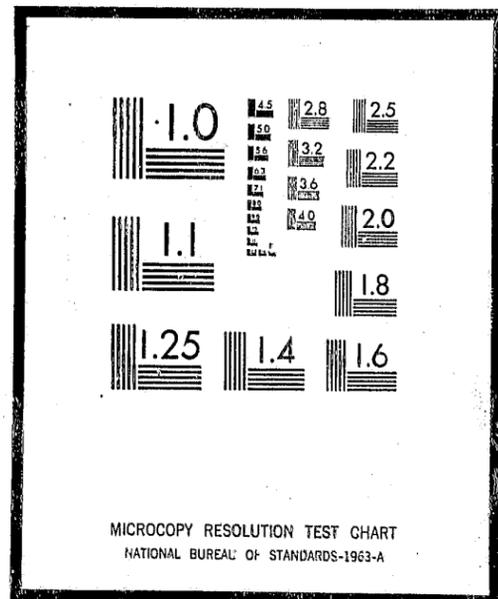


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6/2/76

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
10. Fiscal Year
Analysis of Commitments, FY 1973, 1974

August, 1975

South Carolina Department of Youth Services
Division of Planning, Research and Grants

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
ANALYSIS OF COMMITMENTS, FY 1973, 1974

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most controversial issues facing the juvenile justice system today is the problem of the status offender. Traditionally these juveniles, who have not broken any laws, have been processed through the juvenile justice system in much the same way as criminal offenders. The generally accepted definition of a status offense is any offense that would not be criminal if committed by a person who has attained a certain age. This age varies from 14 to 21, depending on the individual state laws. In South Carolina juveniles, or minors, are defined by law as youth who are under seventeen years of age. However, no juveniles under ten years of age may be committed to the Department of Youth Services.

The trend in recent years in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention and rehabilitation apparently has been to remove status offenders from the juvenile justice system. In 1967, the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime issued a statement of principle on juvenile delinquency: "The meaning of the term juvenile delinquency should be restricted as far as possible to violations of the criminal law. Juveniles should not be prosecuted for minor irregularities or maladjusted behavior and should not be prosecuted for behavior which, if exhibited by adults, would not be a matter of legal concern." A number of states have passed legislation which bars the commitment of status offenders to state juvenile delinquency institutions. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has urged each state to prohibit the commitment of these youngsters to delinquency institutions.

The movement to limit the ability of the juvenile court to commit status offenders to institutions received support in 1974 from the United States Congress. The passage of the Juvenile Delinquency Justice and Prevention Act has given incentive to states who do not already have such legislative provisions to begin developing new programs and alternatives to the processing of status offenders in the juvenile justice system.

Not all authorities, however, agree that the removal of status offenses from the jurisdiction of the courts would be in the best interests of the child. Those who favor retaining status offenders in the juvenile justice system point to the fact that there are few alternatives for aiding runaways and incorrigibles who need help. Since there are so few other facilities for treating these children, authorities suggest that status offenders may be better off in institutions than out on their own.

The problem of the status offender has been one of great concern to the S. C. Department of Youth Services for many years. This agency has attempted to provide services to assist courts and law enforcement in finding alternatives to incarceration such as foster placement and Youth Bureau counseling for the greater percentage of status offenders. The two reception and evaluation centers operated by the agency have been instrumental in diverting status offenders from our operating facilities.

South Carolina statutes governing delinquency state that no juvenile can be committed to the Department of Youth Services on a permanent basis without first having been temporarily committed to one of the two diagnostic centers for evaluation. The William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center, a residential facility, is located in Columbia and the non-residential facility,

the Charleston Diagnostic Center, is part of the Charleston Youth Bureau Field Office operations. (These two centers provide evaluation and testing services to clients who are then returned with the Center's recommendations either to the court or the source of referral.) The majority of those clients coming to the William J. Goldsmith Center are court commitments, whereas the greater percentage of those at the Charleston Center are referrals from schools and social agencies as well as court commitments.

In an effort to determine the scope of the problem of status offender in South Carolina, the Division of Planning, Research and Grants initiated a study to chart basic statistical and demographic information about the populations in our evaluation centers and institutions. Aside from revealing characteristics of numbers, race, sex, and age, it was felt that an examination of family background, socioeconomic characteristics, educational development and prior commitment records would be helpful in isolating similarities and differences between status and criminal offenders.

Another concern in the study was the origin of clients, in terms of individual counties and court systems. Of specific interest were the differences in commitment patterns that could be discerned between different population sized counties, as well as between family and probate courts.

Therefore, the study was developed in two sections to accommodate these two approaches. Section I presents statistical data gathered from the counties and the courts. It will be seen from the tables in this section of the study that the counties in South Carolina vary greatly in terms of population numbers, percentages of juvenile population and proportionate numbers committed. Differences are also apparent in the kinds of courts available across the state.

Section II presents statistical and demographic data based on a 10% random sampling of the two segments of the committed population, both criminal and status, in the two diagnostic centers and four operating facilities during 1972-1974. This data has been analyzed in an attempt to develop an understanding of the differences in general characteristics of the status and criminal offenders committed to the facilities of the Department of Youth Services.

PART I

COMMITMENT COMPARISON BY COUNTIES

INTRODUCTION

An important aspect that cannot be overlooked in the comparison study of status and criminal offenders, as indicated by the Department of Youth Services commitment statistics, is the analysis of these various commitments in terms of county and juvenile population ratios as well as differences attributable to the presence of a Family Court System. Many factors are to be considered in this analysis, including:

Are the juvenile populations proportionately equal to the total population in all of the counties?

In relationship to the size of the juvenile population, are some counties committing proportionately more or fewer children than others?

Are there significant differences in the R&E commitments only as compared to the school commitments between the counties?

Is there a large difference in the percentage of status offenders committed in some counties when compared to criminal offenders?

Does the fact that a county has a Family court indicate any significant differences in their commitment data?

Do those counties with Family courts show similarities that do not occur in counties without Family Courts?

In South Carolina, at the present time, thirty (30) counties are involved in 24 functioning Family Courts, with three (3) additional counties having received approval recently to institute such a system. It is expected that with the eventual emergence of a unified state court system which will, of course, include Family Courts for each county, some of the disparities between counties in the treatment and processing of juveniles will be remedied.

Information for this section of the status and criminal offender study is based on a computer management report of the Department of Youth Services Division of Planning and Research, covering commitments over a 2-year period of fiscal years 1973 and 1974. In addition, population figures were utilized from the 1970 Census. Both segments of the committed population (criminal and status) were then analyzed by each type of commitment as well as a total base. Furthermore, those in final commitment were analyzed in proportion to their own population segment. Juvenile population figures were utilized to compare proportionate rates of commitment for individual counties.

The significance of the impact on commitments attributable to differences between rural and urban county populations was not examined per se in this section of the study. It must be assumed, however, that counties with larger populations would be considered generally urban, although large rural areas do exist in such locales.

ANALYZATION

Table I examines those counties with Family Court Systems in comparison to their individual commitment data. It should be noted that four of these counties, Georgetown (an individual Family Court) and Barnwell-Bamberg-Allendale (a Tri-County Family Court), have only recently been established; and, therefore, the commitment data examined partially covers the period of time when these counties did not have established Family Courts.

The counties are listed in descending order of population size although this does not always reflect the corresponding size of the juvenile population. (Refer to Table IV for population ranks.) Proportionately, the range of juvenile population of these counties ranges from 18.7% of the total population in

Richland County to 25.9% in Georgetown, with an average juvenile population corresponding to 21% of the total population.

In referring to the information regarding R&E commitments only, it should be noted that this data only reflects those children whose last source of commitment, according to the data bank, was the Reception and Evaluation Center. In total numbers of children committed to R&E only, as would be expected, the counties with the largest juvenile population have committed the greatest number of children, although not necessarily in the same rank as their juvenile population would indicate. It would be more pertinent, therefore, to consider the percentage of their juvenile population that these counties have committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center. According to these particular statistics, it will be noted that Colleton County, followed by Lancaster, Anderson, Saluda and McCormick have committed proportionately the largest numbers of children. Union, Bamberg, Greenville and Sumter have committed proportionately the least number of children in ratio to their juvenile populations.

In examining the proportion of status to criminal offenders as committed to R&E only by the individual counties, there appears to be a large disparity among the various counties having little to do with size of juvenile population. For instance, Greenville committed very few status offenders in proportion to the number of criminal offenders, which corresponds fairly well to Richland County as well as Horry, Cherokee and Fairfield. In several counties, there was an equal or almost equal distribution between the percentages of status and criminal offenders committed such as noted in Spartanburg, Lexington, Beaufort, Greenwood and Chester. Some counties committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center a larger proportion of status offenders as compared to criminal offenders, such as

in Aiken, Oconee and Colleton. On an overall base, the percentage of status offenders committed in relationship to all R&E commitments averaged about 38% and criminal offenders, 62%.

In analyzing school commitments, it is assumed that these children have already been to either the Reception and Evaluation Center or the Charleston Center since by South Carolina law, they could not be committed on a final basis without first being processed through a temporary commitment. It will be noted also that the Charleston percentage figures for commitments in ratio to the juvenile population appear somewhat larger than the rest of the counties. This probably is accounted for by the fact that many of these children went to the Charleston Non-Residential R&E Center prior to commitment to a school. The percentages of juvenile population committed by the individual counties is notably smaller than for R&E commitments, or an average of .26% when compared to the .39% overall percentage of the juvenile population committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center. This pattern is also reflected by the individual county percentages of juvenile population committed to a school, with the exception of Charleston, York, Greenwood, and Chester. These counties indicated little disparity in the percentage of juvenile population committed to schools as compared to the percentage of the juvenile population committed only to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

In examining the percentages of status and criminal offenders committed to schools by the individual counties, it is apparent that on an overall base, the counties are committing proportionately fewer status offenders than criminal offenders as evidenced by the overall commitment percentages of 25% for status offenders and 75% for criminal offenders. This would indicate that these counties

with Family Courts are utilizing the Reception and Evaluation Center as a diagnostic tool in far greater proportion than as a means of entry to a final commitment to a correctional school. On an individual county base, the percentages of criminal commitments to the school far outweigh the percentages of status offenders committed in every county. In some counties--Union, Bamberg, Edgefield and Allendale--no status offenders were committed. In many other counties, notably Greenville, Sumter, Cherokee, Kershaw, Georgetown, Chester and Colleton, over 85% of the school commitments were for criminal offenses. Although in no individual county was the percentage of status offenders committed higher than that of criminal offenders, several, such as Spartanburg, Greenwood and McCormick, committed a proportionately notable percentage of status offenders.

It is important to also compare the percentages of both status and criminal offenders committed to schools in terms of the total number of commitments who are assumed to have gone through the Reception and Evaluation Center. It will be noted that on a total base of all status offenders committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center, 34% resulted in final commitment to a school, while 48% of all criminal offenders have been committed. This would indicate that of all children committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center during these two years, or 2,811 commitments, 1,223 or 43.5% were committed to schools.

In most counties, the percentages of criminal offenders committed finally to a school far exceed the percentage of status offenders committed, with the exception of Greenville, Richland, Florence, Horry, and Laurens, where the proportionate percentage of status offenders committed is higher than the corresponding percentage of criminal offenders committed. In several counties, the ratio is about equal as in McCormick, Fairfield, Greenwood.

In considering the total number of commitments both to the Reception and Evaluation Center and to schools, by the individual counties, it will be noted that several counties have proportionately committed at some time a far larger percentage of their juvenile population than have others irrespective of raw number size of the juvenile population. Reference is directed in particular to Charleston, Anderson, York, and especially Colleton. Several counties also display a disproportionately small percentage of juvenile population committed on either base such as is noted in Bamberg, Sumter, and Florence. It would appear from this data that size of the county, either on a total population or a juvenile population base, does not by itself contribute significantly to the differences in either the percentages of children committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center or to a correctional school. It must be concluded, therefore, that the individual Family Court system and characteristics of the county itself play a far greater role in determining whether a juvenile is committed under any conditions to the Department of Youth Services.

Refer to Table I

Table II examines the sixteen counties without Family Court systems in relationship to commitment data and the juvenile population over a 2-year period. It will be noted that several counties with rather large populations are still functioning without Family Courts, notably Pickens, Berkeley and Darlington. However, at the same time, attention is directed to the fact that although Berkeley County does not have a Family Court system, only the Probate Court in that county processes juveniles; therefore, for practical purposes, it functions as a Family Court. In these sixteen counties, the range of percentage of juvenile population is from 18% in Pickens to 26.5% in Williamsburg with an

average of 23.4% of juvenile population in these counties. It is interesting to note that the average proportion of juvenile population in these counties is several percentage points higher than in those counties with Family Courts.

In examining these counties' commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center only, the percentage of juvenile population committed on a temporary basis ranges from a very low .06% in Dillon to .57% in Jasper. The largest percentages of juvenile population committed are indicated in Pickens, Darlington, Chesterfield, and Jasper, with an overall percentage of .30% of the juvenile population committed for these sixteen counties.

In analyzing the distribution of status and criminal offenders committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center by counties without Family Courts, it is apparent that in most cases the percentage of criminal offenders committed is far higher than that of status offenders. An exception is noted in Pickens County where a total 59 commitments to R&E reveals a status offense percentage of 61% as opposed to a criminal percentage of 39%. Berkeley, Darlington and Abbeville committed approximately an equal number of status and criminal offenders in their R&E commitments. Several counties committed almost no status offenders as evidenced by the comparatively high percentage of criminal offenses in R&E commitments for Marion, Dillon, Marlboro, and Lee Counties. These sixteen counties without Family Court Systems as a whole committed 351 cases to the Reception and Evaluation Center of which 208 or 59% were for criminal offenses and 143 or 41% were for status offenses.

An examination of the school commitment data for these counties discloses that the percentage of juvenile population committed by the individual counties as a whole is extremely small as is evidenced by the .15% commitment figure.

TABLE I
COUNTIES WITH FAMILY COURTS
COMMITMENT COMPARISON BY COUNTY AND JUVENILE POPULATION*
Fiscal '73 and '74

County	Total Population	Juvenile Population		R&E Commitment Only						School Commitment						All Commitments % Committed to Schools			All Commitments	
		No.	%	Status No.	%	Criminal No.	%	Total No.	% of Juv. Pop.	Status No.	%	Criminal No.	%	Total No.	% of Juv. Pop.	Status	Criminal	Total	Total No.	% of Juv. Pop.
Charleston	247,650	53,237	21.5%	65	34%	129	66%	194	.36%	78	28%	205	72%	283	.53%	54%	61%	59%	477	.89%
Greenville	240,546	48,561	20.2	11	10	103	90	114	.23	10	11	85	89	95	.20	48	45	45	209	.43
Richland	233,868	43,660	18.7	18	13	116	87	134	.30	25	24	81	76	106	.24	58	41	44	240	.54
Spartanburg	173,724	34,033	19.6	62	50	61	50	123	.36	33	41	47	59	80	.23	35	43	39	203	.59
Anderson	105,474	20,792	19.7	50	45	61	55	111	.53	27	34	53	66	80	.38	35	46	42	191	.91
Aiken	91,023	20,480	22.5	42	54	35	46	77	.38	15	29	37	71	52	.25	26	51	40	129	.62
Florence	89,636	20,591	22.9	16	27	43	73	59	.28	7	30	16	70	23	.11	30	27	28	82	.39
Lexington	89,012	18,887	21.2	40	53	36	47	76	.40	6	19	25	81	31	.16	13	41	29	107	.56
York	85,216	17,813	20.9	37	43	50	57	87	.49	22	31	50	69	72	.40	38	50	45	159	.89
Sumter	79,425	19,217	24.2	27	55	22	45	49	.25	4	13	26	87	30	.16	13	54	38	79	.41
Horry	69,992	15,731	22.5	9	16	46	84	55	.35	6	19	25	81	31	.20	40	35	36	86	.54
Orangeburg	69,789	16,322	23.4	41	55	33	45	74	.45	10	32	21	68	31	.19	19	39	30	105	.64
Beaufort	51,136	9,885	19.3	14	49	15	51	29	.29	5	36	9	64	14	.14	26	38	33	43	.43
Laurens	49,713	10,095	20.3	11	30	26	70	37	.36	9	30	21	70	30	.30	45	44	45	67	.66
Greenwood	49,686	9,964	20.	18	46	21	54	39	.39	18	44	23	56	41	.41	50	52	51	80	.80
Lancaster	43,328	9,327	21.5	13	25	39	75	52	.55	5	20	20	80	25	.27	28	34	32	77	.82
Oconee	40,728	8,220	20.2	22	58	16	42	38	.46	6	32	13	68	19	.23	21	45	33	57	.69
Cherokee	36,791	7,392	20.0	4	14	25	86	29	.39	2	09	21	91	23	.31	33	45	44	52	.70
Kershaw	34,727	8,010	23.0	11	41	16	59	27	.33	2	13	13	87	15	.19	15	45	36	42	.52
*Georgetown	33,500	8,696	25.9	9	27	24	73	33	.38	2	13	16	89	18	.20	18	40	35	51	.58
Chester	29,811	6,412	21.5	14	52	13	48	27	.42	4	15	22	85	26	.40	22	63	49	53	.82
Union	29,230	5,934	20.3	4	33	8	67	12	.20	0	0	18	100	18	.30	0	69	60	30	.50
Colleton	27,622	6,426	23.2	29	60	19	40	48	.74	2	10	18	90	20	.31	6	49	29	68	1.05
Fairfield	19,999	4,798	23.9	4	20	16	80	20	.42	2	17	10	83	12	.25	33	38	37	32	.67
*Barnwell	17,176	4,034	23.4	9	45	11	55	20	.49	3	23	10	77	13	.32	25	48	39	33	.81
*Bamberg	15,950	3,589	22.5	2	25	6	75	8	.22	0	0	4	100	4	.11	0	40	33	12	.33
Edgefield	15,692	3,755	23.9	3	30	7	70	10	.27	0	0	13	100	13	.34	0	65	56	23	.61
Saluda	14,528	3,270	22.5	6	35	11	65	17	.52	1	17	5	83	6	.18	14	31	26	23	.70
*Allendale	9,692	2,119	21.8	3	33	6	67	9	.42	0	0	7	100	7	.33	0	54	43	16	.75
McCormick	7,955	1,958	24.6	4	40	6	60	10	.51	2	40	3	60	5	.25	33	33	33	15	.76
TOTAL	2,102,619	443,208	21.0%	598	38%	990	62%	1588	.39%	306	25%	917	75%	1223	.26%	34%	48%	43.5%	2811	.63%

*New Family Courts - Commitment Data partially covers period when not Family Court
*Includes only age groups 7-16 who could be inducted into the juvenile justice system

In no individual county was there a higher percentage of status commitments than criminal commitments to the correctional schools, although Pickens, Williamsburg and Hampton Counties did commit a sizeable percentage of status offenders. In general, however, the percentage of status offenders as compared to criminal offenders was very small, and in some cases, was zero.

A comparison of the percentage of both status and criminal offenders in final commitment to the correctional schools, based on all commitments at some time, indicates that only in two counties--Williamsburg and Marion--did the percentage of total status offenders committed exceed that for criminal offenders. In most of the counties, the percentage of status offenders who underwent a final commitment to a school was very small. The data on the criminal offenders reveal a somewhat higher figure. In several counties, notably Abbeville, Marlboro and Dillon, the proportion exceeds 50% of those children first committed on a temporary commitment. On an overall base for these sixteen counties, the percentage of status offenders who had ever been committed on a temporary basis and were then committed to correctional schools totals approximately 20%, and for criminal offenders, 39%. For all counties without Family Courts, it is evident that of the 523 children who experienced any commitment over this two-year period of time, 33% were finally committed to a correctional school. The highest percentages of juvenile population committed by a county for all commitments is evidenced by Pickens, Darlington and Jasper.

Refer to Table II

Table III reflects the commitment data for the entire state as a whole, based on the information in both Tables I and II. From these figures, it is

TABLE II
COUNTIES WITHOUT FAMILY COURTS
COMMITMENT COMPARISON BY COUNTY AND JUVENILE POPULATION *
Fiscal '73 and '74

County	Total Population	Juvenile Population	R&E Commitment Only			School Commitment			% of Juv. Pop.			% of Juv. Pop.						
			No.	%	Criminal	Total	% of Juv. Pop.	No.	%	Criminal	Total	% of Juv. Pop.	No.	%	Criminal	Total	% of Juv. Pop.	
Pickens	58,956	10,707	36	61%	23	59	.55%	11	48%	12	52%	23	.21%	23%	34%	28%	82	.76%
Berkeley	56,199	14,723	17	45	21	38	.25	4	33	8	67	12	.08	19	27	24	50	.34
Darlington	53,442	12,367	34	51	33	67	.54	6	19	26	81	32	.26	15	44	32	99	.80
Williamsburg	34,243	9,090	3	27	8	11	.12	3	43	4	57	7	.07	50	33	39	18	.80
Chesterfield	33,667	7,440	13	36	23	36	.48	2	14	12	86	14	.19	13	34	28	50	.67
Dorchester	32,276	7,886	9	33	18	27	.34	4	25	12	75	16	.20	31	40	37	43	.54
Marion	30,270	7,197	1	11	8	9	.12	1	14	6	88	8	.11	56	47	47	17	.23
Newberry	29,273	5,592	1	39	11	18	.32	1	12	7	86	7	.12	12	35	28	25	.44
Dillon	28,838	7,428	0	0	5	5	.06	0	0	7	100	7	.09	0	58	58	12	.15
Marlboro	27,151	6,387	1	8	11	12	.18	0	0	16	100	16	.25	0	59	57	28	.43
Clarendon	25,604	6,826	4	31	9	13	.19	0	0	4	100	4	.05	0	31	23	17	.24
Abbeville	21,112	4,140	4	50	4	8	.19	1	11	8	89	9	.22	20	66	53	17	.41
Lee	18,323	5,025	4	12	7	8	.16	0	0	2	100	2	.03	0	22	20	10	.19
Hampton	15,878	3,638	5	38	8	13	.35	0	40	3	60	5	.14	29	27	27	18	.49
Jasper	11,885	2,977	5	29	12	17	.57	2	0	4	100	4	.13	0	25	19	21	.70
Calhoun	10,780	2,650	3	30	7	10	.38	1	20	4	80	5	.18	25	36	33	15	.56
TOTAL	487,897	114,073	143	41%	208	351	.30%	36	21%	135	79%	171	.15%	20%	39%	33%	522	.45%

TABLE III
ALL COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
COMMITMENT COMPARISON BY COUNTY AND JUVENILE POPULATION *
Fiscal '73 and '74

TOTAL	2,590,516	557,281	21.5%	741	38%	1,198	62%	1,939	.35%	342	25%	1,052	75%	1,394	.25%	32%	47%	42%	3,333	.60%
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*Includes only age groups 7-16 who could be inducted into the juvenile justice system.

apparent that the percentage of juvenile population in comparison to the total population of South Carolina is 21.5%. During the two-year time period considered, all counties committed an average of .35% of that juvenile population to the R&E Center only, .25% to the correctional schools, or a total of .60% committed at some time to the Department of Youth Services.

Of those 1,939 cases committed to the R&E Center only during the 2-year span, 38% were status and 62% criminal offenders. The school commitments data reflects a distribution of 25% status and 75% criminal offenders.

Of all 3,333 children committed to the Department of Youth Services during this time period, 32% of the status and 47% of the criminal offenders who went to R&E were finally committed to a correctional school, or a total final commitment figure of 42%.

Refer to Table III

COMPARISON

A comparison of Tables I and II reflect a variety of pertinent data, when consideration is given to the fact that the analysis is made in terms of percentages rather than raw figures. In the sixteen counties without Family Courts, detailed in Table II, it is apparent that the percentage of juvenile population is higher than in those counties with Family Courts (23.4% as opposed to 21.0%).

In considering R&E commitments only, it will also be noted that the percentage of juvenile population as committed by the counties without Family Courts is somewhat less proportionately than those committed by the counties with Family Courts as detailed in Table I. Although the number of R&E commitments for the counties without Family Courts is appreciably smaller percentage

wise than for those with the Family Court system, the former are committing slightly more status and fewer criminal offenders to the R&E Center.

In analyzing the school commitment figures for both county categories, it will be noted that the percentage of juvenile population actually committed to a correctional school is almost twice as large in those counties with Family Courts as in those without them. On an overall base, the percentage of status offenders committed to a school is also less in those counties without a Family Court than those counties who do have such a system.

In considering all commitments in the two categories of status and criminal offenses, interest is directed to the fact that proportionately, only 20% of status offenders who have ever been committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center are finally committed to a school in those counties without Family Courts, as opposed to 34% for those who do have Family Courts. The percentage of criminal offenders who are committed to a school is also appreciably less as evidenced by 39% in counties without Family Courts and 48% in those where the Family Court system is prevalent. On a total base of the 522 children committed either to the Reception and Evaluation Center and/or to a school, only 33% or one-third (1/3) have been committed to a school from the sixteen counties without Family Courts. The total number of commitments reflect .45% of the juvenile population of those counties. In counties with Family Courts, 2,811 were committed at some time with about 43.5% committed finally to a correctional school. The percentage of juvenile population committed on a total base for these counties also reflects a much higher percentage (.63%) than for the counties without Family Courts.

TABLE IV

COUNTIES RANK ORDER BY POPULATION

Total Population

Charleston
Greenville
Richland
Spartanburg
Anderson
Florence
Aiken
Sumter
Lexington
York
Orangeburg
Horry
Berkeley
Darlington
Pickens
Laurens
Greenwood
Beaufort
Lancaster
Williamsburg
Georgetown
Oconee
Kershaw
Dorchester
Chesterfield
Dillon
Cherokee
Marion
Clarendon
Colleton
Chester
Marlboro
Union
Newberry
Lee
Fairfield
Abbeville
Barnwell
Edgefield
Hampton
Bamberg
Saluda
Jasper
Calhoun
Allendale
McCormick

Juvenile Population

Charleston
Greenville
Richland
Spartanburg
Anderson
Aiken
Florence
Lexington
York
Sumter
Horry
Orangeburg
Pickens
Berkeley
Darlington
Beaufort
Laurens
Greenwood
Lancaster
Oconee
Cherokee
Kershaw
Williamsburg
Chesterfield
Georgetown
Dorchester
Marion
Chester
Newberry
Union
Dillon
Colleton
Marlboro
Clarendon
Abbeville
Fairfield
Lee
Barnwell
Bamberg
Hampton
Edgefield
Saluda
Jasper
Calhoun
Allendale
McCormick

The percentages in almost every category for the entire state reflect a close proximity to the findings revealed from those counties with Family Courts. That would not be unexpected, based upon the large number of counties in that classification (30) as well as the disproportionately large number of youth represented in all commitment figures (2,811 to 522).

SUMMARY

A cursory review of the data generated in these tables might lead to the impression that juveniles who live in counties without Family Courts experience less opportunity for commitment than those living in a county with the Family Court system, as evidenced by the lower commitment figures for those counties. However, one must also consider that the introduction of a Family Court system into a county also promotes more utilization of that facility by law enforcement agencies and the community in general. As has been experienced at the Reception and Evaluation Center, the mere establishment of that facility encouraged more counties to commit larger percentages of their population than noted previously.

It is further evident that certain counties commit more children both on a temporary base to the Reception and Evaluation Center and on a final commitment base to a correctional school than other counties with a comparable juvenile population. It would be invalid to evaluate this data on a statistical base only without further investigating the law enforcement statistics and the court statistics from those counties to compare their correlations.

The proportions of status and criminal offenders committed both to R&E and to the schools also varies individually by county. In general, however, status offenders are committed to R&E at a higher rate than to the schools.

From this report, it is apparent that neither the total or juvenile population size of the county nor the prevalence of a Family Court system are by themselves significant factors in the propensity for commitments of juveniles, but rather individual factors that must be considered along with other relevant information pertaining to that county's criminal justice system. It does appear, however, that presently a juvenile experiences far less risk of being committed to a school, generally, if he is a status offender and resides in a fairly small county without a Family Court.

PART II
SAMPLE STUDY OF STATUS AND CRIMINAL
OFFENDERS BY FACILITY
1972 - 1974

INTRODUCTION

This section presents an analysis of a sampling of the population of the two diagnostic centers and four operating facilities covering commitments during the two-year period from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1974. During that period the total population of the four operating facilities and two diagnostic centers was 3,580. Of this total population, 1,210, or 33%, were found to have been committed as status offenders. For the purposes of this study, the definition of status offender given in the general introduction is further refined to include only those juveniles who have never been committed to the Department of Youth Services on criminal charges.

In addition to describing the different percentages of the two populations present in the facilities, this section of the study also provides an analysis of demographic information about the students in an effort to determine whether or not there are appreciable differences apparent between the background and development of status and criminal offenders. To make such a detailed analysis feasible, a 10% random sample of the two populations (criminal and status) was taken. A 10% sample, if randomly selected, would be reflective of our total population and would insure accuracy to a .05 significance level. Because the percentage of status offenders differed at each facility, the sample was designed to reflect the individual population variations.

The information presented in this study was based on the microfiche data bank of students of the agency. Since no interviews were conducted either with clients or personnel in connection with this research, these findings

reflect only the official record of the offenses committed. In many instances the official charge is not indicative of the actual case. The discretionary powers allocated to the judge in the juvenile justice system allow great latitude in determining the charge for which a juvenile will be committed. Sometimes, even though a criminal offense has been committed, the judge considers commitment as a status offender to be in the best interests of the child. Consequently, it cannot be assumed that all juveniles committed as status offenders have in fact been guilty of such an offense.

The analysis of this section is presented in six parts, by individual facility. Uniform tables have been utilized for both status and criminal offenders. Three of these tables require some additional explanation.

The family configuration tables analyze the family group in which the child was living prior to commitment. Based on information available from our Personal Data forms, six family configuration categories were established. The first of these, "Natural Parents," implies that the child is living with both his biological parents. The second category pertains to a child living only with either his natural mother or his natural father. The third and fourth categories refer to a two-parent family situation where one of the parents has been added by a second marriage. The last two categories are for students living in a family situation without either biological parent.

The "Grade Placement" tables analyze the student's progress in the public school. The figures revealed in these tables were obtained by comparing the child's age to the last grade completed as indicated on the student's record. For example, if the student's age is eleven, it is expected that he should have completed at least the fifth grade, depending upon his birthdate.

If his record indicates that he has only completed the third grade, then he is charted on the "Grade Placement" table as being two grades below the expected level. No attempt was made in this study to ascertain the functional educational level of the sample population.

In the tables analyzing the socio-economic distribution of the two populations, the section entitled "Home Location" is not based on any standardized definition of urban, suburban, or rural. These statistics were taken from the students' Family Data forms, and the category of location was decided by social workers who were sometimes familiar with the particular areas. It must be remembered, however, that the students in this population come from towns of varying sizes throughout the state; therefore, "urban" on this table could signify that the child comes from a town of 1,000 or 100,000 people. These variations apply to the rural and suburban categories as well.

WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The Department of Youth Services operates a residential reception and evaluation center in Columbia. No juvenile may be committed to one of the four operating facilities without being first sent to this center or to the non-residential center in Charleston for evaluation. Students may be committed to the Goldsmith Center by a court or referred by other state agencies or public schools. The greater percentage of those students at the Columbia center, however, are court commitments.

The students remain at the Goldsmith Center for a time period not to exceed 45 days. While at the Center, they receive the services of social workers, psychologists, and medical personnel who work together to prepare the most thorough evaluation and recommendations for the client. At the end of the evaluation period, they are returned to the court or referral agency along with the recommendations of the personnel of this Center.

The Goldsmith Center began operation in 1969 and its population has increased steadily since then. During the two-year period of this study, 1,847 clients were admitted to this Center who were not subsequently committed to one of the institutions. A breakdown of the population at the Reception and Evaluation Center for this two-year period shows that there were 730 status offenders and 1,117 criminal offenders. Our ten (10%) percent sample yielded 73 status offenders and 117 criminal offenders. For the purposes of this study, only those students were taken in the random sampling who had no record of a prior commitment to the Center.

Table I analyzes the status offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center in terms of age, race, and sex distribution. Since the Reception and

Evaluation Center is a co-educational facility, both sexes are represented in all of these tables.

Of the status offenders committed to this Center, 25 or 34.2%, were white females between the ages of 12 and 16. White males between the ages of 11 and 16 comprise the second most populous group. Only 15.1% of the status offenders were black males, and 20.6% were black females. The largest age group in the population of the Center were the fifteen year olds, with 22 students or 30.2% of the total in this age bracket. The second largest group were the sixteen year olds, who accounted for 27.4% of the total. Only 10.9% of the students sent to the Reception and Evaluation Center as status offenders were under thirteen years of age.

Refer to Table I

In Table II, the age, race and sex distribution of criminal offenders is analyzed. The largest group of status offenders were white females, whereas black males are predominant among the criminal offenders. A total of 55 students or 47% of the sample population of criminal offenders were black males between the ages of 10 and 16. As with the status offenders, the second largest group of criminal offenders were white males between the ages of 12 and 16. In this group were 49 students or 41.9% of the total population. White females accounted for only 6.8% of the sample of criminal offenders, while black females were even less numerous representing only 4.3% of the total. Again, as with the status offenders, fifteen and sixteen year olds accounted for the largest portion, 65.9%, of the total population.

Refer to Table II

Reception and Evaluation Center
Table I
Status Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
11	1	50.0%	0		1	50.0%	0		2	2.7%
12	0		2	33.3%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	6	8.2%
13	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	11	15.1%
14	5	41.7%	5	41.7%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	12	16.4%
15	8	36.4%	8	36.4%	1	4.5%	5	22.7%	22	30.2%
16	6	30.0%	6	30.0%	3	15.0%	5	25.0%	20	27.4%
Totals	22	30.1%	25	34.2%	11	15.1%	15	20.6%	73	100.0%

Table III analyzes the status offenders by age and the four major status offenses. Runaways appear to account for the greatest percentage of status offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center. This is to be expected since the largest number of status offenders at the Center are white females. Other research findings have indicated that the majority of runaways are white females. Truancy accounted for 35.6% of the total sample population. A slightly smaller percentage of the students were committed as incorrigibles, and only one (1) for violation of curfew.

Truancy seems to occur more frequently in the 14-year-old age group. Twenty-six (26) students were committed for truancy, 10 of whom were fourteen years old. The most populous age group for both runaways and incorrigibles were fifteen and sixteen.

Refer to Table III

The age and offense distribution for the criminal offenders is analyzed in Table IV. A wide range of criminal offenses is represented in the sample population of the Reception and Evaluation Center. The largest number of students considered as criminal offenders, 37 of the total of 117, or 31.6%, was committed on larceny charges. The next most frequently occurring offense was breaking and entering with fourteen students, or 11.9%, of the population committed on that charge. Drug abuse and auto theft accounted for thirteen (13) students each.

This table indicates that the majority of criminal offenders are between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Of the total sample population, 82.2% fall within that age range.

Refer to Table IV

Reception and Evaluation Center
Table II
Criminal Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
10	0		1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	2.6%
11	0		0		1	100.0%			1	100.0%
12	3	42.9%	0		3	42.9%	1	14.3%	7	5.9%
13	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	10	8.5%
14	9	47.4%	1	5.3%	9	47.4%	0		19	16.3%
15	16	42.1%	3	7.9%	17	44.7%	2	5.3%	38	32.6%
16	18	46.2%	2	5.1%	19	48.7%	0		39	33.3%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47.0%	5	4.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table IV

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 10		Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Totals	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Assault	0		0		0		1	10. %	1	5.3%	5	13.2%	4	10.3%	11	9.4%
Auto Theft	0		0		1	14.3%	2	20. %	2	10.5%	3	7.9%	5	12.8%	13	11.1%
B&E	0		0		0		2	20. %	2	10.5%	5	13.3%	5	12.8%	14	11.9%
Burglary	0		1	100. %	1	14.3%	0		3	15.8%	2	5.3%	4	10.3%	11	9.4%
Disorderly Conduct	0		0		0		1	10. %	0		1	3. %	3	7.7%	5	4.3%
Drug Abuse	0		0		0		0		2	10.5%	4	10.5%	7	17.8%	13	11.1%
Larceny	2	66.7%	0		4	57.1%	3	30. %	9	47.4%	11	28.9%	8	20.5%	37	31.6%
Manslaughter	0		0		0		0		0		1	2.6%	1	2.6%	2	1.8%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		0		0		0		1	2.6%	0		1	0.8%
Robbery	0		0		0		0		0		2	5.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.6%
Sex Offense	1	33.3%	0		0		1	10. %	0		1	2.6%	0		3	2.6%
Vandalism	0		0		1	14.3%	0		0		2	5.3%	1	2.6%	4	3.4%
Totals	3	2.6%	1	0.8%	7	5.9%	10	8.5%	19	16.3%	38	32.6%	39	33.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table III
Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
11	0		1	50. %	1	50. %	0		2	2.7%
12	1	16.7%	3	50. %	2	33.3%	0		6	8.2%
13	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	15	45.6%	0		11	15.1%
14	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	10	83.4%	0		12	16.4%
15	5	22.7%	11	50. %	5	22.7%	1	4.6%	22	30.2%
16	8	40. %	9	45. %	3	15. %	0		20	27.4%
Totals	19	26.0%	27	36.9%	26	35.6%	1	1.4%	73	100.0%

Table V analyzes the race, sex, and offense distribution of the status offenders. As noted previously, the majority of the runaways were white females. Of the total 27 runaways, 11 were white females and 10 were white males. The majority of the students committed for incorrigibility were black females, and white males were committed more often for truancy than were any others.

Refer to Table V

In Table VI, the race, sex, and offense distribution of criminal offenders is examined. This analysis reveals that the majority of those students charged with larceny were black males. Seventeen (17) of the 37 students were black males, and 14 were white males. It is interesting to note that while there were 11 white males and 2 white females committed on charges of drug abuse, no black males or females were committed on this charge. Statistics show that most juvenile offenders tend to commit crimes against property more often than crimes against persons. The data on those students considered as criminal offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center appears to corroborate this finding. Only 13.8% of the total sample population were involved in crimes against persons, such as assault, manslaughter and sex offenses.

Refer to Table VI

The analysis of the family configuration shown in Table VII reveals that the large majority of status offenders came from family units in which either both or at least one of the natural parents was present. However, only 27 students, or 37% of the total sample population, were living with both natural parents at the time of commitment, and an additional 30 students, or 41.1% of the population, were living with one of their natural parents. More students were living with relatives or in foster homes than were in family units with one natural parent and a stepparent.

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
White/Male	2	9.1%	10	45.5%	10	45.5%	0		22	30.1%
White/Female	5	20.0%	11	44.0%	8	32.0%	1	4.0%	25	34.2%
Black/Male	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	0		11	15.1%
Black/Female	9	60.0%	4	26.7%	2	13.3%	0		15	20.5%
Totals	19	26.0%	27	37.0%	26	35.6%	1	1.4%	73	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center
 Table V
 Status Offenders
 Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

This table suggests that more white students, 70.3%, than black students, 29.7%, were living with their natural parents. Twice as many black students were living with relatives as were white students, but there were more white students living in a guardian or foster home environment.

Refer to Table VII

Table VIII reflects a somewhat different pattern in living arrangements for criminal offenders. Eighty-eight (88%) percent of the criminal offenders, as compared to 70.3% of the status offenders, were living with one or more of their natural parents. The majority of criminal offenders, 45.3%, were living with both natural parents, and 42.7% were living with one natural parent prior to commitment.

This data reflects a reverse of racial distribution than that of status offenders. Twenty-eight (28) students or 52.8% of the sample living with natural parents were black as compared to 47% who were white.

Refer to Table VIII

Table IX analyzes the grade placement of the status offenders. It is interesting to note that of the status offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center, 69.9% were at their normal grade level or just one grade below. Of the remaining 30.1%, the majority were only two grades below their normal grade level. No status offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center were found to be more than four grades below their normal grade level. This finding is a bit surprising in view of the fact that 70.5% of the status offenders were runaways and truants.

The survey revealed that black females were the lowest achievers grade wise of any segment of the status offender population at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Only 20% of the black female status offenders in the sample population had been placed at their normal grade level, while 36.3% of the

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table VI

Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Offense	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Assault	2	4.1%	1	12.5%	8	14.5%	0		11	9.4%
Auto Theft	9	18.4%	0		4	7.3%	0		13	11.1%
Breaking & Entering	7	14.3%	0		6	10.9%	1	20.0%	14	11.9%
Burglary	2	4.1%	0		9	16.4%	0		11	9.4%
Disorderly Conduct	2	4.1%	2	25.0%	1	1.8%	0		5	4.3%
Drug Abuse	11	22.4%	2	25.0%	0		0		13	11.1%
Larceny	14	28.6%	3	37.5%	17	30.8%	3	60.0%	37	31.6%
Manslaughter	1	2.0%	0		1	1.8%	0		2	1.8%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		1	1.8%	0		1	.8%
Robbery	1	20.0%	0		1	1.8%	1	20.0%	3	2.6%
Sex Offense	0		0		3	5.5%	0		3	2.6%
Vandalism	0		0		4	7.3%	0		4	3.4%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47.0%	5	4.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table VIII

Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	24	45.3%	1	1.9%	24	45.3%	4	7.5%	53	45.3%
One Parent	19	38. %	6	12. %	25	50. %	0		50	42.7%
Mother/Stepfather	0		0		0		0		0	
Father/Stepmother	0		0		0		0		0	
Relatives	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	4	44.5%	1	11.1%	9	7.7%
Guardian/Foster Home	3	60. %	0		2	40. %	0		5	4.3%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47.0%	5	4.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table VII

Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	11	40.7%	8	29.6%	5	18.5%	3	11.1%	27	37. %
One Parent	9	30. %	9	30. %	4	13.3%	8	26.7%	30	41.1%
Mother/Stepfather	0		2	100. %	0		0		2	2.7%
Father/Stepmother	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0		0		3	4.1%
Relatives	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	6	8.3%
Guardian/Foster Home	0		3	60. %	0		2	40. %	5	6.8%
Totals	22	30.1%	25	34.3%	11	15.1%	15	20.5%	73	100.0%

black males, 40% of the white females, and 45.4% of the white males were at their normal grade level.

Refer to Table IX

The grade placement of the criminal offenders is analyzed in Table X and reflects some interesting differences from that of status offenders. A larger percentage of the students, 58 or 49.6% of the total of 117, considered as criminal offenders had been placed at the normal grade level. A small percentage of criminal offenders, 2.6% of the total, were more than four grades below their normal grade level.

Interestingly enough, 100% of the black female criminal offenders were at their normal grade level prior to commitment. Only 50% of the white females, 36% of the white males, and 48% of the black males were at their normal grade level. Those students who were two grades below their normal grade level accounted for the next largest portion of the population. In this group were 26 students or 22.2% of the population. Each of the race/sex categories, with the exception of black females, was represented in this group, the majority of them being white males.

Refer to Table X

Table XI analyzes the socioeconomic environment of the status offenders, including economic status, home location, and welfare status. More than one-half (1/2), or 52.1% of the total sample, came from families whose annual income was between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The other 48% indicates an even distribution, with 24.7% coming from families with incomes under \$5,000, and 23.3% from families whose annual income was over \$10,000. More white females were from the higher income bracket than were any other.

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table IX
Status Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M	W/F	B/M	B/F	Totals
Normal Grade Level	10	10	4	3	27
One Grade Below	5	10	2	7	24
Two Grades Below	5	5	4	3	17
Three Grades Below	1	0	0	2	3
Four Grades Below	1	0	1	0	2
More Than Four Grades Below	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	22	25	11	15	73
	30.1%	34.3%	15.1%	20.5%	100.0%
	37. %	37. %	14.8%	11.1%	37. %
	20.8%	41.7%	8.3%	29.2%	32.9%
	29.4%	29.4%	23.6%	17.6%	23.3%
	33.3%		50. %	66.7%	4.1%
	50. %				2.7%

Although many of the students were from urban areas, little difference was noted in the distribution of students between urban and rural areas. Of the 73 students, 29 were from urban and 28 from rural areas. Only 16 were from suburban areas. Few of the status offenders, only 11%, were from families who received welfare assistance.

Refer to Table XI

Table XII analyzes for the criminal offenders the same three aspects of socioeconomic data as in Table XI. The pattern reflected among the status offenders is repeated among the criminal offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Center, though there were slightly fewer students from the higher income bracket. A greater number of criminal offenders, 43.6%, were from families whose annual income was between \$5,000 and \$10,000; 29.1% were from families with annual incomes of less than \$5,000; and 27.4% were from families with more than \$10,000.

An unusual and interesting finding is revealed in the analysis of the home location of the criminal offenders. An equal number, 45 or 38.5%, were from urban and suburban areas, while only 27 or 23% were from rural areas.

Welfare recipients were more frequent among the families of criminal offenders than among the status offenders at the Reception and Evaluation Centers. Non-recipients accounted for 77.8% of the total population, while recipients comprised 22.2% of the population. Families of black males constituted the majority of recipients.

Refer to Table XII

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table X
Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
		%		%		%		%		%
Normal Grade Level	21	36. %	4	7. %	28	48. %	5	9. %	58	49.6%
One Grade Below	9	47. %	1	6. %	9	47. %	0		19	16.2%
Two Grades Below	12	46. %	3	12. %	11	42. %	0		26	22.2%
Three Grades Below	5	56. %	0		4	44. %	0		9	7.7%
Four Grades Below	1	50. %	0		1	50. %	0		2	1.7%
More Than Four Grades Below	1	33. %	0		2	66. %	0		3	2.6%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47. %	5	4.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table XII

Criminal Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	8	16.3%	2	25. %	23	41.8%	1	20. %	34	29.1%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	21	42.9%	5	62.5%	21	38.2%	4	80. %	51	43.6%
Over \$10,000	20	40.8%	1	12.5%	11	20. %	0		32	27.4%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47. %	5	4.3%	117	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	13	26.5%	2	25. %	27	49.1%	3	60. %	45	38.5%
Rural	12	24.5%	1	12.5%	12	21.8%	2	40. %	27	23.0%
Suburban	24	49. %	5	62.5%	16	29. %	0		45	38.5%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47. %	5	4.3%	117	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	4	8.2%	2	25. %	19	34.5%	1	20. %	26	22.2%
No	45	91.8%	6	75. %	36	65.5%	4	80. %	91	77.8%
Totals	49	41.9%	8	6.8%	55	47. %	5	4.3%	117	100.0%

Reception and Evaluation Center

Table XI

Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	4	18.2%	3	12. %	6	54.5%	5	33.3%	18	24.7%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	13	59. %	14	56. %	4	36.4%	7	46.7%	38	52.1%
Over \$10,000	5	22.7%	8	32. %	1	9.1%	3	20. %	17	23.3%
Totals	22	30.1%	25	34.3%	11	15.1%	15	20.5%	73	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	7	31.8%	7	28. %	5	45.4%	10	66.7%	29	39.8%
Rural	13	59. %	10	40. %	3	27.3%	2	13.3%	28	38.3%
Suburban	2	9.2%	8	32. %	3	27.3%	3	20. %	16	21.9%
Totals	22	30.1%	25	34.3%	11	15.1%	15	20.5%	73	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	1	4.5%	0		4	36.4%	3	20. %	8	11. %
No	21	95.5%	25	100. %	7	63.6%	12	80. %	65	89. %
Totals	22	30.1%	25	34.3%	11	15.1%	15	20.5%	73	100.0%

SUMMARY

The majority of those juveniles admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center during this two-year period were criminal offenders. Of the 1,847 students admitted, 1,117 or 60.5% were considered as criminal offenders, and 730 or 39.5% as status offenders.

Status offenders tended to be predominantly white, 64.3%, and female, 54.8%. Their average age was 14.5. Only slightly more than one-third (1/3), 37%, had been placed at their normal grade level.

Criminal offenders, on the other hand, appeared to be fairly evenly divided between black and white at the Reception and Evaluation Center. However, there were slightly fewer whites, 48.7%, than blacks, 51.3%, in this population sample. Males far outnumbered females among the criminal offenders, accounting for 88.9% of the sample. The average age for criminal offenders was 14.7, quite similar to that of status offenders. Criminal offenders were found to be at their normal grade level more often than status offenders.

Larceny was the charge on which the greatest number of criminal offenders were committed. More than a fourth, 28.6%, were admitted on this charge. Among the status offenders running away was the most frequently occurring offense with 37% of the status offenders having been committed on this charge.

Criminal offenders tended to come from homes in which both parents were present more often than did status offenders. Forty-five (45%) percent of the criminal offenders had been living with both parents prior to commitment whereas only 37% of the status offenders came from a similar situation.

CHARLESTON NON-RESIDENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

The Charleston Non-Residential Diagnostic Center, which opened in November of 1971, is the facility operated by the Charleston Youth Bureau. Although the commitment ratio is not as heavily skewed here as at the William J. Goldsmith Center in Columbia, the Charleston Center also accepts both commitments from the Courts and referrals from other agencies.

During the two-year period 1973-74 there were 719 admissions to the Charleston Center who were not subsequently committed to an institution. Of this total number 444 or 62% were commitments from the Family Court while 275 or 38% were referrals from other agencies, indicating a commitment-referral ratio of 3-2. For the purposes of this study, only the 44 commitments will be considered. Of these, 288 or 65% were criminal offenders while 156 or 35% were status offenders. This study reflects a 10% random sample consisting of 16 status and 29 criminal offenders.

Table XIII analyzes the status offenders sampled in terms of age, race, and sex. The average age of the youth committed for status offenses was 13.5. Ages 14 and 15 accounted for 50% of the sampled status population. Eleven (11) or 69% of the status offenders committed were white while 5 or 31% were black. Males accounted for 56% of the whites and 20% of the blacks, while females accounted for 44% of the whites and 80% of the black status offenders. Of the 16 status offenders sampled, 9 or 56% were females, while 7 or 44% were males.

Refer to Table XIII

Table XIV analyzes the criminal offenders in terms of age, race, and sex. The average age for the criminal offenders sampled was 14.0. Age 16 alone accounted for 38% of the criminal offenders. The average age of criminal offenders was 3% higher than that of the status offenders sampled.

Nine (9) or 31% of the total criminal offenders sampled were white, while 20 or 69% were black. This white-black ratio is diametrically opposed to that of the status offenders. All of the white criminal offenders were male, while 85% of the black criminals were male and 15% were females.

Of the criminal offenders sampled, 26 or 90% were male while 3 or 10% were females. Note that as criminal offenders males are committed at a much higher rate than they are as status offenders.

Refer to Table XIV

The age and offense of status offenders are analyzed in Table XV. Eight (8) or 50% of the status offenders were categorized as incorrigible. Of these 8, 4 or 50% were 15 and 16 year olds. Five (5) or 31.2% of the status offenders were runaways, and 3 or 18.8% were truants. Sixty (60%) percent of the runaways were fifteen year olds, and 67% of the truants were 13 and 14 year olds.

Refer to Table XV

Table XVI analyzes criminal offenders in terms of age and offense. Breaking and entering accounted for 8 or 27.6% of the criminal offenders. Eleven (11) and 12 year olds alone accounted for 62.5% of the total committed for this offense. Larceny was the next most committed offense, with 7 or 24.1% followed by assault with 4 or 13.8%. Of the total number committed for larceny, 57% were 15 and 16 year olds. Sixteen year olds alone accounted for 75% of the total committed for assault.

Refer to Table XVI

In Table XVII, the race, sex and offense of status offenders is examined. As noted from previous tables, 69% of the status offenders were white. It is also apparent from this sample category that in each offense, whites constituted

Charleston Youth Bureau
Table XIII
Status Offenders
Age, Race and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	6.2%
10	0		0		0		0		0	
11	2	100.0%	0		0		0		2	12.5%
12	2	100.0%	0		0		0		2	12.5%
13	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	6.2%
14	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0		1	33.3%	3	18.8%
15	0		3	60.0%	0		2	40.0%	5	31.2%
16	1	50.0%	0		0		1	50.0%	2	12.5%
Totals	6	37.6%	5	31.2%	1	6.2%	4	25.0%	16	99.9%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XV

Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Runaway	%	Incorrigible	%	Truancy	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	100.0%	1	6.2%
10	0		0		0		0	
11	0		2	100.0%	0		2	12.5%
12	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		2	12.5%
13	0		0		1	100.0%	1	6.2%
14	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	18.8%
15	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0		5	31.2%
16	0		2	100.0%	0		2	12.5%
Totals	5	31.2%	8	50.0%	3	18.8%	16	99.9%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XIV

Criminal Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	6.9%
10	0		0		0		0		0	
11	0		0		3	100.0%	0		3	10.3%
12	0		0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	6.9%
13	1	20.0%	0		4	80.0%	0		5	17.4%
14	1	33.3%	0		2	66.7%	0		3	10.3%
15	2	66.7%	0		0		1	33.3%	3	10.3%
16	5	45.4%	0		6	54.6%	0		11	37.9%
Totals	9	31.0%	0		17	58.6%	3	10.4%	29	100.0%

the majority. Of the total number of incorrigibles, 62.5% were white. Fifty (50%) percent of the incorrigibles were males and 50% were females. Eighty (80%) percent of the runaways were white. Females accounted for 80% of the 5 runaways. For truancy, white males constituted the majority.

Refer to Table XVII

Table XVIII examines criminal offenders in terms of race, sex and offense. It was found that 69% of the criminal offenders were black. In examining each offense separately, it was found that in every category except auto theft blacks constituted the majority of the sample. Of those charged with criminal offenses, blacks accounted for 75% of the breaking and entering, 71% of the larceny, and 75% of the assault. Sixty-seven (67%) percent of those charged with auto theft were whites.

Refer to Table XVIII

The family configuration of status offenders is examined in Table XIX. The majority of the status offenders committed to the Charleston Center, 10 or 62.5%, were living with both natural parents while 5, or 31.2%, were living with one parent and 1, or 6.2%, was living with other relatives. Of the total living with their natural parents, 7 or 70% were white while 3, or 30%, were black. Three (3), or 60%, of the status offenders living with one parent were white while 2 or 40% were black.

Refer to Table XIX

Table XX examines the family configuration of criminal offenders. Fourteen (14) or 48.3% of the criminal offenders were living with both natural parents, while 15 or 51.7% have some other family arrangement. Nine (9) or 31% were living with one parent, while 1 or 3.4% lived with his mother and stepfather,

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XVI

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 9 No.	Age 9 %	Age 10 No.	Age 10 %	Age 11 No.	Age 11 %	Age 12 No.	Age 12 %	Age 13 No.	Age 13 %	Age 14 No.	Age 14 %	Age 15 No.	Age 15 %	Age 16 No.	Age 16 %	Totals No.	Totals %
Larceny	0		0		0		0		3	60.0%	0		2	66.7%	2	18.2%	7	24.1%
B & E	1	50.0%	0		3	100.0%	2	100.0%	0		0		0		2	18.2%	8	27.6%
Assault	0		0		0		0		0		1	33.3%	0		3	27.3%	4	13.8%
Auto Theft	0		0		0		0		1	20.0%	1	33.3%	0		1	9.1%	3	10.3%
Vandalism	1	50.0%	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	3.4%
Robbery	0		0		0		0		0		1	33.3%	0		1	9.1%	2	6.9%
Disorderly Conduct	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	9.1%	1	3.4%
Other	0		0		0		0		1	20.0%	0		1	33.3%	1	9.1%	3	10.3%
Totals	2	6.9%	0		3	10.3%	2	6.9%	5	17.4%	3	10.3%	3	10.3%	11	37.9%	29	100.0%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XVIII

Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Offense	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Larceny	2	28.6%	0		5	71.4%	0		7	100.0%
Breaking & Entering	2	25.0%	0		5	62.5%	1	12.5%	8	100.0%
Assault	1	25.0%	0		3	75.0%	0		4	100.0%
Auto Theft	2	66.7%	0		1	33.3%	0		3	100.0%
Vandalism	0		0		0		1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Robbery	1	50.0%	0		1	50.0%	0		2	100.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Other	1	33.3%	0		1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	99.9%
Totals	9	31.0%	0		17	58.6%	3	10.4%	29	100.0%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XVII

Status Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truancy	%	Totals	%
White/Male	4	50.0%	1	20.0%	1	33.3%	6	37.6%
White/Female	1	12.5%	3	60.0%	1	33.3%	5	31.2%
Black/Male	0		0		1	33.3%	1	6.2%
Black/Female	3	37.5%	1	20.0%	0		4	25.0%
Totals	8	100.0%	5	100.0%	3	99.9%	16	100.0%

and 5 or 17.3% lived with relatives. Note that a smaller percentage of criminal offenders lived with their natural parents than did status offenders. Of the total criminal offenders living with their natural parents, 8 or 57% were black while 6 or 43% were white. For those with other family arrangements, 12 or 80% of the criminal offenders were black, while 3 or 20% were white.

Refer to Table XX

Table XXI reflects the grade placement of status offenders. Seven (7) or 43.8% of the status offenders were in their normal grade level, while 9 or 56% were below their normal grade level. Of the status offenders in normal grade level, 4 or 57% were white while 3, or 43%, were black. Of the status offenders below their normal grade level, 7 or 78% were white while 2, or 22%, were black.

Refer to Table XXI

In Table XXII, the grade placements of the criminal offenders is analyzed. Two (2), or 6.9%, of the criminal offenders were in the normal grade level while 27 or 93.1% were below their normal grade level. It is important to note the extreme disparity in grade placement between status and criminal offenders.

Refer to Table XXII

Table XXIII analyzes status offenders in terms of their socioeconomic environment. Six (6) or 37.6% of the status offenders came from families with incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually. Five (5) or 31.2% came from families with incomes of less than \$5,000 and over \$10,000. As may well be expected, the preponderance of whites in the upper income level exceeds the proportionate white/black ratio.

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XIX
Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	W/F	B/M	B/F	Totals
	3	4	0	3	10
	30.0%	40.0%	20.0%	30.0%	62.5%
One Parent	2	1	1	1	5
	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	31.2%
Mother/Stepfather	0	0	0	0	0
Father/Stepmother	0	0	0	0	0
Relatives	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%				6.2%
Totals	6	5	1	4	16
	37.6%	31.2%	6.2%	25.0%	99.9%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XXI

Status Offenders
Grade Placement

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	0		3	42.8%	7	43.8%
One Grade Below	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	0		1	20.0%	5	31.2%
Two Grades Below	2	66.7%	0		1	33.3%	0		3	18.8%
Three Grades Below	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	6.2%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	6	37.6%	5	31.2%	1	6.2%	4	25.0%	16	100.0%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XX

Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	6	42.9%	0		7	50.0%	1	7.1%	14	48.3%
One Parent	2	22.2%	0		6	66.7%	1	11.1%	9	31.0%
Mother/Stepfather	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	3.4%
Father/Stepmother	0		0		0		0		0	
Relatives	1	20.0%	0		3	60.0%	1	20.0%	5	17.3%
Totals	9	31.0%	0		17	58.6%	3	10.3%	29	100.0%

Nine (9) or 56.2% of the status offenders lived in suburban areas, while 6 or 37.6% lived in urban, and 1 or 6.2% lived in rural areas. Note that all suburban residents are white.

Twelve (12) or 75% of the status offenders were not receiving Welfare assistance, while 4 or 25% were. Of the 11 whites in the sample, only 1 was receiving Welfare assistance while of the 5 blacks, 3 were receiving assistance.

Refer to Table XXIII

The socioeconomic environment of the criminal offenders is analyzed in Table XXIV. Fifteen (15) or 51.8% of the criminal offenders lived in families with incomes under \$5,000. 7 or 24.1% within incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and the same number with incomes over \$10,000. Of the criminal offenders sampled, 17 or 58.6% were from families who were receiving Welfare assistance, while 12 or 41.4% were not.

Note that the income in the homes of criminal offenders is much lower than that in the homes of the status offenders. A majority of criminal offenders, 16 or 55.2%, lived in urban areas while 3 or 10% lived in rural, and 10 or 34.5% lived in suburban areas. On the other hand, most of the status offenders committed to the Center lived in the suburbs.

Refer to Table XXIV

In Table XXV, prior commitments of the status offenders sampled are examined. Only 1 or 6.2% of the status offenders had been previously committed, while 15 or 93.8% had not.

Refer to Table XXV

Charleston Youth Bureau
Table XXII
Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	0		0		2	100.0%	0		2	6.9%
One Grade Below	4	28.6%	0		7	50.0%	3	21.4%	14	48.3%
Two Grades Below	4	66.7%	0		2	33.3%	0		6	20.7%
Three Grades Below	1	14.3%	0		6	85.7%	0		7	24.1%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	9	31.0%	0		17	58.6%	3	10.4%	29	100.0%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XXIV

Criminal Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	2	22.2%	0		11	64.8%	2	66.7%	15	51.8%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	3	33.3%	0		3	17.6%	1	33.3%	7	24.1%
Over \$10,000	4	44.5%	0		3	17.6%	0		7	24.1%
Totals	9	100.0%	0		17	100.0%	3	100.0%	29	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	0		0		14	82.4%	2	66.7%	16	55.2%
Rural	0		0		2	11.8%	1	33.3%	3	10.3%
Suburban	9	100.0%	0		1	5.8%	0		10	34.5%
Totals	9	100.0%	0		17	100.0%	3	100.0%	29	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	2	22.2%	0		13	76.5%	2	66.7%	17	58.6%
No	7	77.8%	0		4	23.5%	1	33.3%	12	41.4%
Totals	9	100.0%	0		17	100.0%	3	100.0%	29	100.0%

Charleston Youth Bureau

Table XXIII

Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	1	16.7%	1	20.0%	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	5	31.2%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	3	50.0%	2	40.0%	0		1	25.0%	6	37.6%
Over \$10,000	2	33.3%	2	40.0%	0		1	25.0%	5	31.2%
Totals	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	16	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	1	16.7%	1	20.0%	1	100.0%	3	75.0%	6	37.6%
Rural	0		0		0		1	25.0%	1	6.2%
Suburban	5	83.3%	4	80.0%	0		0		9	56.2%
Totals	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	16	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	1	16.7%	0		1	100.0%	2	50.0%	4	25.0%
No	5	83.3%	5	100.0%	0		2	50.0%	12	75.0%
Totals	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	16	100.0%

Table XXVI examines prior commitments of criminal offenders. Five (5) or 17.2% of the criminal offenders had had prior commitments, while 24 or 82.8% had not. Of those with prior commitments, 3 or 60% had been committed as un-governable, while 1 or 20% had been committed for breaking and entering, and the same number had been committed for larceny. Note that more criminal offenders had prior commitments as compared to status offenders.

Refer to Table XXVI

SUMMARY

This study reflects some important findings on the commitments to the Charleston Youth Bureau. It should be noted that although the Charleston Youth Bureau handled more status offenders than criminal offenders during this two-year period, the commitment population contained a greater number of criminal offenders, 65%, than status offenders. The data indicates that whites accounted for the majority of the status offenders, 69%, while blacks accounted for the same percentage, 69%, of the criminal offenders. These majorities were also true for each offense.

In terms of sex, females accounted for 56% of the status offenders and for only 10% of the criminal offenders. Hence, males appear to be involved more often than females in the more serious crimes. An examination of the family configuration reveals that more status offenders, 62.5%, live with both natural parents while a smaller percentage, 48.3%, of the criminal offenders live with both natural parents.

The grade placement levels of criminal offenders tended to be below normal level more often than those of status offenders; 93.1% of the criminal offenders

Charleston Youth Bureau
Table XXV
Status Offenders
Prior Commitments

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Totals	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	3	75.0%	15	93.8%
Prior Offense										
Violation of Curfew	0		0		0		1	100.0%	1	
Incorrigible	0		0		0		0		0	
Runaway	0		0		0		0		0	

had been placed below their normal grade level, while 56% of the status offenders were below their normal grade level. It was also found that the economic level of criminal offenders was much lower than that of status offenders. Fifty-two (52%) percent of the criminal offenders came from families with incomes under \$5,000, while 31% of the status offenders were from families in the same income bracket. More criminal offenders, 58.6%, were recipients of Welfare assistance than were status offenders, 25%.

Charleston Youth Bureau
Table XXVI
Criminal Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	0		0		5	29.4%	0		5	17.2%
No	9	100.0%	0		12	70.6%	3	100.0%	24	82.8%
Totals	9		0		17		3		29	
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Incorrigible	0		0		3	60.0%	0		3	60.0%
Breaking & Entering	0		0		1	20.0%	0		1	20.0%
Larceny	0		0		1	20.0%	0		1	20.0%

WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School is located on Broad River Road in Columbia. Although it is primarily a girls' school, a small number of male students are assigned there. During the two-year period covered by this study, the total population for the school was 330. The daily population for this facility in 1972-74 averaged 125. The ten (10%) percent random sampling taken from Willow Lane for this study was composed of 21 status offenders and 12 criminal offenders.

A number of reasons account for the large difference between status and criminal offenders in this institution. Traditionally, Family Courts have sentenced females as status offenders more often than males. The rationalization seems to be that these girls need supervision and since there are few alternatives available, they are institutionalized. The girls usually have shorter sentences than boys, however, so the population turnover is more frequent.

Table XXVII provides an analysis of the status offenders by age, race, and sex. The larger proportion of the status offenders fall in the 14-year-old age bracket, 80% of whom are black females. Ten (10) students or 47.6% of the status offenders were fourteen years of age. An additional 23.8% were fifteen, and 14.3% were in both the sixteen- and thirteen-year-old age group.

The race and sex distribution for the status offenders at Willow Lane shows that the greater number of them are black females. A total of twelve (12) students or 57.1% of the sample were black females, while 8 students or 38.1% were white females, and 1 student or 4.8% of the sample was a white male. The sample revealed no black male status offenders at Willow Lane School.

Refer to Table XXVII

Willow Lane School
Table XXVII
Status Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
13	0		2	66.7%	0		1	33.3%	3	14.3%
14	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	0		8	80.0%	10	47.6%
15	0		3	60.0%	0		2	40.0%	5	23.8%
16	0		2	66.7%	0		1	33.3%	3	14.3%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%

Table XXVIII analyzes the criminal offenders confined at Willow Lane during this two-year period in terms of age, race and sex. While the criminal offenders' sample was almost evenly distributed as to age, there were more in the fifteen-year-old age bracket than any of the others. Four (4) students or 33.3% were fifteen years of age, and there were 3 students each in the fourteen- and sixteen-year-old categories. The youngest age group represented in the sample were thirteen years old. This group contained 2 students or 16.7% of the sample.

As with the status offenders, the criminal offender distribution shows that the greater number of students at Willow Lane are black females. In the sample taken for this study, 7 students or 58.3% of the total were black females committed for criminal offenses. White females accounted for 16.7%, and white males for 8.3%. The sample revealed that there were 2 black males.

Refer to Table XXVIII

Status offenders are analyzed by age and offense in Table XXIX. Runaways accounted for the largest number of students committed to Willow Lane for status offenses. A total of 9 students or 43% were committed on this offense. This finding coincides with the trend observed at the Reception and Evaluation Center where the majority of female status offenders were found to be runaways. An additional 8 students or 38% were committed as incorrigibles, and 4 students or 19% for truancy. The age distribution shows that the greatest number of runaways, 4 of the 9, fell in the fourteen-year-old age bracket while the greatest number of the incorrigibles, 4 of the 8, were fifteen years old.

Refer to Table XXIX

Willow Lane School
Table XXVIII
Criminal Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
13	0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		2	16.7%
14	0		0		0		3	100.0%	3	25.0%
15	1	25.0%	0		1	25.0%	2	50.0%	4	33.3%
16	0		1	33.3%	0		2	66.7%	3	25.0%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%

The criminal offenders are analyzed by age and offense in Table XXX. There were seven criminal offenses represented in the sample taken from the Willow Lane population. Four (4) of the 12 students in this sample, 33.4% of the total, were committed for larceny. This also reflects the trend observed in the Reception and Evaluation Center population where the majority of criminal offenders were committed for larceny.

Assault accounted for 2, or 15.7%, of the students as did breaking and entering. The remaining four offenses, auto theft, burglary, possession of weapons, and robbery, were represented by one (1) student each or 8.3% of the population.

Refer to Table XXX

Table XXXI analyzes the status offenders in terms of race, sex, and offense. As noted earlier, the random sampling revealed that the greater number of students confined at Willow Lane are black females. Of this group, 6 or 50% were committed as incorrigibles, 4 or 33.3% as runaways, and 2 or 17.7% as truants. The distribution by offenses for white females reveals that the greater number of this group, 5 or 62.5%, were committed as runaways while only 2 or 25% were committed as incorrigible, and 1 or 12.5% as truants. This figure is in keeping with the findings indicated in two studies of runaway juveniles in South Carolina conducted by this division. Both these studies revealed that the majority of runaways are white females. National surveys have also indicated a similar trend. The one (1) white male revealed by the sample as a status offender at Willow Lane was committed as a truant.

Refer to Table XXXI

Willow Lane School
Table XXIX
Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Incorrigible	Runaway	Truant	Totals
	%	%	%	%
13	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	14.3%
14	3	4	3	10
	30.0%	40.0%	30.0%	47.6%
15	4	1	0	5
	80.0%	20.0%		23.8%
16	0	3	0	3
		100.0%		14.3%
Totals	8	9	4	21
	38.0%	43.0%	19.0%	100.0%

Willow Lane School

Table XXXI

Status Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Totals	%
White/Male	0		0		1	100.0%	1	4.8%
White/Female	2	25.0%	5	62.5%	1	12.5%	8	38.1%
Black/Male	0		0		0		0	
Black/Female	6	50.0%	4	33.3%	2	16.7%	12	57.1%
Totals	8	38.1%	9	42.9%	4	19.0%	21	100.0%

Willow Lane School

Table XXX

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Totals	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Assault	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	0		0		2	16.7%
Auto Theft	0		0		1	25.0%	0		1	8.3%
Breaking & Entering	1	50.0%	0		1	25.0%	0		2	16.7%
Burglary	0		0		0		1	33.3%	1	8.3%
Larceny	0		2	66.7%	2	50.0%	0		4	33.4%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		0		1	33.3%	1	8.3%
Robbery	0		0		0		1	33.3%	1	8.3%
Totals	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	12	100.0%

Table XXXII

Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Offense	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Assault	0		0		1	50.0%	1	14.3%	2	16.7%
Auto Theft	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	8.3%
Breaking & Entering	0		1	50.0%	0		1	14.3%	2	16.7%
Burglary	0		0		0		1	14.3%	2	16.7%
Larceny	0		0		1	50.0%	3	42.8%	4	33.4%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		0		1	14.3%	1	8.3%
Robbery	0		1	50.0%	0		0		1	8.3%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%

In Table XXXII, the criminal offenders are analyzed in terms of race, sex and offense. As previously noted, the larger number of students were black females. Members of this group were represented in all of the offense categories with the exception of robbery and auto theft. The greatest number of black females, 3 or 42.8%, were committed on larceny charges. Assault, breaking and entering, burglary, and possession of weapons accounted for 1 black female or 14.3% each. Of the 2 white females in the sample of criminal offenders at Willow Lane, 1 was committed for breaking and entering and the other for robbery. The 2 black males in this sample were committed for assault and larceny, and the 1 white male was committed for auto theft. No particular pattern of offenses is evidenced in these findings.

Refer to Table XXXII

Table XXXIII analyzes the family configuration of status offenders. Of the sample of 21 status offenders at Willow Lane, two-thirds (2/3) came from a home in which at least one of the natural parents was present. There appears to be a slight difference, however, between black and white females in terms of family configuration. More than half (1/2) of the white female status offenders were living with their natural parents at the time of commitment, as compared to only 42.9% of the black females. Thirty-three (33%) percent of the black females were living with relatives or foster parents, whereas none of the white females in the sample were in similar placements.

Refer to Table XXXIII

The analysis of the family configuration of criminal offenders is shown in Table XXXIV. These findings reveal a somewhat different picture in the case of black females. All of them were living with one or more of their natural

parents prior to commitment. None of the criminal offenders, black or white, were in foster placement. The majority of the criminal offenders came from one-parent families.

Refer to Table XXXIV

Table XXXV analyzes the grade placement by sex and race of status offenders. Findings in this table indicate that slightly more than one-third (1/3) of the status offenders were in the normal grade level for their age group. Fifty (50%) percent of the black females were in their normal grade level, while only 12.5% of the white females were at the same level. Of the eight (8) students who were two grades or more below their normal grade level, 6 were white females and 2 were black females.

Refer to Table XXXV

Table XXXVI analyzes the grade placement in terms of sex and race for criminal offenders. A higher percentage of criminal offenders, 58%, were performing at their normal grade level. This difference between grade placements for status and criminal offenders can perhaps be accounted for in part by the fact that runaways and truants comprised 62.3% of the sample of status offenders at Willow Lane. Blacks again appeared to be more often in their normal grade placements than whites. Of the 7 students in the criminal offender sample who had been placed at their normal grade level, 5 were black, 2 males and 3 females, and 2 were white females.

Refer to Table XXXVI

In Table XXXVII, the status offenders at Willow Lane are analyzed in terms of socioeconomic environment. The first two categories of the economic status accounted for 95.2% of the total sample. Of the ten (10) students in the sample

Willow Lane School
Table XXXIII
Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
		%		%		%		%		%
Natural Parents	0		4	57.1%	0		3	42.9%	7	33.3%
One Parent	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	0		3	42.9%	7	33.3%
Mother/Stepfather	0		0		0		2	100.0%	2	9.5%
Father/Stepmother	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	4.8%
Relatives	0		0		0		2	100.0%	2	9.5%
Guardian/Foster Home	0		0		0		2	100.0%	2	9.5%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%

Willow Lane School

Table XXXV

Status Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0		6	75.0%	8	38.1%
One Grade Below	0		1	20.0%	0		4	80.0%	5	23.8%
Two Grades Below	0		5	71.4%	0		2	28.6%	7	33.3%
Three Grades Below	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	4.8%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%

Willow Lane School

Table XXXIV

Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parent	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0		2	50.0%	4	33.4%
One Parent	0		1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	6	50.0%
Mother/Stepfather	0		0		0		2	100.0%	2	16.6%
Father/Stepmother	0		0		0		0		0	
Relatives	0		0		0		0		0	
Guardian/Foster Home	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%

who were families receiving less than \$5,000 annual income, 7 were black females and the remaining three (3) were white females. Black females accounted for half of the students in the \$5,000-\$10,000 annual income bracket. Only 1 student in the sample, a white female, was from a family whose annual income was more than \$10,000.

The majority of the students sampled, 15 or 71.4%, were found to be from urban areas. Black females accounted for the majority of those from urban areas. Three (3) students or 14.3% were from each of the remaining categories, rural and suburban.

The majority of the status offenders at Willow Lane taken for the sample population of this study were not Welfare recipients; only 4 or 19% of those sampled were receiving Welfare assistance. The 4 students listed as Welfare recipients were evenly divided between white females and black females with 2 each in this category.

Refer to Table XXXVII

Table XXXVIII analyzes criminal offenders in terms of socioeconomic environment. The findings reflected in this table are similar to those for status offenders. Half of the students sampled were from families with less than \$5,000 annual income. Four (4) students or 33.3% were from families whose income was between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually, and 2 students or 16.7% were from families with more than \$10,000 annual income.

The majority of the students sampled, 7 or 58.3%, were from urban areas while 4 students or 33.4% were from rural areas, and only 1 student or 8.3% was from a suburban area. As with status offenders, the majority of the criminal offenders sampled were not Welfare recipients.

Refer to Table XXXVIII

Willow Lane School
Table XXXVI
Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	0		2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	7	58.3%
One Grade Below	0		0		0		3	100.0%	3	25.0%
Two Grades Below	0		0		0		1	100.0%	1	8.3%
Three Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Four Grades Below	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	8.3%
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%

Willow Lane School
Table XXXVIII
Criminal Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	1	100.0%	0		0		5	71.4%	6	50.0%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	0		1	50.0%	2	100.0%	1	14.3%	4	33.3%
Over \$10,000	0		1	50.0%	0		1	14.3%	2	16.7%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	5	71.4%	7	58.3%
Rural	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	14.3%	4	33.4%
Suburban	0		0		0		1	14.3%	1	8.3%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	0		0		1	50.0%	1	14.3%	2	16.7%
No	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	6	85.7%	10	83.3%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%

Willow Lane School
Table XXXVII
Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000			3	37.5%	0		7	58.3%	10	47.6%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	1	100.0%	4	50.0%	0		5	41.7%	10	47.6%
Over \$10,000	0		1	12.5%	0		0		1	4.8%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	1	100.0%	5	62.5%	0		9	75.0%	15	71.4%
Rural	0		2	25.0%	0		1	8.3%	3	14.3%
Suburban	0		1	12.5%	0		2	16.7%	3	14.3%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	0		2	25.0%	0		2	16.7%	4	19.0%
No	1	100.0%	6	75.0%	0		10	83.3%	17	81.0%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%

Table XXXIX analyzes the status offenders in terms of prior commitments. Of the total of 21 status offenders sampled in this study, only 5 had had a prior commitment. Of these 5, two had been committed before as runaways and three as incorrigible. Both of the students committed as runaways were white females. Of the three prior commitments for incorrigibility, 1 was a white female and 2 were black females. The white male represented in this status offender sample had not had a prior commitment.

Refer to Table XXXIX

Table XL reveals approximately the same ratio of prior commitments for criminal offenders as that shown for status offenders. Of the 3 students with a prior commitment, 1 was a white male, 1 a black male, and 1 a black female. The 2 males had been committed for breaking and entering, and the black female for incorrigibility. The female was subsequently committed for breaking and entering, and the 2 males for assault and auto theft.

Refer to Table XL

SUMMARY

The sample taken from the two-year population of Willow Lane revealed that the majority of students were status offenders, most of whom were black females. The majority of the black status offenders were fourteen years old, whereas the larger proportion of whites were fifteen years old. Criminal offenders at Willow Lane also appear to be more frequently black and slightly older.

Little difference was evident in the family configuration of black and white status and criminal offenders. In grade placements, however, blacks tended to be ahead of whites and criminal offenders ahead of status offenders.

Willow Lane School
Table XXXIX
Status Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
		%		%		%		%		%
Yes	0		3	37.5%	0		2	16.7%	5	23.8%
No	1	100.0%	5	62.5%	0		10	83.3%	16	76.2%
Totals	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	0		12	57.1%	21	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Runaway	0		2	66.7%	0		0		2	40.0%
Incorrigible	0		1	33.3%	0		2	100.0%	3	60.0%
Totals	0		3	60.0%	0		2	40.0%	5	100.0%

An analysis of the economic status of criminal and status offenders revealed few significant differences in the lower income bracket. Approximately half (½) of the status offenders and the criminal offenders were from families who receive less than \$5,000 annual income. A slightly higher percentage of criminal offenders were from the upper income bracket than were the status offenders. No significant difference was evident in the prior commitment records of status and criminal offenders in the sample taken from the Willow Lane population.

Willow Lane School
Table XL
Criminal Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	0	100.0%	0	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	14.3%	3	25.0%
No	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	1	50.0%	6	85.7%	9	75.0%
Totals	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Incorrigible	0	100.0%	0	0	0	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%
Breaking & Entering	1	100.0%	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	2	66.6%
Totals	1	33.3%	0	0	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3	99.9%

JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

John G. Richards School for Boys is located on Broad River Road in Columbia. While the majority of the boys confined here are fifteen or older, there are a few younger boys as well.

During the two years with which this study is concerned, the total population of the school was 420. Daily population averaged 225. Of the total population, 40 or, 9.5%, were status offenders and 380, or 90.5%, were criminal offenders. A ten (10%) percent random sample taken for this study yielded 4 status offenders and 38 criminal offenders. The distribution of the criminal and status offenders in this sampling reflects the same proportion and distribution of the actual population. It must be noted, however, that our study will undoubtedly reveal a more valid picture of the criminal offenders than the status offenders at John G. Richards School due to the numbers involved.

Many of the boys committed to John G. Richards School are recidivists with a past record of several commitments. It has been traditionally true that boys tend to be perpetrators of violent or criminal activities more often. While some authorities have observed that there is an alarming increase of violent crimes by girls, national statistics continue to reflect the traditional pattern.

Table XLI analyzes the age, race, and sexual distribution of status offenders at John G. Richards School for Boys. In the sample of 4 status offenders, racial distribution was equal with 50% white and 50% black. All of the status offenders are fifteen and sixteen years old, with the majority being sixteen years old.

Refer to Table XLI

John G. Richards School

Table XLI

Status Offenders
Age, Race and Sex Distribution

Age	White/Male		Black/Male		Totals	
		%		%		%
15	0		1	100.0%	1	25.0%
16	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	75.0%
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%

The analysis of criminal offenders in Table XLII shows a somewhat different racial breakdown than for status offenders. This table indicates that the black population is more heavily represented among the criminal offenders. Of the total of 38 students taken for the sample, 21 or 55.3% were black while 17 or 44.7% were white. Unlike the status offenders, there are criminal offenders as young as thirteen at this institution. Only a small percentage, 7.8%, of the total number of criminal offenders were under fifteen, however. Criminal offenders were primarily sixteen years old. That age group accounted for 65.8% of the total sample.

Refer to Table XLII

Table XLIII analyzes the age and offense distribution of the status offenders. The data suggests that the majority of the status offenders at John G. Richards School for Boys are runaways. Of the remaining 2 status offenders, 1 was charged as an incorrigible and the other as a truant.

Refer to Table XLIII

The data in Table XLIV suggests that the pattern observed in the analysis of the Reception and Evaluation Center population is also present in the population of this facility. Larceny was the most prevalent charge for which criminal offenders were committed in every age category. Eleven (11) students or 28.9% of the population were charged with larceny. Robbery, breaking and entering, and auto theft were the next most frequently occurring crimes, accounting for 6 students or 15.8% of the population each.

Refer to Table XLIV

Table XLV analyzes the race, sex, and offense distribution of the status offenders. As was noted previously, the distribution among the status offenders was equal for black and white. It is interesting to note that both

John G. Richards School

Table XLII

Criminal Offenders
Age, Race and Sex Distribution

Age	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
13	0		1	100.0%	1	2.6%
14	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	5.3%
15	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	26.3%
16	11	44.0%	14	56.0%	25	65.8%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table XLIV

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		%
Assault	0		0		1	10.0%	2	8.0%	3	7.9%
Auto Theft	0		0		1	10.0%	5	20.0%	6	15.8%
B & E	0		0		2	20.0%	4	16.0%	6	15.8%
Drunk Driving	0		0		0		1	4.0%	1	2.6%
Drunkenness	0		0		1	10.0%	1	4.0%	2	5.4%
Larceny	0		1	50.0%	3	30.0%	7	28.0%	11	28.9%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		0		1	4.0%	1	2.6%
Robbery	0		0		2	20.0%	4	16.0%	6	15.8%
Sex Offenses	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	2.6%
Vandalism	0		1	50.0%	0		0		1	2.6%
Totals	1	2.6%	2	5.4%	10	26.3%	25	65.8%	38	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table XLIII

Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Totals	%
15	0		0		1	100.0%	1	25.0%
16	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0		3	75.0%
Totals	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%

the runaways were white. This finding concurs with national and local statistics which suggests that the majority of runaway juveniles are white.

Refer to Table XLV

In Table XLVI, race, sex and offense of the criminal offenders is analyzed. With the exception of four offenses, black and white males are represented in all the categories of criminal offenders shown in this table. There were no blacks charged with drunk driving, and no whites were charged with possession of weapons, sex offenses, or vandalism. Twice as many blacks were committed for robbery as whites, while an equal number of each was committed for auto theft, breaking and entering, and drunkenness. Commitments for larceny, the most frequently occurring offense, were almost equally distributed between black and white, with 6 black males sentenced on this charge as compared to 5 white males.

Refer to Table XLVI

In Table XLVII, the family configuration of the status offenders is shown. All of the status offenders in this sample came from a family unit in which at least one of the natural parents was present. The two white males in the sample came from homes in which both natural parents were present. One of the black males was from a one-parent home, while the other was from a mother/stepfather home.

Refer to Table XLVII

Table XLVIII analyzes the family configuration of the criminal offenders. With the exception of 2 black males who were living with relatives at the time of commitment, this table reflects almost the same findings as the analysis of the status offenders. Not all of the white male criminal offenders came from

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

John G. Richards School

Table XLVI

Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Offense	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Assault	1	5.9%	2	9.5%	3	7.9%
Auto Theft	3	17.6%	3	14.3%	6	15.8%
B & E	3	17.6%	3	14.3%	6	15.8%
Drunk Driving	1	5.9%	0		1	2.6%
Drunkenness	1	5.9%	1	4.8%	2	5.4%
Larceny	6	35.3%	5	23.8%	11	28.9%
Possession of Weapons	0		1	4.8%	1	2.6%
Robbery	2	11.8%	4	19.0%	6	15.8%
Sex Offenses	0		1	4.8%	1	2.6%
Vandalism	0		1	4.8%	1	2.6%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table XLV

Status Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Totals	%
White/Male	0		2	100.0%	0		2	50.0%
Black/Male	1	50.0%	0		1	50.0%	2	50.0%
Totals	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%

homes in which the natural parents were present, however. Of the 17 white males taken in this sample, 12 were living with their natural parents, 4 with one of their parents, and 1 with his mother and stepfather. Attention is directed to the fact that twice as many whites as blacks were living with their natural parents at the time of commitment. However, three times as many blacks as whites were living with one parent.

Refer to Table XLVIII

The grade placement of status offenders is analyzed in Table XLIX. It should be noted that the grade placement of a student at John G. Richards School for Boys is considerably lower than that of the students at Willow Lane or at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Of the 4 status offenders in the sample of the John G. Richards School for Boys population, only 1 was functioning at his normal grade level. The sample population is too small, however, to permit any conclusions.

Refer to Table XLIX

The analysis of the grade placements of criminal offenders is shown in Table L. Of the 38, 11 or 28.9% were at their normal grade level, while 13 or 34.2% were two grades below. In general, the majority of the blacks have been placed at a higher level than the whites. Almost 62% of the blacks were functioning at their normal grade placement level or one grade below; whereas, only 41% of the whites were at the same levels.

Refer to Table L

Table LI analyzes the socioeconomic environment of status offenders at John G. Richards School for Boys. The 2 blacks in the sample came from families whose income was less than \$5,000 per year. The 2 whites in the study were from families whose annual income was between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

John G. Richards School
Table XLVII
Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	White/Male	Black/Male	Totals
Natural Parents	2	0	2
One Parent	0	1	1
Mother/Stepfather	0	1	1
Father/Stepmother	0	0	0
Relatives	0	0	0
Guardian/Foster Home	0	0	0
Totals	2	2	4
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%
			25.0%
			25.0%

John G. Richards School

Table XLIX

Status Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	0		1	100.0%	1	25.0%
One Grade Below	2	100.0%	0		2	50.0%
Two Grades Below	0		0		0	
Three Grades Below	0		1	100.0%	1	25.0%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table XLVIII

Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	12	66.7%	6	33.3%	18	47.4%
One Parent	4	25.0%	12	75.0%	16	42.1%
Mother/Stepfather	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	5.3%
Father/Stepmother	0		0		0	
Relatives	0		2	100.0%	2	5.3%
Guardian/Foster Home	0		0		0	
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%

This sample shows that the students are equally distributed between urban and rural home locations. None of the status offenders were from suburban homes. The same pattern that is shown in the economic status is, as was to be expected, reflected in the Welfare status. The 2 white males were from families who are not Welfare recipients.

Refer to Table LI

Table LII analyzes the socioeconomic environment of the criminal offenders. With the exception of the first category--those families receiving less than \$5,000 annual income--there was an equal distribution of black and white in the economic status columns. Two-thirds (2/3) of those whose annual income was less than \$5,000 were black. The majority of both the black and the white were found to be from urban areas, with only a small percentage of each, 17.7% of the white and 9.5% of the black, from suburban areas. The Welfare status reflected the pattern suggested by the economic status distribution. The majority of both blacks and whites were not Welfare recipients.

Refer to Table LII

The data in Table LIII shows that only one (1) of the 4 status offenders in this sample had had a prior commitment. This status offender had been committed previously as a runaway.

Refer to Table LIII

As was to be expected, a larger percentage of the criminal offenders had records of prior commitments as is shown in Table LIV. Eleven (11) students or 28.9% of the total sample population had been previously committed to one of the agency's facilities other than a diagnostic center. Of this number, 5 were white and 6 were black. It is interesting to note that among those

John G. Richards School
Table L
Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	28.9%
One Grade Below	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	9	23.7%
Two Grades Below	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	13	34.2%
Three Grades Below	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	13.2%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table LII

Criminal Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>						
Under \$5,000	4	23.5%	8	38.1%	12	31.6%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	10	58.8%	10	47.6%	20	52.6%
Over \$10,000	3	17.6%	3	14.3%	6	15.8%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>						
Urban	9	52.9%	12	57.1%	21	55.3%
Rural	5	29.4%	7	33.3%	12	31.6%
Suburban	3	17.6%	2	9.5%	5	13.2%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>						
Yes	1	5.9%	6	28.6%	7	18.4%
No	16	94.1%	15	71.4%	31	81.6%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%

John G. Richards School

Table LI

Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>						
Under \$5,000	0		2	100.0%	2	50.0%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	2	100.0%	0		2	50.0%
Over \$10,000	0		0		0	
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>						
Urban	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	50.0%
Rural	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	50.0%
Suburban	0		0		0	
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>						
Yes	0		2	100.0%	2	50.0%
No	2	100.0%	0		2	50.0%
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%

students with a record of prior commitments, a large percentage--45.5%--had been committed as status offenders, 3 for incorrigibility and 2 for truancy. The remaining 6 students had been previously committed for criminal offenses including auto theft, burglary, and larceny.

Refer to Table LIV

SUMMARY

The sample population of the John G. Richards School for Boys reflects an almost equal distribution between blacks and whites for both criminal and status offenders, although blacks were more numerous among the criminal offenders. The students at John G. Richards School appear to be lower in grade placements than the students at the Reception and Evaluation Center or at Willow Lane School, and also were more often from the lower economic group.

John G. Richards School
Table LIII
Status Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	White/Male		Black/Male		Totals	
		%		%		%
Yes	1	50.0%	0	100.0%	1	25.0%
No	1	50.0%	2	50.0%	3	75.0%
Totals	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>						
Runaway	1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Totals	1		0		1	100.0%

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The South Carolina School for Boys is located in Florence, S. C. The school provides residential facilities for juvenile offenders between the ages of ten (10) and fifteen (15). For the two-year period of this study, there were 50 status offenders committed to the school and 310 criminal offenders. The average daily population was 200. The 10% random sample taken for this study yielded 5 status offenders and 31 criminal offenders.

Table LV analyzes the age, race, and sex distribution of the status offenders. The majority of the students, or 60%, were black males, ages 12 to 14. The 2 white males represented in the sample population were ages 10 and 15. The distribution among the age brackets represented was nearly even. Each group accounted for 20% of the total.

Refer to Table LV

The age, race, and sex distribution of criminal offenders is analyzed in Table LVI. As was evident with the criminal offenders at the John G. Richards School, the majority, 64.5%, of the criminal offenders at the S. C. School for Boys were black.

The age range among the criminal offenders at the school was from 10 to 15. The thirteen and fourteen year olds accounted for 61.3% of the sample population, however.

Refer to Table LVI

Table LVII analyzes the age and offense distribution of the status offenders. Interestingly enough, runaways accounted for only 20% of the status offenders at the S. C. School for Boys. The remaining 80% of the status offenders were evenly distributed between incorrigibles and truants.

Refer to Table LVII

John G. Richards School
Table LIV
Criminal Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	White/Male		Black/Male		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4%	6	28.6%	11	28.9%
No	12	70.6%	15	71.4%	27	71.1%
Totals	17	44.7%	21	55.3%	38	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>						
Auto Theft	1	20.0%	0		1	9.1%
Burglary	1	20.0%	1	16.7%	2	18.2%
Incorrigible	1	20.0%	2	33.3%	3	27.3%
Larceny	0		3	50.0%	3	27.3%
Truancy	2	40.0%	0		2	18.2%
Totals	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LVI

Criminal Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
10	0		1	100.0%	1	3.2%
11	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	9.7%
12	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	12.9%
13	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9	29.0%
14	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	32.3%
15	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	12.9%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LV

Status Offenders
Age, Race, and Sex Distribution

Age	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
10	1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
11	0		0		0	
12	0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
13	0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
14	0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
15	1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
Totals	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	100.0%

The analysis of criminal offenders by age and offense presented in Table LVIII reflects a smaller array of offenses than did the similar table for John G. Richards School. However, larceny is again the most frequent offense. Note that more than half the total sample, 17 or 54.8%, were committed on this one charge. Breaking and entering and assault are the next two most popular offenses, accounting for 4 each, or 25.8%, of the total sample.

Refer to Table LVIII

Table LIX analyzes the status offender by race, sex, and offense. An interesting variation was evident in this sample in that the one (1) runaway represented was black.

Refer to Table LIX

Table LX examines the race, sex, and offense of the criminal offenders. The 11 whites in the sample population were committed on four different charges: assault, breaking and entering, larceny, and vandalism. The offenses of the 20 blacks were distributed among these four charges and three additional ones: possession of weapons, robbery, and auto theft. Of the 11 whites, almost half were committed on larceny charges while nearly two-thirds of the blacks were committed for larceny.

Refer to Table LX

The family configuration of status offenders at the S. C. School for Boys analyzed in Table LXI reflects much the same picture as the analysis for status offenders at John G. Richards School. All of the students came from a family unit in which at least one of the natural parents was present.

Refer to Table LXI

S. C. School for Boys
Table LVII
Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Totals	%
10	1	100.0%	0		0		1	20.0%
11	0		0		0		0	
12	0		0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
13	0		0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
14	0		1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
15	1	100.0%	0		0		1	20.0%
Totals	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	5	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LIX

Status Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Totals	%
White/Male	2	100.0%	0		0		2	40.0%
Black/Male	0		1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	60.0%
Totals	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	5	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LVIII

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 10		Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Totals	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Assault	0		0		0		3	33.3%	1	10.0%	0		4	12.9%
Auto Theft	0		1	33.3%	0		1	11.1%	0		1	25.0%	3	9.8%
B & E	0		0		2	50.0%	0		2	20.0%	0		4	12.9%
Larceny	1	100.0%	0		2	50.0%	5	55.6%	7	70.0%	2	50.0%	17	54.8%
Possession of Weapons	0		1	33.3%	0		0		0		0		1	3.2%
Robbery	0		0		0		0		0		1	25.0%	1	3.2%
Vandalism	0		1	33.3%	0		0		0		0		1	3.2%
Totals	1	3.2%	3	9.7%	4	12.9%	9	29.0%	10	32.3%	4	12.9%	31	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXI

Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	0		2	100.0%	2	40.0%
One Parent	0		1	100.0%	1	20.0%
Mother/Stepfather	1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
Father/Stepmother	1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
Relatives	0		0		0	
Guardian/Foster Home	0		0		0	
Totals	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LX
Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex, and Offense Distribution

Offense	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Assault	2	18.2%	2	10.0%	4	12.9%
Auto Theft	0		3	15.0%	3	9.8%
B & E	3	27.3%	1	5.0%	4	12.9%
Larceny	5	45.5%	12	60.0%	17	54.8%
Possession of Weapons	0		1	5.0%	1	3.2%
Robbery	0		1	5.0%	1	3.2%
Vandalism	1	9.1%	0		1	3.2%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%

The findings of the family configuration of criminal offenders shown in Table LXII are much more varied, however. Both white males and black males are represented in almost every category. The largest percentage of the criminal offenders, 13 or 41.9%, ten of whom were black, came from family units in which only one parent was present.

Refer to Table LXII

Table LXIII analyzes the grade placements of status offenders. Eighty (80%) percent of the status offenders at the S. C. School for Boys have been placed at their normal grade level. Only one (1) white male was one grade below his normal grade level at the time of commitment. This is a higher percentage than has been indicated at any of the other facilities.

Refer to Table LXIII

Table LXIV reflects the same information for the criminal offenders. Approximately half (½) of the criminal offenders have been placed at their normal grade level. The majority of these students, 66.7%, were black. Five (5) students, 2 whites and 3 blacks, were three or more grades below the level expected for their age group. Sixty-five (65%) percent of the blacks were at their normal grade levels; whereas, 54% of the whites were at their normal level.

Refer to Table LXIV

Table LXV analyzes the socioeconomic environment of status offenders. These findings reflect a fairly even distribution of all students in the three income brackets. Fifty (50%) percent of the students were from urban areas, and 80% of the students did not receive Welfare assistance.

Refer to Table LXV

S. C. School for Boys
Table LXII
Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	White/Male		Black/Male		Totals	
		%		%		%
Natural Parents	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	29.0%
One Parent	3	23.1%	10	76.9%	13	41.9%
Mother/Stepfather	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	12.9%
Father/Stepmother	1	100.0%	0		1	3.2%
Relatives	0		2	100.0%	2	6.5%
Guardian/Foster Home	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	6.5%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXIV

Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	5	33.3%	10	66.7%	15	48.4%
One Grade Below	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	12.9%
Two Grades Below	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	22.6%
Three Grades Below	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	9.7%
Four Grades Below	0		2	100.0%	2	6.5%
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXIII

Status Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	80.0%
One Grade Below	1	100.0%	0		1	20.0%
Two Grades Below	0		0		0	
Three Grades Below	0		0		0	
Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	0		0		0	
Totals	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	100.0%

The criminal offenders' socioeconomic environment is analyzed in Table LXVI. A greater percentage of the criminal offenders are found to be from a lower income, under \$5,000 annually. While the analysis of the status offenders revealed that 40% were from families whose annual income exceeded \$10,000, only 12.9% of the criminal offenders were in this bracket. Unlike the status offenders, a large proportion of the criminal offenders, 42%, both black and white, were from suburban homes, while only 29% were from each of the urban and rural categories. The majority of the criminal offenders, 74.2%, were not Welfare recipients. A larger percentage, 25.8% of the criminals, as compared to 20% of the status offenders, were Welfare recipients.

Refer to Table LXVI

Table LXVII and LXVIII analyze the prior commitments for criminal and status offenders. Only 1 of the status offenders at the S. C. School for Boys had a record of prior commitment. This student had been committed as an incorrigible.

The prior commitment records of the criminal offenders at the S. C. School for Boys reveal that 32.3% of the sampled population had had a prior commitment. Of these 10 students, 70% had been committed previously on a variety of criminal charges. The 30% committed previously as status offenders were all runaways.

Refer to Table LXVII and LXVIII

SUMMARY

The racial distribution of the status and criminal offenders at the S. C. School for Boys shows a higher proportion of blacks than was found at the John G. Richards School for Boys. Of the status offenders, 60% were black while 64.5% of the criminal offenders were black.

S. C. School for Boys
Table LXV
Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

	White/Male	Black/Male	Totals
	%	%	%
<u>Economic Status</u>			
Under \$5,000	0	1	1
\$5,000 - \$10,000	1	1	2
Over \$10,000	1	1	2
Totals	2	3	5
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	33.3%	20.0%
	50.0%	33.3%	40.0%
<u>Home Location</u>			
Urban	1	2	3
Rural	0	1	1
Suburban	1	0	1
Totals	2	3	5
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	66.7%	60.0%
	50.0%	33.3%	20.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>			
Yes	0	1	1
No	2	2	4
Totals	2	3	5
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	66.7%	20.0%
	40.0%	60.0%	80.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXVII

Status Offenders
Prior Commitment

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
<u>Prior Commitment</u>						
Yes	0		1	33.3%	1	20.0%
No	2	100.0%	2	66.7%	4	80.0%
Totals	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>						
Incorrigible	0		1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Totals	0		1	100.0%	1	100.0%

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXVI

Criminal Offenders
Sociceconomic Environment

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>						
Under \$5,000	5	45.5%	9	45.0%	14	45.2%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	4	36.4%	9	45.0%	13	41.9%
Over \$10,000	2	18.2%	2	10.0%	4	12.9%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>						
Urban	2	18.2%	7	35.0%	9	29.0%
Rural	4	36.4%	5	25.0%	9	29.0%
Suburban	5	45.5%	8	40.0%	13	42.0%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>						
Yes	2	18.2%	6	30.0%	8	25.8%
No	9	81.8%	14	70.0%	23	74.2%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%

One of the most interesting findings in the data from this school concerns the educational level of the students as indicated by their grade placements. A higher proportion of students at the school had been placed at their normal grade level than has been found in any of the other facilities.

S. C. School for Boys

Table LXVIII

Criminal Offenders
Prior Commitment

	White/Male	%	Black/Male	%	Totals	%
<u>Prior Commitment</u>						
Yes	4	36.4%	6	30.0%	10	32.3%
No	7	63.6%	14	70.0%	21	67.7%
Totals	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	31	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>						
B & E	2	50.0%	0		2	20.0%
Burglary	1	25.0%	0		1	10.0%
Larceny	0		3	50.0%	3	30.0%
Robbery	0		1	16.7%	1	10.0%
Runaway	1	25.0%	2	33.3%	3	30.0%
Totals	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

The Intensive Care Units (ICU) are located on the campus of the John G. Richards School for Boys and Willow Lane School in Columbia, S. C. ICU operates as an independent facility, however, with separate personnel and programs.

Students are sometimes committed directly to the Intensive Care Unit from the Court. More often, however, they are transferred from the open campus because of behavior problems. The charge on which the student is committed is not the deciding factor of his placement in ICU. A program of behavior modification is the treatment approach used in ICU.

During the two-year period covered by this study, there were 20 status offenders and 110 criminal offenders in the population of this unit. The behavior modification program was not included as part of ICU when these figures were compiled. The 10% sample yielded 2 status offenders and 11 criminal offenders. The Willow Lane ICU and the John G. Richards ICU are treated as one facility in this study. Because of the small sample, the criminal and status offenders are analyzed together.

The sample of status offenders in the ICU population revealed no blacks. There were 2 whites, one a fifteen-year-old male and the other a fourteen-year-old female.

In the ICU population sample of criminal offenders, there were only males: 4 white males and 7 black males, ages fifteen and sixteen. The majority of these sampled, or 81.8%, were sixteen years of age.

Refer to Table LXIX-A&B

Intensive Care Units
Table LXIX
Age, Sex, and Race Distribution

A. Status Offenders

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
14	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	50.0%
15	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%

B. Criminal Offenders

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
15	1	50.0%	0		1	50.0%	0		2	18.2%
16	3	33.3%	0		6	66.7%	0		9	81.8%
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%

Table LXX analyzes the age and offense distribution of the Intensive Care Unit. This table shows that a 15-year-old was committed because of truancy and a 14-year-old because of violation of curfew.

The analysis of race, sex and offense distribution of criminal offenders indicates that the range of offenses is similar to the pattern seen in the other institutions. Larceny is again the most frequent charge. Of the eleven criminal offenders in the sample, over 50% were committed on this charge.

Refer to Table LXX-A&B

Table LXXI analyzes the race, sex and offense distribution of status and criminal offenders. The data in this table suggests that the population of ICU is similar to those of the other institutions, in that the male in the sample was committed for truancy and the female for violation of curfew.

Twice as many blacks as whites were found in the ICU population who had been committed on larceny charges. Only white males were confined on manslaughter and robbery charges, while only blacks had been committed for auto theft and vandalism.

Refer to Table LXXI-A&B

The family configuration of the students in the Intensive Care Unit is analyzed in Table LXXII. According to our sample, none of the status offenders came from families in which both natural parents were present. The white female had been living with one parent prior to incarceration, and the white male had been living with his mother and stepfather.

A different picture emerges with the criminal offenders in ICU, however. A sizeable proportion of these students, 45.8%, came from families in which both natural parents were present. Almost as many students, 45.5%, had been

Intensive Care Units

Table LXX

Age and Offense Distribution

A. Status Offenders		Age and Offense Distribution				Totals				
Age	Runaway	%	Incorrigible	%	Truancy	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
14	0		0		0		1	100.0%	1	50.0%
15	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	50.0%
16	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	0		0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%

B. Criminal Offenders		Age and Offense Distribution										
Age	Auto Theft	%	Larceny	%	Manslaughter	%	Robbery	%	Vandalism	%	Totals	%
15	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		0		2	18.2%
16	0		5	55.6%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	9	81.8%
Totals	1	9.1%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%

living with one parent. None of these students came from family units containing a stepparent.

Refer to Table LXXII-A&B

Table LXXIII analyzes the grade placement of status and criminal offenders. Of the 2 status offenders, neither have been placed in the normal grade level. The white female was two grades below her normal grade level, and the white male was more than four grades below the level expected for his age group.

Refer to Table LXXIII-A&B

Table LXXIV analyzes the socioeconomic environment of status and criminal offenders. Both status offenders came from the lowest economic bracket. The white male was from an urban area and the white female from a suburban area. Neither were from families who received Welfare assistance.

The criminal offenders' socioeconomic distribution revealed that more blacks than whites were from lower economic levels; 71.4% of the black males were from families whose annual income was less than \$5,000. None of the white males were from this economic group. The 4 whites in this sample population were from the \$5,000 to \$10,000 annual income bracket. Again, the majority of the criminal offenders, 45.4%, were from urban areas. The majority of the criminal offenders, 72.7%, were from families who did not receive any Welfare assistance.

Refer to Table LXXIV-A&B

The analysis of prior commitment records of the sample population of status and criminal offenders is presented in Table LXXV. Of the 2 status offenders, one had been committed previously as a runaway. Three (3), or 27.3%, of the

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXI

Race, Sex, and Offense Distribution

	Truancy	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
W/M	1	100.0%	0		1	50.0%
W/F	0		1	100.0%	1	50.0%
B/M	0		0		0	
B/F	0		0		0	
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%

A. Status Offenders

	Auto Theft	%	Larceny	%	Manslaughter	%	Robbery	%	Vandalism	%	Totals	%
W/M	0		2	50.0%	1	25.0%	0		1	25.0%	4	36.4%
W/F	0		0		0		0		0		0	
B/M	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	0		2	28.6%	0		7	63.6%
B/F	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	1	9.1%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%

B. Criminal Offenders

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXIII

Grade Placement

A. Status Offenders

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	0		0		0		0		0	
One Grade Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Two Grades Below	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	50.0%
Three Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXII

Family Configuration

B. Criminal Offenders

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	1	20.0%	0		4	80.0%	0		5	45.5%
One Parent	2	40.0%	0		3	60.0%	0		5	45.5%
Mother/Stepfather	0		0		0		0		0	
Father/Stepmother	0		0		0		0		0	
Relatives	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	9.0%
Guardian/Foster Home	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%

Intensive Care Units
Table LXXIV
Socioeconomic Environment

A. Status Offenders

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0		0		2	100.0%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	0		0		0		0		0	
Over \$10,000	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
Rural	0		0		0		0		0	
Suburban	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	50.0%
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	0		0		0		0		0	
No	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0		0		2	100.0%
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%

Intensive Care Units
Table LXXIII
Grade Placement

B. Criminal Offenders

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	3	50.0%	0		3	50.0%	0		6	54.5%
One Grade Below	0		0		0		0		0	
Two Grades Below	0		0		2	100.0%	0		2	18.2%
Three Grades Below	0		0		2	100.0%	0		2	18.2%
Four Grades Below	0		0		0		0		0	
More Than Four Grades Below	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	9.1%
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%

criminal offenders sampled had been committed previously, 2 for larceny and 1 for truancy.

Refer to Table LXXV-A&B

SUMMARY

No valid comparisons can be made with other institutional populations due to the smallness of the population sample for the Intensive Care Unit. It is interesting to note, however, that there are no radical differences evident from the data between population of this unit and those of the other institutions.

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXIV

Socioeconomic Environment

B. Criminal Offenders

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Economic Status</u>										
Under \$5,000	0		0		5	71.4%	0		5	45.5%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	4	100.0%	0		2	28.6%	0		6	54.5%
Over \$10,000	0		0		0		0		0	
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%
<u>Home Location</u>										
Urban	2	50.0%	0		3	42.9%	0		5	45.4%
Rural	1	25.0%	0		2	28.6%	0		3	27.3%
Suburban	1	25.0%	0		2	28.6%	0		3	27.3%
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%
<u>Welfare Status</u>										
Yes	1	25.0%	0		2	28.6%	0		3	27.3%
No	3	75.0%	0		5	71.4%	0		8	72.7%
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	63.6%	0		11	100.0%

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXV

Prior Commitment

B. Criminal Offenders

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Prior Commitment</u>										
Yes	2	50.0%	0		1	14.3%	0		3	27.3%
No	2	50.0%	0		6	85.7%	0		8	72.7%
Totals	4	36.4%	0		7	64.6%	0		11	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Larceny	1	50.0%	0		1	100.0%	0		2	66.7%
Truancy	1	50.0%	0		0		0		1	33.3%
Totals	2	66.7%	0		1	33.3%	0		3	100.0%

Intensive Care Units

Table LXXV

Prior Commitment

A. Status Offenders

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
<u>Prior Commitment</u>										
Yes	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
No	0		1	100.0%	0		0		1	50.0%
Totals	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0		0		2	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Runaway	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	100.0%
Totals	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	100.0%

SUMMARY

The following fourteen tables reflect the combined statistics of the preceding six (6) institutional analyses and offer more detailed comparisons of the two groups of offenders. The same format is used for the tables in the conclusion that was used in the separate institutional analyses.

Table LXXVI shows the age, race, and sex distribution of status offenders committed to the S. C. Department of Youth Services from 1972-1974. The majority of the status offenders were primarily females; 70 or 57.8% of the total sampled population of 121 status offenders were females. Racially, whites accounted for 60.3% of the total sample population.

Most of the status offenders were between the ages of 13 and 16, with 15 being the median age. Only 12.3% of the total population fell between the ages of 9 and 13. The greater number of female status offenders were found to be 15 years of age, while more males were committed as status offenders at age 16.

Refer to Table LXXVI

In Table LXXVII, the age, race, and sex distribution of criminal offenders is analyzed. As to be expected, the reverse of the distribution sexually holds true in this table. The majority of the criminal offenders committed to the Department of Youth Services were male, and, racially, the majority were black. The age distribution for criminal offenders was somewhat similar to that of status offenders. Only 5.3% of the criminal offenders in the institutions and Evaluation Centers were under thirteen years of age.

Refer to Table LXXVII

Table LXXVIII shows that the three major status offenses--incorrigibility, running away, and truancy--were almost equally distributed among the status

SUMMARY
Table LXXVI
Status Offenders
Age, Race & Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	0.8%
10	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	0.8%
11	3	75.0%	0		1	25.0%	0		4	3.3%
12	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	9	7.4%
13	2	12.5%	7	43.8%	4	25.0%	3	18.8%	16	13.2%
14	7	25.9%	8	29.6%	2	7.4%	10	37.1%	27	22.3%
15	10	28.6%	14	40.0%	2	5.7%	9	25.7%	35	29.0%
16	9	32.1%	8	28.6%	4	14.3%	7	25.0%	28	23.2%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%

offenders committed to the Department of Youth Services during this two-year period. The predominant offense for which youths were committed for status offenses, however, was running away. A little more than one-third (1/3), 36.4%, of the total sample population were runaways. A small percentage of the status offenders, 1.6%, were committed for violation of curfew.

Refer to Table LXXVIII

The analysis of the age and offense distribution of the criminal offenders committed to the institutions and Evaluation Centers shown in Table LXXIX suggests that more than one-third (1/3) of them, 34.5%, were committed on larceny charges. Breaking and entering accounted for 14.3% of the population while 11.3% were committed for other thefts, and 10.1% for assault. Robbery accounted for 6.4% of those criminal offenders sampled, drug abuse for 5.5% and burglary for 5%.

It is interesting to note that 75% of the criminal offenders committed for sex offenses were thirteen years of age or younger. For only one other offense, breaking and entering, were there more pre-teens committed. The greatest number of criminal offenders were sixteen years of age; this holds true not only for the total figures, but for each separate offense as well.

Refer to Table LXXIX

Table LXXX reflects the summary of the race, sex and offense distribution of status offenders. Almost half the students, 19 of the total 44, committed as runaways were white females; only 9 were black females. These figures reflect the findings reported in studies of runaway teenagers in South Carolina and the nation.

SUMMARY
Table LXXVII
Criminal Offenders
Age, Race & Sex Distribution

Age	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	0.8%
10	0		1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	4	1.6%
11	1	14.3%	0		6	85.7%	0		7	3.0%
12	4	30.7%	0		7	53.8%	2	15.5%	13	5.5%
13	7	25.9%	2	7.4%	17	63.0%	1	3.7%	27	11.3%
14	16	43.2%	1	2.7%	17	46.0%	3	8.1%	37	15.5%
15	26	42.0%	3	4.8%	27	43.5%	5	9.7%	61	25.6%
16	37	43.0%	3	3.5%	45	52.3%	2	1.2%	87	36.6%
Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%

SUMMARY

Table LXXIX

Criminal Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Offense	Age 9		Age 10		Age 11		Age 12		Age 13		Age 14		Age 15		Age 16		Totals	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Assault	0		0		0		0		5	18.5%	4	10.8%	6	9.8%	9	10.3%	24	10.1%
Auto Theft	0		0		1	14.3%	1	7.7%	4	14.8%	3	8.1%	7	11.5%	11	12.6%	27	11.3%
B & E	1	50.0%	0		3	42.8%	4	30.7%	3	11.1%	4	10.8%	8	13.1%	11	12.6%	34	14.3%
Burglary	0		0		1	14.3%	1	7.7%	0		3	8.1%	2	3.3%	5	5.7%	12	5.0%
Disorderly Conduct	0		0		0		0		1	3.7%	0		1	1.6%	4	4.6%	6	2.5%
Drug Abuse	0		0		0		0		0		2	5.4%	4	6.6%	7	8.0%	13	5.5%
Drunk Driving	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.1%	1	0.4%
Drunkenness	0		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.6%	1	1.1%	2	0.8%
Larceny	0		3	75.0%	0		6	46.2%	11	40.8%	19	51.4%	21	34.6%	22	25.3%	82	34.5%
Manslaughter	0		0		0		0		0		0		1	1.6%	2	2.3%	3	1.2%
Poss. of Weapons	0		0		1	14.3%	0		0		0		1	1.6%	2	2.3%	4	1.7%
Robbery	0		0		0		0		0		1	2.7%	5	8.2%	9	10.3%	15	6.4%
Sex Offense	0		1	25.0%	0		0		2	7.4%	0		1	1.6%	0		4	1.7%
Vandalism	1	50.0%	0		1	14.3%	1	7.7%	0		1	2.7%	2	3.3%	2	2.3%	8	3.4%
Other	0		0		0		0		1	3.7%	0		1	1.6%	1	1.1%	3	1.2%
Totals	2	0.8%	4	1.6%	7	2.9%	13	5.6%	27	11.3%	37	15.6%	61	25.6%	87	36.6%	238	100.0%

SUMMARY

Table LXXVIII

Status Offenders
Age and Offense Distribution

Age	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
9	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	0.8%
10	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	0.8%
11	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0		4	3.3%
12	2	22.3%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	0		9	7.4%
13	5	31.2%	3	18.8%	8	50.0%	0		16	13.2%
14	5	18.5%	7	25.9%	14	51.8%	1	3.8%	27	22.3%
15	12	34.3%	15	42.8%	7	20.0%	1	2.9%	35	30.0%
16	11	39.3%	14	50.0%	3	10.7%	0		28	23.2%
Totals	38	31.4%	44	36.4%	37	30.6%	2	1.6%	121	100.0%

These percentages are almost exactly reversed in the case of those status offenders committed for incorrigibility. The greater number, 18 of 38, were black females, while only 8 were white females. Black males were committed less often for each of the four offenses, with the exception of truancy. Under this category, more black males were committed than black females.

Refer to Table LXXX

The data in Table LXXXI suggests that more than one-third (1/3) of the sample population of criminal offenders were committed for larceny; 34.5% of the total were committed on larceny charges. The greater proportion of these were black males who accounted for 44 of the total of 82. Breaking and entering, the next most popular category was almost evenly divided between black males and white males. Fifteen boys from each race were committed to the various institutions on breaking and entering charges.

Refer to Table LXXXI

Table LXXXII analyzes the family configuration of status offenders. The majority of status offenders, or 76.9%, came from family units in which one or both natural parents were present. The remaining status offenders were fairly equally distributed among the remaining four categories.

Refer to Table LXXXII

The data in Table LXXXIII reflects a similar pattern; however, a greater proportion of criminal offenders came from family units in which one or both natural parents were present. Of the total of 238 students who were taken as a sample population of criminal offenders, 202 or 84.9%, were living with their natural parents or with one of their natural parents prior to incarceration. Of the remaining students, 8% were living with relatives prior to incarceration.

Refer to Table LXXXIII

SUMMARY
Table LXXX
Status Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Race/Sex	Incorrigible	%	Runaway	%	Truant	%	Violation of Curfew	%	Totals	%
White/Male	8	23.6%	13	38.2%	13	38.2%	0	0	34	28.1%
White/Female	8	20.5%	19	48.7%	10	25.6%	2	5.2%	39	32.2%
Black/Male	4	23.6%	3	17.6%	10	58.8%	0	0	17	14.1%
Black/Female	18	58.1%	9	29.0%	4	12.9%	0	0	31	25.6%
Totals	38	31.4%	44	36.4%	37	30.6%	2	1.6%	121	100.0%

SUMMARY
Table LXXXII
Status Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	16	33.3%	16	33.3%	7	14.6%	9	18.8%	48	39.7%
One Parent	12	26.7%	14	31.1%	7	15.5%	12	26.7%	45	37.2%
Mother/Stepfather	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	7	5.8%
Father/Stepmother	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0		0		5	4.1%
Relatives	2	22.2%	1	11.2%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	9	7.4%
Guardian/Foster Home	0		3	42.9%	0		4	57.1%	7	5.8%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%

SUMMARY
Table LXXXI
Criminal Offenders
Race, Sex and Offense Distribution

Offense	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Assault	6	6.6%	1	10.0%	16	13.1%	1	6.6%	24	10.1%
Auto Theft	15	16.5%	0		12	9.8%	0		27	11.3%
B & E	15	16.5%	1	10.0%	15	12.3%	3	20.2%	34	14.3%
Burglary	2	2.2%	0		9	7.4%	1	6.6%	12	5.0%
Disorderly Conduct	2	2.2%	2	20.0%	2	1.6%	0		6	2.5%
Drug Abuse	11	12.1%	2	20.0%	0		0		13	5.5%
Drunk Driving	1	1.1%	0		0		0		1	0.4%
Drunkenness	1	1.1%	0		1	0.8%	0		2	0.8%
Larceny	29	31.8%	3	30.0%	44	36.1%	6	40.2%	82	34.5%
Manslaughter	2	2.2%	0		1	0.8%	0		3	1.2%
Possession of Weapons	0		0		3	2.5%	1	6.6%	4	1.7%
Robbery	4	4.4%	1	10.0%	9	7.4%	1	6.6%	15	6.4%
Sex Offense	0		0		4	3.3%	0		4	1.7%
Vandalism	2	2.2%	0		5	4.1%	1	6.6%	8	3.4%
Other	1	1.1%	0		1	0.8%	1	6.6%	3	1.2%
Totals	9	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%

The data in Table LXXXIV suggests that the majority of status offenders confined in the institutions and evaluation centers had been placed at their normal grade level or only one grade below their normal grade level; of the total sample population of status offenders, 69% were found in these two categories. A significant number, 23.1%, were found to be two grades below their normal grade level, while only 7.5% were more than two grades below their normal grade level.

Very little difference was seen between white females and black females as far as grade placement in the first two categories. However, a slight difference was evident between black males and white males in these statistics. Black males were found to have been placed at their normal grade level more often than whites.

Refer to Table LXXXIV

Table LXXXV reflects the grade placement levels of the criminal offenders incarcerated in the institutions, and reveals some strikingly different statistical information. While criminal offenders appeared to be a little less advanced in grade placement than the status offenders, the distribution between white and black is somewhat different. Of the criminal offenders, only 62.2% were found in the first two categories--those being the normal grade level or one grade below--as compared to the 69.4% of the status offenders who were in these same two categories. Black females represented 8% of those criminal offenders placed at their normal grade level, as compared to 6.1% represented by white females. Black males accounted for over half of the criminal offenders placed at their normal grade level. Of the total of 99 students in this category, 51.6% were black males as compared to 34.3% white males. A greater percentage of the black males were found to be one grade below their normal grade level, also.

Refer to Table LXXXV

SUMMARY
Table LXXXVIII
Criminal Offenders
Family Configuration

	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Natural Parents	48	46.6%	2	1.9%	46	44.7%	7	6.8%	103	43.3%
One Parent	30	30.3%	7	7.1%	58	58.6%	4	4.0%	99	41.6%
Mother/Stepfather	3	33.3%	0		4	44.4%	2	22.3%	9	3.8%
Father/Stepmother	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	0.4%
Relatives	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	11	57.9%	2	10.5%	19	8.0%
Guardian/Foster Home	4	57.1%	0		3	42.9%	0		7	2.9%
Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%

SUMMARY

Table LXXXV

Criminal Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	34	34.3%	6	6.1%	51	51.6%	8	8.0%	99	41.6%
One Grade Below	16	32.7%	1	2.0%	26	53.1%	6	12.2%	49	20.6%
Two Grades Below	25	45.5%	3	5.5%	26	47.2%	1	1.8%	55	23.1%
Three Grades Below	12	46.2%	0		14	53.9%	0		26	10.9%
Four Grades Below	2	40.0%	0		3	60.0%	0		5	2.1%
More Than Four Grades Below	2	50.0%	0		2	50.0%	0		4	1.7%
Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%

SUMMARY

Table LXXXIV

Status Offenders
Grade Placement

Grade Level	W/M	%	W/F	%	B/M	%	B/F	%	Totals	%
Normal Grade Level	14	29.8%	13	27.7%	8	17.0%	12	25.5%	47	38.8%
One Grade Below	9	24.3%	14	37.8%	2	5.5%	12	32.4%	37	30.6%
Two Grades Below	7	25.0%	11	39.2%	5	17.9%	5	17.9%	28	23.1%
Three Grades Below	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	6	5.0%
Four Grades Below	1	50.0%	0		1	50.0%	0		2	1.7%
More Than Four Grades Below	1	100.0%	0		0		0		1	0.8%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%

SUMMARY

Table LXXXVI
Status Offenders
Socioeconomic Distribution

Economic Status	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Under \$5,000	6	17.6%	8	20.5%	10	58.8%	14	45.2%	38	31.4%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	20	58.8%	20	51.3%	5	29.4%	13	41.9%	58	47.9%
Over \$10,000	8	23.6%	11	28.2%	2	11.8%	4	12.9%	25	20.7%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%
Home Location										
Urban	12	35.3%	13	33.3%	9	52.9%	22	71.0%	56	46.8%
Rural	14	41.2%	12	30.8%	5	29.4%	4	12.9%	35	28.9%
Suburban	8	23.5%	14	35.9%	3	17.6%	5	16.1%	30	24.8%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%
Welfare Status										
Yes	2	5.9%	2	5.1%	8	47.1%	7	22.6%	19	15.7%
No	32	94.1%	37	94.9%	9	52.9%	24	77.4%	102	84.3%
Totals	34	28.1%	39	32.2%	17	14.1%	31	25.6%	121	100.0%

Table LXXXVI analyzes the socioeconomic distribution of the status offenders. The majority of status offenders were from families whose total annual income was between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Of the 121 status offenders who comprised the sample population, 58, or 47.9%, were from this middle income group. Almost one-third (1/3), or 31.4% of the sample population, were from the lower economic bracket.

More than half of the black males were in the lower economic bracket, while only 17.6% of the white males were from this group. Fewer black females, 45.2% of the total black female sample of status offenders, were from the lowest economic group.

The greater proportion of status offenders were from urban areas. More than half of the black males, or 52.9%, were from urban homes, while an even greater proportion of the black females, 71%, were from urban areas. The white females represented in the sample population were fairly evenly distributed among the three home locations. The white males tended to be from rural areas.

As reflected in each of the separate institutions, the majority of status offenders were from families who did not receive welfare assistance. Of those who comprised the 15.7% who did receive welfare assistance, more than two-thirds (2/3) were black.

Refer to Table LXXXVI

Table LXXXVII analyzes the socioeconomic distribution for the criminal offenders confined in the institutions and Evaluation Centers of the S. C. Department of Youth Services. The summary table reflects generally the same findings that the analysis of status offenders revealed. Approximately one-third (1/3) of the criminal offenders in the sample population were from the

lower economic income bracket, receiving less than \$5,000 annually. Slightly fewer of the criminal offenders were from the middle bracket, the \$5,000 to \$10,000 annual income group, than were the status offenders. Again, the black students appeared to be from the lower economic income group:

The home location analysis shows that more of the criminal offenders were from urban areas than from either of the other two. Criminal offenders tended to be from suburban areas more often than did status offenders, however. This category accounted for 32.3% of the criminal offenders in the sample population. More than half of the black males, 52.4%, and two-thirds (2/3) of the black females, 66.7%, were from urban areas. White females and white males tended to be more often from suburban areas.

More criminal offenders are found in the welfare recipient category than was the case with status offenders. A little over one-fourth (1/4) of the total sample population, 26.5%, were from families who received welfare assistance.

Refer to Table LXXXVII

The summary tables for the analysis of prior commitments for both status and criminal offenders do not include students at the Reception and Evaluation Center, since only students with no prior record of commitment were taken in that sample.

Table LXXXVIII analyzes the prior commitment record of status offenders. The great majority of the status offenders sampled in this study had no record of prior commitment. Of those students from the four institutions and the Charleston Non-Residential Diagnostic Center, 81.2% had no record of prior commitment. Of the 9 students who had been committed prior to their present commitment, 2/3 were female, 3 being white females and the other 3 being black females.

SUMMARY
Table LXXXVII
Criminal Offenders
Socioeconomic Environment

Economic Status	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Under \$5,000	20	22.0%	2	20.0%	56	45.9%	8	53.3%	86	32.1%	
\$5,000 - \$10,000	42	46.2%	6	60.0%	47	38.5%	6	40.0%	101	42.4%	
Over \$10,000	29	31.8%	2	20.0%	19	15.6%	1	6.7%	51	21.4%	
Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%	
Home Location	Urban	26	28.6%	3	30.0%	67	52.4%	10	66.7%	103	43.3%
	Rural	23	25.3%	2	20.0%	29	23.8%	4	26.7%	58	24.4%
	Suburban	42	46.1%	5	50.0%	29	23.8%	1	6.6%	77	32.3%
Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%	
Welfare Status	Yes	10	11.0%	2	20.0%	47	38.5%	4	26.7%	63	26.5%
	No	81	89.0%	8	80.0%	75	61.5%	11	73.3%	175	73.5%
	Totals	91	38.2%	10	4.2%	122	51.3%	15	6.3%	238	100.0%

Status offenses--incorrigibility, running away, and violation of curfew--accounted for 77.7% of the prior commitments. Of the students who had a record of prior commitment, 8 were equally divided between incorrigibility and runaways; the remaining student had a prior conviction for violation of curfew.

Refer to Table LXXXVIII

The prior commitment records for the criminal offenders are analyzed in Table LXXXIX. A greater percentage of the criminal offenders had a record of prior commitment. The largest proportion of those students having been previously committed to the Department of Youth Services were male. Of the total of 32 students with prior commitments, 12 were white males, 19 were black males, and 1 was a black female. Status offenses, running away, truancy, and incorrigibility, accounted for 40.7% of the total prior commitments.

Refer to Table LXXXIX

(This Table does not include the Reception and Evaluation Center)

SUMMARY
Table LXXXVIII
Status Offenders
Prior Commitment

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	2	16.7%	3	21.4%	1	16.7%	3	18.8%	9	18.8%
No	10	83.3%	11	78.6%	5	83.3%	13	81.2%	39	81.2%
Totals	12	25.0%	14	29.2%	6	12.5%	16	33.3%	48	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Incorrigible	0		1	33.3%	1	100.0%	2	66.7%	4	44.4%
Runaway	2	100.0%	2	66.7%	0		0		4	44.4%
Violation of Curfew	0		0		0		1	33.3%	1	11.2%
Totals	2	22.3%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	9	100.0%

CONCLUSIONS

The majority of those students who go from the Reception and Evaluation Center to the agency's operating facilities by way of the court are usually criminal offenders. The exception to this is, of course, the Willow Lane population where 63.6% of the girls are status offenders. Of the total sampled population of 358 taken for this study, only 27% are females. However, females account for more than half, 58%, of those students committed as status offenders. Fewer than 7% of the students committed on criminal charges are females.

The summary tables suggest that there are some general characteristics for both status and criminal offenders that hold true for institutional populations. It will be seen from these tables, for example, that status offenders committed to the Department of Youth Services tend to be 15-year-old white females, whereas criminal offenders found in the institutions are more often 16-year-old black males. These figures vary, of course, according to the characteristics of the particular institution; i.e., there are no females at John G. Richards or S. C. School for Boys, and few males at Willow Lane-

Other differences between status and criminal offenders include characteristics of family configuration and grade placement levels. A slightly higher percentage of the criminal offenders, 43.3%, were found to have come from unbroken homes than had the status offenders, only 39.7% of whom were from this category. It is interesting to note that more than half (1/2) of the criminal offenders from unbroken homes were black, whereas only one-third (1/3) of the status offenders in this category were black. For both criminal and status offenders, blacks came from foster homes or relatives more often than did whites.

SUMMARY
Table LXXXIX
Criminal Offenders
Prior Commitment

(This Table does not include the Reception and Evaluation Center)

Prior Commitment	W/M		W/F		B/M		B/F		Totals	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	12	28.6%	0		19	28.4%	1	10.0%	32	26.9%
No	30	71.4%	0		48	71.6%	9	90.0%	87	73.1%
Totals	42	35.3%	0		67	56.3%	10	8.4%	119	100.0%
<u>Prior Offense</u>										
Auto Theft	1	8.3%	0		0		0		1	3.1%
B & E	3	25.0%	0		2	10.5%	0		5	15.6%
Burglary	2	16.8%	0		1	5.3%	0		3	9.4%
Incorrigible	1	8.3%	0		5	26.3%	0	100.0%	7	21.9%
Larceny	1	8.3%	0		8	42.1%	1		9	28.1%
Robbery	0		0		1	5.3%	0		1	3.1%
Runaway	1	8.3%	0		2	10.5%	0		3	9.4%
Truancy	3	25.0%	0		0		0		3	9.4%
Totals	12	37.5%	0		19	59.4%	1	3.1%	32	100.0%

One finding of particular interest in this study is reflected in the grade placement summary tables. Contrary to expectations, blacks were found to be more advanced in grade placements than whites for both status and criminal offenders. As explained in the introduction, this table is designed to reflect only the student's position in the grade structure of the school system. No attempt was made in this study to ascertain the student's actual level of educational development or functioning. A future study is projected that will attempt to evaluate the educational development of the students committed to our institutions.

In order to develop alternatives to incarceration, it is necessary to have an understanding of the population to be dealt with. The information gathered in this study will be useful in developing plans for removing status offenders from the institutional programs and for new Youth Bureau programs to aid status offenders in the community.

END