.3%) of women victims.

### Female Victims of Violent Crimes by Race<sup>27</sup>

Race	Number	Percent
Asian	660	0.2
Black	150,274	51.3
Native American	318	0.1
Unknown	394	0.1
White	141,348	48.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,994</b>	

Non-White (Asian, Black and Native American) women experienced higher levels compared to White women of violent victimization. The victimization rate for Non-White women was 597.9 per 10,000 from 1996 to 1999, compared to 263.2 per 10,000 for White women.

### Women Victimization Rates by Racial Group<sup>28</sup>

Year	Non-White	White
1996	602.4	249.2
1997	609.4	266.8
1998	598.3	268.5
1999	581.7	267.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>597.9</b>	<b>263.2</b>

\*Note: Rate per 10,000 women within that racial group.

<sup>26</sup> *Violence Against Women in South Carolina*, published by the Criminal Justice Academy, South Carolina Department of Public Safety. May 2001.

<sup>27</sup> *Violence Against Women in South Carolina*, published by the Criminal Justice Academy, South Carolina Department of Public Safety. May 2001.

<sup>28</sup> *Violence Against Women in South Carolina*

In addition to race, more women were also victimized within certain age ranges. The majority of women victimized were between the ages of 18 to 34, accounting for 55.5% of the victims. Women from 18 to 21 years of age, followed by women ages 22 to 24, experienced the highest victimization rate.

**Victimization of Women by Age Group<sup>29</sup>**

Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-5	4,787	1.6	79.0
6-12	10,213	3.5	138.4
13-17	32,043	10.9	596.8
18-21	41,665	14.2	975.3
22-24	28,080	9.6	862.9
25-34	87,009	29.7	748.3
35-44	58,924	20.1	469.0
45-54	19,947	6.8	194.3
55-64	5,995	2.0	85.0
65 & Older	4,112	1.4	37.2

**City of Anderson: Victims of Violence**

The high incidence of violent crimes in the City of Anderson corresponds with the demographic profile compiled using the 2000 U.S. Census. Located in one of the fastest growing areas of upstate South Carolina, Anderson City is the county seat and the largest city on the I-85 corridor between Greenville, South Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia. The city is situated roughly half way between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina 3 miles east of the interstate. The population of the City of Anderson is 26,242 but due to a daily influx of people, the population of the city frequently swells to as high as 110,000.<sup>30</sup> The city covers approximately 15 square miles and contains 203 miles of linear roadway on 520 streets and roads. Individuals come into Anderson from the surrounding counties in South Carolina and northeast Georgia to work, transact business, and shop at the many outlets as well as the mall. Anderson City contains city, county and state government offices, and a federal courthouse.

The majority of the population in the city of Anderson is 54.8% female. The percent of the population over 18 years old is 77.8%.<sup>31</sup> The city also has a large population of females ranging

<sup>29</sup> Violence Against Women in South Carolina  
<sup>30</sup> US Census Bureau 2006 Population Estimate  
<sup>31</sup> US Census Bureau 2000 Population

from 18-21 years old due to two universities located in or nearby, Clemson University is located 20 minutes from the city, and Anderson University, is situated within the city limits. The Black population in the city of Anderson is 34%, which is significantly higher than the national average of 12.3%. According to the data documented in the previous section, all of these factors could be contributing to the significant problem that the city of Anderson has with an increasing rate of violent crime.

## II. Existing Efforts & Current Resources

### City of Anderson PD Activity for the Previous Fiscal Year<sup>32</sup>

**During Fiscal Year 2008** (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008) the City of Anderson Police Department handled a total of 70,215 **calls-for-service, up 9.1%** from 64,337 in Fiscal-Year 2007.

**For FY08, the average number of calls per month was** 5,851.25, **up** 489.83 from 5,361.42 in FY07. The average number of calls per day was 191.84, up 15.57% from 176.27 in Fiscal Year 2007.

**Officers investigated or were dispatched to “suspicious persons”** 4,223 times, **up** 4.5% from 4,041 in FY07. Officers were dispatched to 1,208 **civil disputes or civil disturbances, up** 29.5% from 933 in FY07.

The following tables refer to the target crimes as listed in this paper as well as related crimes. The data-sets include calls-for-service, Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs) and court docket reports.

Major Crimes Calls-for-Service (CFS) by Year						
Classification	Crime	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	Grand Total
Violent	Assault	515	541	466	552	2,074
	Robbery	125	132	142	153	552
	Sexual Assault	66	52	46	46	210
Violent Total		706	725	654	751	2,836

The above-referenced 2,836 CFS averaged 1.94 per day across the board for the above fiscal years and resulted in the generation of 538 documented criminal incidents involving the major violent (a.k.a. *Target*) crimes on a UCR.

A UCR is an official law enforcement record of what an investigation confirms as a probable crime. A preliminary UCR is generally started by the officer (first responder) on the scene who takes the initial CFS. Because of the complexity of these cases, in the City of Anderson, these types of crimes are investigated almost exclusively by the Criminal Investigations Division or for cases of violence against women, the Violent Crimes against Women Investigator.

<sup>32</sup> City of Anderson Police Department Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report

<b>MAJOR CRIMES BY YEAR AS PER UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS</b>					
<b><u>INDEX CRIMES</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2005</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2006</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2007</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2008</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Murder	2	0	5	2	9
Rape	11	23	17	12	63
Robbery	29	34	39	58	160
Aggravated Assault	<u>44</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>306</u>
<b>Violent Index</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>538</b>

The City of Anderson Police Department seeks to bring justice to as many criminal perpetrators as is realistically possible based upon the existing human resource limitations.

The following table indicated that in FYs 05 - 08, there were 867 people charged with a total of 1,174 violent crime charges. When added up by the year, the cumulative number of yearly perps adds up to more than the overall four-year total. That is because some perpetrators were repeat offenders in subsequent years.

<b>Target Violent Crime Perps FYs 05-08</b>					
<b><u>Violent Crime Charges</u></b>	<b><u>FY05</u></b>	<b><u>FY06</u></b>	<b><u>FY07</u></b>	<b><u>FY08</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Violent Crime Charges by Year	234	298	333	309	1,174
Violent Crime Perps by Year	199	255	248	251	953
Total Violent Crime Perps					867

<b>Major Crimes Charges by Fiscal Year</b>						
<b><u>Classification</u></b>	<b><u>Crime</u></b>	<b><u>FY05</u></b>	<b><u>FY06</u></b>	<b><u>FY07</u></b>	<b><u>FY08</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>
Violent	Assault	215	277	301	289	1,082
	Murder	1	1	5		7
	Robbery	10	8	11	17	46
	Sexual Assault	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>
<b>Violent Total</b>		<b>234</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,174</b>

The first half of 2009 is continuing the trend of increasing violence in the City of Anderson, especially towards violence against women. On December 7, 2008, officers found 51 year old Susann Burriss in a City of Anderson trash container. She had been shot in the back and then dumped head first into a trash container behind a nearby house where she bled to death. Upon arrival at the house, officers found a pool of blood and a sawed-off shotgun in a bedroom. An unharmed five year old child was also found beside the bed in the room. A warrant of arrest was issued the next day for Susann Burriss's husband Billy Roy Burriss. After an extensive manhunt he turned himself in to authorities the next day. He has been charged with murder and possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime plus previous crimes of criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature and a third or more offense of criminal domestic violence. The previous criminal domestic violence charges stemmed from Burriss allegedly beating his wife with a baseball bat in October of 2007.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Anderson Independent Mail, December 10, 2008

### III. Conclusion

**Based upon analysis performed by the City of Anderson Police Department it has been concluded that the violent crime rate for the City of Anderson is in the early stages of a permanent upward shift.** This conclusion is derived from the calculations performed in the production of this paper and the conclusion remains the same, regardless of how the numbers are crunched. Based upon information either retrieved directly or extrapolated from FBI publications it appears that the closer one gets to the City of Anderson geographically, the worse the crime rate becomes. Consequently, the number of women victimized by violent crimes in the city of Anderson will continue to increase.

On October 1, 2008, the City of Anderson Police Department received a grant award under the Violence Against Women Act Program entitled “Violent Crimes against Women Investigator”. The grant program has allowed the police department to establish a specialized investigator dedicated solely to working on cases involving violent crimes against women. The Violent Crimes against Women Investigator has made a significant impact on violence against women in the City of Anderson and has assisted numerous victims of these crimes. However, with funds to continue the grant program for a second year, the investigator can make an even bigger impact. Due to the investigator receiving enhanced training and establishing extensive relationships within the community during the first year of funding. The grant program has allowed the City of Anderson Police Department to provide women in Anderson with an invaluable service. Unfortunately at this time the police department is unable to continue this specialized service without the assistance of outside funding.