

**REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE**
About The
**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT**
Of
YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT
From The
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES
1973 - 1974

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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Grady A. Decell, Director

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The Honorable John C. West
Governor of the State of South Carolina
State House
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Governor West:

As required by the State Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report from the Department of Youth Services. This Report outlines the operations of our Agency. Since there have been administrative, legislative, and program changes, this document elaborates upon the progress that has been made within our Agency.

This Report conveys information about our operations and a demographic analysis of our population.

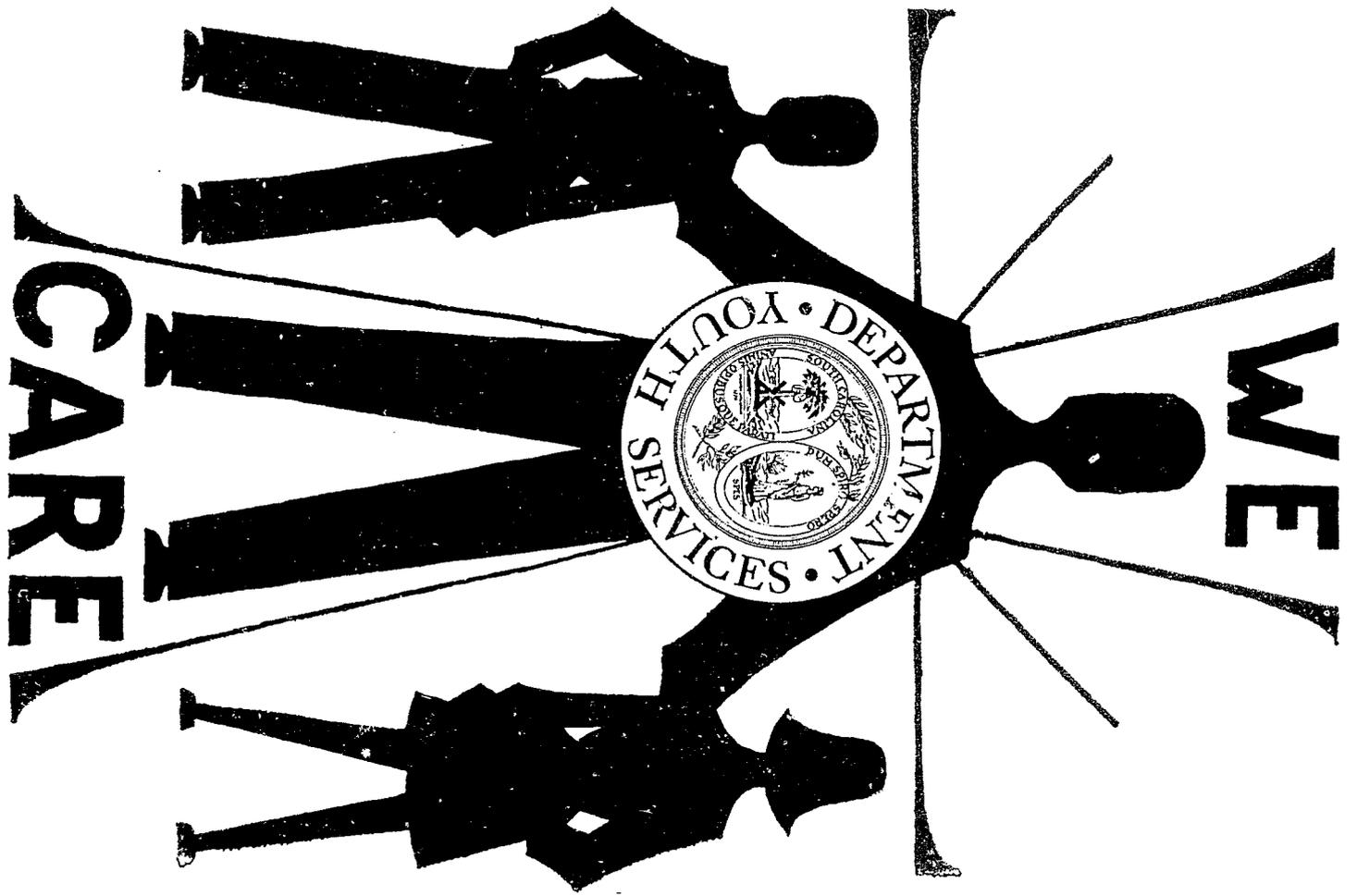
The Board, my staff, and I are continuously attempting to improve our services to the children of South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

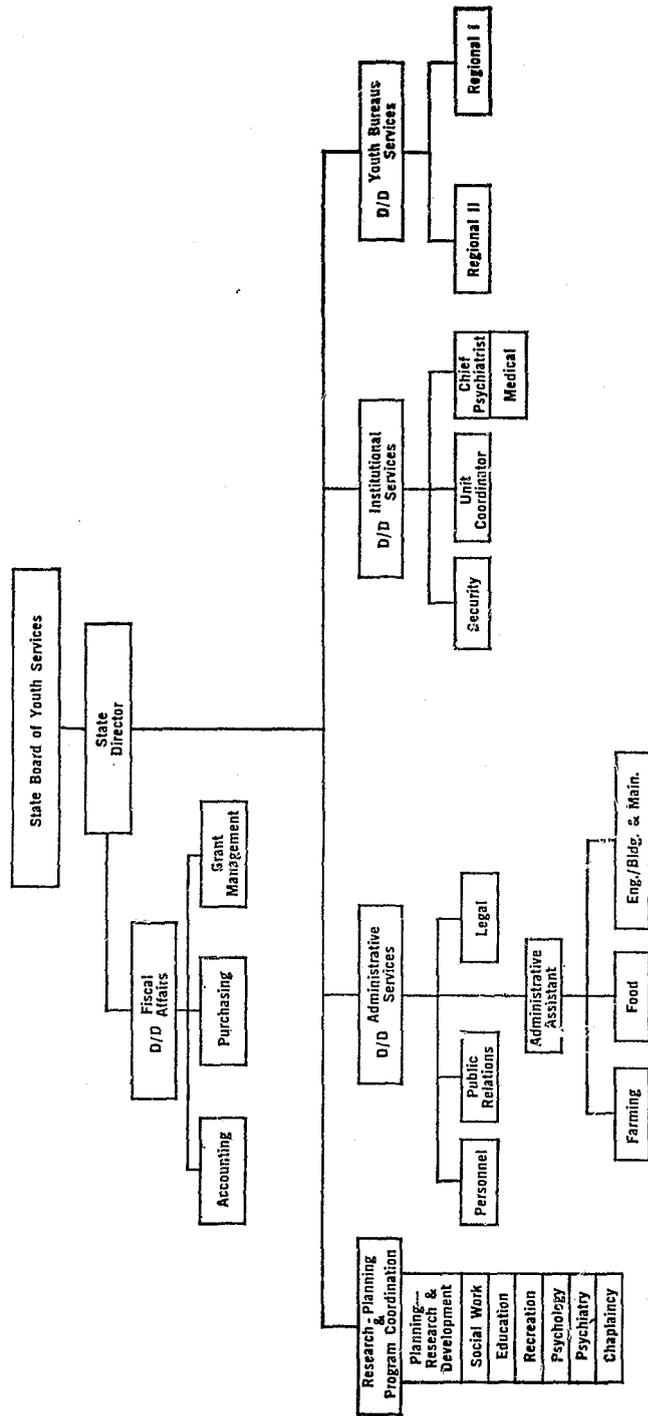
Grady A. Decell
State Director

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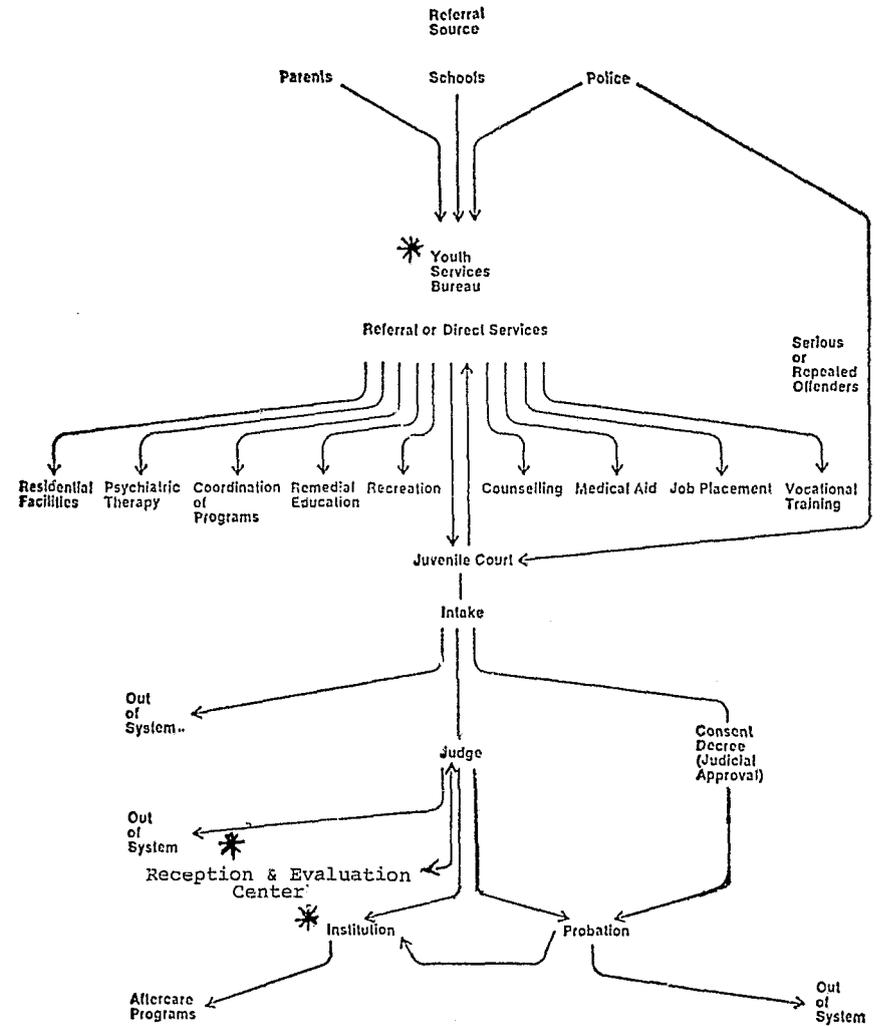
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FRONT ROW: Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester, Board Chairman, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. Lula Harper, Board Member, Graniteville, S. C., (Appointed to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Goggins); Dr. Charlie Williams, Board Member (designate), Columbia, S. C. BACK ROW: Mr. Grady A. Decell, State Director, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III, Board Member, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. E. Perry Palmer, Board Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. John F. Henry, Board Secretary, North Charleston, S. C.; Rev. H. B. Youngblood, Board Member, Ex-officio (non-voting), Columbia, S. C. NOT PICTURED: Dr. Cyril B. Busbee, Board Member Ex-officio (voting), Columbia, S. C.



Juvenile Justice System



* Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

Conder

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body were created by the 1972 General Assembly. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise all of the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the 1962 Code created by the Act 386 of 1969 was further amended mandating that the Department of Youth Services be divided into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides the custodial treatment functions of the Agency while the Youth Bureau Division must coordinate with other state and local agencies and the courts in order to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of Youth Delinquency Prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 which authorizes the function of the Agency has several provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in

operating a separate school district. The Act requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

This Act limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility except for 30 days other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has sent him to the state operated Reception and Evaluation Center for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-506 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept on a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as by commitment from the court.

This Act also added Section 55-50.6 of the 1972 Code in order to establish the residential facility, the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center. It also changed the title of the Riverside School for Girls to the Willow Lane School.

The 1973 General Assembly in Act No. 494 amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Other sections of the primary legislation provide for the organization and operation of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare, legal authority to hold in custody a committed child and the use of sanctions if an adult contributes to the delinquency of a child.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure of transferring the buildings

and property of the present South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

As part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

The 1974 legislation was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which has been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the statutes denoting that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 was the amendment indicating that the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected. The latter legislation is intended to allow the Department of Youth Services to use funds collected especially through the contractual relationship of the Department of Social Services to expand social service and treatment programs.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The first state penitentiary was established in South Carolina in 1866. Nine years later a special provision called for a section of the penitentiary to be designated as a "Reformatory Department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present John G. Richards School for Boys. A school for white boys between the ages of eight

and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized. The South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was located near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of eight and 20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate board, a five-member panel called the State Board of Correctional Administration which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro girls was established. The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of Juvenile Corrections.

None of these institutions offered adequate education, social, remedial or any other services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's addition of an adult prison.

In 1947, as a result of interest of many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted placing the operation of the institutions for the youth under one Board. A Board of Juvenile Corrections was designed by the statutes to operate and manage these institutions. The legislation required that at least one member of the Board, who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, be a female. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division, which was placed under the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released. The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate

state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or co-operation between these separated facilities.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received no state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school was segregated as to race and sex. As a result of exclusion from any federal aid, because of segregation, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in an increasing dissatisfaction with the operation and effectivity of the Agency by the courts and other concerned citizens.

In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board of Juvenile Corrections appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the executive functions of the Agency, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act.

This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and educational equipment and supplies as well as generating an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted

the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. The Department of Juvenile Corrections participated in these task forces and helped plan long and short range needs of the agency.

In 1968, initial suggestions were for a Reception and Evaluation Center to meet multi-purpose goals. In 1969, new legislation expanded upon these recommendations and mandated the operations of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that prior to a judicial organ committing a child to any of the institutions that he first be sent on a temporary basis to a State controlled evaluation center whose prime purpose was to examine the causes of his problem and make recommendations. These recommendations included the question of institutionalization as opposed to diversional possibilities within the community area. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child be returned to the jurisdiction of the court where he could undergo a dispositional hearing before final decisions were made as to the best program that would be established to meet the child's needs.

The 1969 legislation also established a completely new Board and divorced the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement from the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Corrections. The State Director serves as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Aftercare and Placement. The present Director of the Agency was appointed by the new Board of Juvenile Corrections in 1970.

In order to assure the high educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 also established that a new school district be allocated for the Department of Juvenile Corrections. It requires that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member on the new Board of Juvenile Corrections. The Agency Administrators made a vigorous effort to secure the maximum amount of federal funds. This effort was quite successful. Both the Additional State allocation of funds and all federal resources were applied to the generation of a professional treatment program. The entire social and psychological therapeutic matrix was reformulated. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic

treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to modify the basic personality of the child.

Efforts were also made to develop a community-based program for treating the child. Attempts to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions for every child were made. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center were extremely gratifying and profitable. About two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. This was compared to a 20 percent failure rate by children who were released on an aftercare or parole during their first institutionalization, and 50 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

The most startling results of institutional treatment and community operations and diversion efforts was the fact that institutional population decreased by almost half. There were somewhat over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that more children were given services during the last years, but a much smaller number required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina. Additional legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services and provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order

to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

The Correctional Division is responsible for the operation of the residential centers. The Youth Bureau Division is responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs. The Youth Bureau Division was implemented in the 1972 fiscal year.

The Agency is funded by a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Office of Youth Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplement and help from the Federal Educational Acts. It has also uniquely obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Caroselle Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. The City of Rock Hill has generously supported the Youth Bureau office in that city. They are providing physical space, telephones, transportation, maintenance and other administrative services to enable this Agency to operate a Youth Bureau community program. This Agency has also received specialized grants from the Arts Commission and, of course, explores all types of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs.

The Agency has close operational and contractual relationships with the State Department of Mental Retardation, the State Department of Mental Health, the State Department of Social Services, and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. On a local level it has established a close working relationship with all types of private and public service agencies. It is a member of the Social Development Council and the Developmental Disability Council, and is represented on the

Governor's Committee for Criminal Justice and Juvenile Delinquency.

The Department of Youth Services also provides technical assistance to other agencies in the field of planning.

The Department of Youth Services is attempting to deliver integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits behavioral problems both within and without the Juvenile Justice System. Emphasis is placed on treating the child at whatever stage he exhibits behavioral disorders that portends serious social difficulties. Children who may be treated in the community before they exhibit severe anti-social problems will receive services in any of the variety of facilities operated in a non-residential mode.

WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential diagnostic facility operating for the Department of Youth Services through legislative mandate, offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state.

The majority of the children at the Diagnostic Center are temporarily committed to Family, Probate, General Sessions and County Courts after an adjudicational hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

The Agency has established a reimburseable charge for services provided at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Services include a comprehensive medical and psychiatric examination including laboratory tests. Each child receives psychological, educational, and vocational assessments. Utilizing a network of community social liaison workers stationed throughout the state, additional information concerning the child's family, school, community, and pertinent court or police data is transmitted to the Evaluation staff.

Each child is interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources

to the needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the William J. Goldsmith Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. He is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.

The Agency takes care of the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may modify the child's abnormal behavioral pattern without requiring long term institutionalization. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

Only about one-third of the children processed at the William J. Goldsmith Center are committed to the Agency for long term institutionalization. About two-thirds are placed in alternative community programs by the court. A recent study suggests that of those children diverted from institutions, only about 12 percent continues to commit abnormal behavior requiring eventual commitment.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Juvenile Correctional Division operates three major long-term institutional facilities: the Willow Lane School, John G. Richards School and the South Carolina School for Boys. The South Carolina School for Boys in Florence is to be phased out over the next couple of years upon the construction of a new East Campus located in Columbia. These residential facilities provide a wide variety of services to the committed child, and the average child functions rather well on an open campus. Unfortunately, it has been found that approximately fifteen percent of the student population cannot function well in this type of environment. The Agency has developed a series of specialized programs which require intensive care in a much more closely controlled environment. Two special cottages located on the John G. Richards School campus plus one on the Willow Lane campus constitute a basic intensive care unit which is complemented by a specialized program utilizing behavior modification token economy methods. The Intensive Care Units are autonomous and al-

though they are supported by food and maintenance from the main campus, function as separate entities.

The institutional programs are directed toward helping the child whose behavioral problems have reached the stage in which official judicial cognizance resulting in court submitted orders has been necessary. Generally, there are more intense services provided to children in a controlled environment. As much as is possible, the institutions are operated utilizing the "open" campus method with the maximum amount of freedom offered to each child. More controls are exerted on the child depending on his pathology and the degree to which he can handle flexible situations.

There is a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of these units. Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team chaired by a Master's Degree level Social Worker. All programs are individualized. An attempt is made to reintegrate the client to his community as soon as it is feasible. All children are provided psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, prevocational, recreational, religious and medical therapies. The campuses are primarily open with minimum restrictions placed on each child. A maximum number of children obtained additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

Behavioral modification, transactional analysis, individual therapy, chemotherapy, group interaction, confrontation or "T" groups, peer pressure, student government and experiments in democratic leadership are among some of the techniques that are used in the therapeutic modality. The operating philosophy of the Agency is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods.

Constant cognizance is given to the fact that we are dealing with children and not hardened adult criminals. Nevertheless, it is always important to realize that the personality pathology of most of the children who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities portends propensity for adult criminal behavior. Rehabilitative efforts are a last ditch program to intervene in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core

delinquents. Since the diversionary program of the Agency has eliminated most of the moderately involved children or those who were neglected or merely homeless, the residual group who are institutionalized have a much poorer prognosis which requires more intensive programs.

The results to date are encouraging, but certainly not definitive. A recent study reveals that about 20 percent of those children who are released from the operating institutions commit additional crimes requiring revocation of their parole within one year. If a child has been revoked one time, there is one out of two chances that he will commit additional crimes when released the second time. He has a 30 percent chance of revocation for a third time release and an 11 percent chance for the fourth. By this time, the child usually will have reached his seventeenth birthday and will usually commit his first adult level crime requiring his incarceration in an adult penal institution.

For a long period, the institutional population was steadily decreasing as a result of diverting efforts by the Agency. For the past year this trend has reversed. The number of children committed to the operating facilities other than the Reception and Evaluation Center has increased from the low level of two years ago. Commitments as a function of residential evaluation have remained the same but apparently the number of children sent to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center increased significantly last year. The increase consequently caused a significant increase in the population of the operating facilities.

As a result of the diversionary mechanism which operates at the Evaluation Center, the population characteristics of the institution have drastically changed during the past several years. Prior to the implementation of the evaluation process, an equal number of children who were merely neglected and abandoned, mildly to moderately delinquent and those adolescents who were severely behaviorally disturbed were institutionalized. The first two groups of clients have been effectively diverted to alternative community programs by the utilization of the Evaluation and Youth Bureau Facilities. Children who are finally committed to the Juvenile Correctional Division of the Department of Youth Services are, in

most cases, severely disturbed characterized by aggressive, hostile, asocial behavior. They present a major management and treatment problem which requires new techniques.

Rehabilitating the behaviorally disturbed delinquent child is an expensive procedure. The State of South Carolina expends with federal and state money somewhat less than \$8,000 per year for each individual. The figure is quite inexpensive when consideration is given to the fact that many states expend between \$10-18,000 per year for each child. On the other hand, when one considers the out-of-pocket economic cost of long-term penal incarceration, welfare cost, loss of tax dollars and failure of the individual to contribute to the generalized economy, a one time cost of \$8,000 must be considered relatively inexpensive.

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

The majority of the children committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting, and participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change. There is a segment of this population, however, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. This includes those students who display neurotic patterns of avoidance such as hypochondrical patterns, severe character disorders and explosive personalities, psychosomatic disorders, psychopathology with brain pathology, pre and borderline psychotic behavior, suicidal depressive behavior. In addition there are students whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, but who have suffered relatively recent acute and chronic trauma, such as child abuse cases, manslaughter and murder cases.

The above students are placed in Intensive Care Units where they receive an intensive four to six month therapeutic program. The basic structure of the program is behavior modification, utilizing feasible aspects of a token economy. The full program consists of four or more phases, with maximum use of behavior modification, group and individual counseling, group and individual therapy, chemotherapy, and operant conditioning techniques in all four phases. The Intensive Care

Unit operates two of its programs as maximum security facilities for severely acting out children. The special Behavior Modification Program functions as an open campus.

At the present time there are four Intensive Care Units located on the campuses of the Department of Youth Services. The Rosewood Facility located at the Reception and Evaluation Center houses children who have to be confined for a short period of time. The Pickens Building at John G. Richards School and the ICU Building at the Willow Lane School care for fairly severely disturbed children who require maximum types of controls.

During the past year the Behavior Modification Facility which is located about one-half mile from the John G. Richards School campus has been transferred to the Intensive Treatment Units. This is a special program which utilizes behavior modification, token and actual money economy, a workshop, individual and group therapy in an attempt to replicate the real life world. This particular Unit is rather unique in as much as it attempts to work with older boys who have demonstrated their inability to function adequately in a community environment. Most of these clients have been returned to the institutions on several occasions. Without intensive treatment at this stage, their prognosis is poor. General expectations of these children would be eventual incarceration.

The Department of Youth Services received funding originally through a special experimental grant by the Law Enforcement Assistant Program of the Department of Justice to develop a system of Behavior modification techniques for the high risk child who probably will be committed to the adult prison in the future. Behavior modification is a treatment approach in which activities are controlled by a system of rewards and penalties. This method has proven very effective in a controlled structured environment. Unfortunately, it has been shown that it is relatively easy to modify behavior using a system of rewards in a hard controlled environment but has little utility in its transfer to an open society in which decisions are more flexible. This program attempted, experimentally, to replicate the normative activities of a community environment utilizing real life economics. A profit-making workshop was opened utilizing contracts in which children

were hired and paid. Importantly, each client who is matriculated in the program must pay for his housing, food and care.

In attempting to overcome the problem of carry over, the program was modified to include individual and group counseling as well as experience in decision making. The program required establishment of an entirely new social system similar to that found in a community but different from that which operates in the institution.

Maximum effort is made to duplicate the realities of community living rather than the structured environment of an institution. He is afforded maximum choices in his life style congruent with privileges of every day life in a community. He suffers the negative consequences of any judgment made only to the extent of economic deprivation that would normally be experienced in a community.

This experiment is a serious attempt to bridge the artificial environment of institutions which has plagued correctional effectivity throughout the ages. It has long been found that the type of adjustments required for an individual to exist in an institution is significantly different from that necessary to function satisfactorily in the community. Since the individual's problems encountered in the community are the results of his inability to operate in a social environment, the vast social adjustment difference necessitated in an institution has little utility in his rehabilitation to community social adaptation. Research has indicated that from 90 to 100 percent of the adolescents who have been matriculated in the behavior modification experiment would, in the normal course of events, commit crimes resulting in their incarceration in an adult penal institution. Therefore, the criteria of success of this program is that 50 percent of these young males not be committed to prison within the next three years.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Department of Youth Services functions as a separate school district under the supervision and guidance of the State Department of Education. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work, vocational and pre-vocational train-

ing, special education and remedial activities. The Agency receives financial support from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education as well as from the Vocational Education Act, financial funding from State sources and general support through Agency appropriations. All teachers are certified in their fields.

The average child committed to the schools has marked educational deficits, is an under-achiever in the community school environment, and has difficulty in relating cognitively to symbolic and conceptual learning experiences. His reading achievement level is usually grossly deficient. He requires a smaller student-teacher ratio than his peers in the community classroom. As part of his behavioral pathology, the child will probably fail in progressing to a normal completion of an academic career.

The older children are offered prevocational try-out experiences. The Agency offers pre-vocational training in brick masonry, barbering, carpentry, small motor repair, welding, and auto mechanics. Some children are sent to the Regional Technical Centers for additional pre-vocational training through the cooperation of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Although the child will progress at a normal rate while he attends classes at the facilities, his basic deficiency will probably preclude his capability of returning to a normal functioning level in a community environment. Evidence suggests that a child's deficient psychological, social and cultural imprint precludes his capability of learning in a normal manner and requires a totally different type of instructional methodology.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Department of Youth Services has a third party inter-agency contract with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. The Agency receives an allocation from the State which is transmitted to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in order to match available federal funds. The Rehabilitation Department employs two counselors, two evaluators and two secretaries who staff a rehabilitation facility located within

the campus of the Agency. It provides rehabilitation services to eligible clients of the Department of Youth Services including physical restoration, training, off-campus maintenance, transportation, purchase of training tools and supplies, counseling, and assistance in job placement for all older children. This facility is an integral part of the Agency's treatment program.

A close and mutually profitable relationship exists between the two Agencies. Many administrators and decision makers in the Department of Youth Services were former Rehabilitation staff personnel who have transferred many operational techniques to the Department of Youth Services.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

Organized therapeutic oriented recreation is an integral phase of the services offered at the Department of Youth Services. Recreation is provided by clinically trained therapists. Both intramural and culturally related recreation to assist in the treatment program is individually structured for a child.

The recreational program is delivered by a group of college level specialists employed at each facility. This program consists of not only the usual physical contact games such as baseball, football, field and track, but also includes parties, games and other types of planned activities. It is integrated within the entire treatment modality.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in Columbia and in Florence. All Chaplains are graduates of a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. This includes not only formal church services on the campus but opportunities for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community.

The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers are recruited from a number of sources in the community. All volunteers, who are carefully screened, must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in recreational and in religiously oriented services. A Big Brother or foster parent program in which the child relates to a volunteer in his home or in a community church has been implemented. During the past year, almost 300 separate individuals have been involved in the volunteer program for the Agency.

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

As the Agency implements its new mandate to prevent as well as to treat delinquency, it is expected that many children will be treated in a nonresidential community sector. Long range plans include a system of regional youth centers coupled with Youth Bureau Operational offices, group homes, day and night care nonresidential organs and alternative educational opportunities. Essentially, this program consists of integrating and mobilizing existing resources and adding only the components that are not provided by local, private, state or public service programs. This division will hold the primary responsibility for delinquency prevention in the community.

The major effort of the Youth Bureau program is to integrate the entire community programs to focus upon the needs of the child and its family. It provides direct services only to complement other programs provided by other agencies or will offer them when no other facility is in a position to offer the necessary services to the child. As an integrated element of the community, the Youth Bureau provides technical assistance in the treatment and care of behaviorally disturbed children to any other private and public agency which requests this assistance.

The Youth Bureau Program complements the full operations of the Department of Youth Services by providing delinquency

prevention or treatment in a community mode. With the exception that children may be temporarily committed to the Charleston Non-Residential Diagnostic Unit of the Charleston Youth Bureau Office, all children are in a referral and not a commitment status. Children are referred in a pre-trial diversion effort by the courts or as a result of non-prosecution by the Police. Schools, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Mental Retardation, the Department of Mental Health, parents and any other private or public service facility may refer cases to the Youth Bureaus.

The Youth Bureau is organized in such a way that it is an integral part of the administration of the Department of Youth Services and functions as an equal partner to institutional programs. The community programs are headed by a Deputy Director who reports directly to the Director of the Department of Youth Services. A State supervisory or administrative organization housed in Columbia but physically apart from the institutions provides the leadership and day-to-day operational directions for the Units. There are, at present, five Youth Bureau Regions each headed by a supervisor. Field offices are operated in Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Columbia, and Charleston. A sub-unit, or satellite office, is located in Anderson.

In addition to the field offices already in operation in these cities, Youth Bureau plans call for the establishment of group homes in each area. Presently only two group homes are in operation: the Caroselle Home for Girls in Columbia and the Caroselle Home for Boys in Greenville. The Rock Hill program has an alternative educational program under the supervision and control of the Youth Bureau but located in a separate school building. The Charleston program is divided into field operations and a non-residential diagnostic center.

The Charleston Diagnostic Center is a cooperative project of the Department of Youth Services in the County of Charleston and the Charleston Family Court. The local governmental units provide physical space in their detention center. In addition, they assist the total project by close cooperation and a positive working relationship with the project staff. The Charleston Family Court may refer a child to this diagnostic center before or after an adjudicatory hearing.

The child and his parents are evaluated on a nonresidential basis. The client remains in the community public schools. Meanwhile, the child's family, school, and community interactions are evaluated by social workers, para-professional youth counselors, and educational specialists. The family's configuration, its economic and social adjustment are also examined by trained diagnosticians. Each child receives a comprehensive medical, psychological, social, educational and psychiatric evaluation.

Both the child and the parent are placed in a trial therapeutic program funded under the pre-probational project. Activities in the center are scheduled during the evening as well as in the daytime hours in order to meet the needs of the child and the parents rather than those of the staff.

A mobile outreach team consisting of psychologists, social workers and counselors makes itinerant visits to Dorchester and Berkeley County Family Courts. They offer similar services to families in these counties.

At the end of the diagnostic period the child, along with recommendations for treatment and a diagnostic evaluation, is returned to the referring agency. Only about four percent of these children are recommended for long term commitment at the facilities of the Youth Services Department. Most children are placed in a community-based alternative program.

The staff maintains a close working relationship with private as well as public service agencies in the Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester area. This program is a prototype for a series of statewide facilities that will be implemented under the agency's new Youth Bureau Division.

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND GRANTS DIVISION

The Agency supports an active Planning, Research and Grants Division utilizing both state and federal funds. This Division is responsible for the ongoing applied and basic research, short and long range planning, the continuing liaison with federal and other funding authorities, and the development of innovative demonstration and pilot studies. It has major input into policy decisions and its director reports directly to the State Director. During the past this division

has completed approximately 10 major studies including a survey of the Juvenile Justice System in South Carolina. It holds primary responsibility for the development, planning and submission of all new programs requiring federal funds.

Last year, 25 percent of the total operating budget of the Agency was obtained from federal funds through efforts of this Division. It has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activity in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends. This Division is also responsible for planning, development, implementation and supervision of the electronic data processing or computer system. This computer system was activated on December 1, 1972.

The Planning, Research and Grants Division has developed a rather sophisticated computerized system. This system uses an IBM 360, Model 40 on a batch mode. The computer itself is owned by the State Law Enforcement Division which provides unlimited central processing time to the Department of Youth Services. All client files are computerized with a tracking device. A rather sophisticated microfilming or microfiche system is employed for rapid retrieval of children's records. All computerized data is kept very secure with very limited access. This computerized data base provides the wide parameters for recording and research purposes. It is also the matrix for the Department of Social Services' cost services for the Department of Youth Services.

GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Many of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators have earned their Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Agency offers Doctoral and Master's level research resources under the control of the Division of Planning, Re-

search and Grants and the major universities. During the past year, two individuals from the University of North Carolina have completed their doctoral research at the Department of Youth Services. The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the Social Work Department of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Benedict and Allen Universities, as well as the University of South Carolina obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the teaching fraternities of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition of some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs. Significantly, the State of Hawaii has sent three delegations to the Department of Youth Services in order to observe its total program.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT F. Y. 1973-74 EXPENDITURES

(STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUES, CONSOLIDATED)
(FEDERAL, PSC AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN)

Item	Amount
Personal Service:	
Director	\$ 21,919.82
Classified Positions	3,504,365.08
Unclassified Positions	759,940.10
Special Payments	473.44
	<hr/>
Total Personal Service	\$4,285,751.56

Other Operating Expense:	
Student Earnings	\$ 11,546.87
Travel	68,058.17
Telephone & Telegraph	51,376.97
Repairs	63,752.25
Printing and Advertising	2,388.99
Water, Heat, Lights	105,732.00
Other Contractual Services	22,749.38
Professional Fees	62,270.33
Food Supplies	174,056.27
Fuel Supplies	37,011.75
Feed and Veterinarian Supplies	30,453.45
Office Supplies	52,750.65
Household, Janitorial Supplies	69,132.62
Medical Supplies	15,496.42
Educational Supplies	69,862.24
Motor Vehicle Supplies	43,767.86
Agricultural Supplies	48,897.96
Clothing and Dry Goods	63,054.48
Maintenance Supplies	70,341.98
Postage	10,345.83
Data Processing Supplies	1,269.83
Other Supplies	8,411.76
Rents—Non State	32,385.36
Rents—State Owned	100.00
Rents—Data Processing	4,609.71
Rents—Equipment	32,865.19
Rents—Other	2,905.17
Insurance	12,945.19
Dues and Contributions	589.00
Other Fixed Charges	196.73
Office Equipment	43,732.26
Household Equipment	46,959.39
Motor Vehicle Equipment	58,776.52
Agricultural Equipment	11,635.27
Educational Equipment	49,716.14
Other Equipment	18,320.88
S. C. Retirement System (Emp. Share)	28,258.33
F. I. C. A. (Emp. Share)	23,757.96
Health Insurance (Emp. Share)	7,349.00
Hospital Care	14,949.22
Inservice Training	1,200.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Project	28,000.00
Total Other Operating Expense:	<u>\$1,501,980.28</u>
GRAND TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES 73-74	<u>\$5,787,731.84</u>

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATIONS
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
YOUTH SERVICES
COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS**

During the fiscal year 1973-74, the Department of Youth Services' total admissions increased by 1,111 cases or 41% over the fiscal year 1972-73. Temporary court commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Centers (William J. Goldsmith and Charleston Diagnostic) increased by 1,017 while the number of interagency referrals was augmented by a remarkable 141% over the previous fiscal year. These increases were reflected by a 25% increase in admissions to the operating facilities (South Carolina School for Boys, Willow Lane, John G. Richards). In a similar fashion, the number of admissions to the Youth Bureau grew by 265% as several of its facilities became operational.

Conditional releases have increased 19% while unconditional releases decreased by 59%. The Evaluation Centers released 2,050 children to the courts, an increase of 19% over the fiscal year 1972-73. Total discharges increase by 31% for the total Agency from fiscal year 1972-73 to 1973-74.

A contributing factor to the notable increase in admissions is the growing acceptance of the Reception and Evaluation Centers as a beneficial alternative in the judicial system. This acceptance has manifested itself statistically during the past fiscal year. Even though both the temporary and final commitments are on an upward trend, the percentage of those processed to those actually committed remains approximately the same. This means perhaps that the percentage growth in final commitments is not necessarily similar to the percentage growth in juvenile offenses but rather a more direct reflection of the Reception and Evaluation Centers' admission growth.

It is anticipated that the growth in admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Centers will continue during the next fiscal year but to a lesser degree than the past year. Likewise, the operational facilities will have a similar growth next year reflective of the Reception and Evaluation Centers' operations.

The Youth Bureau's population is projected to show another notable increase during the next fiscal year as its present

locations enlarge their community acceptability and considering the commencement of operation at their new Rock Hill and Anderson satellite offices.

Table I represents the combined population statistics for the 1973-74 fiscal year as well as the three previous years.

Table I
COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS
(Excludes Intra-Agency Transfers)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
On Roll July 1	645	692	809	962
Admissions:				
Temporary Court Commitments				
Evaluation Centers	1,418	1,697	1,693	1,985
Agency Referrals to				
Evaluation Centers	—	15	154	371
Final Court Commitments to				
Operating Facilities	507	529	540	671
Parole Revocations to				
Operating Facilities	139	137	102	141
Youth Bureau Admissions or				
Active Cases	—	—	163	595
Total Admissions	2,064	2,378	2,652	3,763
Discharges:				
Conditional Releases	446	534	498	593
Unconditional Releases	138	163	131	53
Returned to Referral Agency	—	—	123	240
Transferred to Adult				
Department of Corrections	—	—	—	1
Released to Court—				
Evaluation Centers	1,433	1,564	1,718	2,050
Other	—	—	—	13
Youth Bureau Discharges				
or Inactive	—	—	29	347
Total Discharges	2,017	2,261	2,499	3,297
On Roll June 30	692	809	962	1,428

DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

Table II reflects the daily average population for 1973-74. Last year's projection of the average daily population, Agency-wide, of 979 was remarkably close to the actual figure 980.28.

Table III includes the average daily population at the Reception and Evaluation Centers, operating facilities and Youth Bureaus for the last five years. The Reception and Evaluation Centers increased their average daily population by 22% over the 1972-73 fiscal year while the operating facilities demonstrated a 12% increase. The Youth Bureaus operate with an average population 408% greater than the previous year. This Youth Bureau increase, once again, is due to new offices becoming operational and growing acceptance in the communities.

Table II
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

Facility	1973-74 Average
William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center	180.87
Charleston Diagnostic Center	76.28
John G. Richards School	162
Willow Lane School	125.09
South Carolina School for Boys	130.21
I. C. U. (includes Behavior Mod)	132.33
Youth Bureau	173.5
TOTALS	980.28

Table III
AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS

Facility	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73, 1973-74
						% Change Daily Enrollment
Reception and Evaluation						
Centers	118	147	152	211	257	+22%
Operating Facilities	551	569	504	493	550	+12%
Youth Bureaus	—	—	—	34	173	+408%
TOTALS	669	716	656	725	980	+35%

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table IV represents recent historical data concerning the population utilization facilities and the mathematical projection for the 1974-75 fiscal year. This is a continuation of the time analysis projections which have been presented in An-

nual Reports for the last several years as a means to prognosticate facility and staff requirements in the near future. A conservative mathematical population projection is used with a combination quadratic and logarithmic regression analysis. These projections are based upon historical data and thus their accuracy for determining future trends depends both on the accuracy of the input data and the tendency of future population to follow their historically developed trends.

The total court admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Centers in 1972-73 were 1,812, while in 1973-74 they amounted to 1,985 or a percentage increase of nearly 17 percent. A percentage increase of approximately 6½ percent is projected for next year. A 30 percent increase is projected for the total average daily population of the Reception and Evaluation Centers as opposed to the 22 percent from 1972-73 to 1973-74.

Total admissions to the operating facilities in 1972-73 was 642, while there were 812 for the 1973-74 fiscal year. This is a percentage increase of 26 percent. It is projected that there will be 852 admissions to the operating facilities in 1974-75 or a 5 percent increase. This 5 percent increase in the operating facilities may be compared to the projected 6½ percent increase projected in the Reception and Evaluation Centers. This indicates that the ratio of students processed at the Reception and Evaluation Centers to those actually committed might decrease during the next fiscal year. It should be noted that the number of those committed is also a function of the judicial process which cannot be measured with the desired mathematic accuracy.

The average daily population at the operating facilities increased to 550 children for the 1973-74 fiscal year. This is a 12 percent increase over 1972-73. It is projected that the daily population will be 649 at the operating facilities in 1974-75.

Table IV
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Average Daily Population	
Reception and Evaluation Center 1971-72	152
Average Daily Population	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1972-73	211
Average Daily Population	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1973-74	257

Percentage Increase	22%
Projection Average Daily Population	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1974-75	337
Total Court Admissions	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1971-72	1,697
Total Court Admissions	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1972-73	1,693
Total Court Admissions	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1973-74	1,985
Percentage Increase	10%
Projected Total Court Admissions	
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1974-75	2,117
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities 1971-72	666
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities 1972-73	642
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities 1973-74	812
Percentage Increase	26%
Projection of Total Operating Facilities 1974-75	852
Average Daily Population Operating Facilities 1972-73	493
Average Daily Population Operating Facilities 1973-74	550
Percentage Increase	12%
Projected Daily Population Operating Facilities 1974-75	649
Total Average Daily Population 1973-74	980

**POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE
EVALUATION CENTERS**
JULY 1, 1973 — JUNE 30, 1974

Table V quantifies the operating statistics for the Reception and Evaluation Centers for 1973-74. It is worth noting that while temporary court commitments accounted for 89 percent of Columbia's admissions, Charleston's admissions were almost evenly split between temporary court commitments and agency referrals. Agency referrals to Charleston have increased by over 100 percent from the previous fiscal years which tends to support the fact that Charleston has gained acceptance as a community based program in that region as well as maintaining its function as a Reception and Evaluation Center.

Total court committed admissions have increased by 18 percent, while total admissions were 31 percent higher than last year. With total admissions growing, total discharges increased by 29 percent as one might expect. Columbia and Charleston showed an increase in total admissions of 33 percent and 24.4 percent respectively.

Table V
POPULATION STATISTICS
EVALUATION CENTERS
JULY 1, 1973 — JUNE 30, 1974

	Columbia	Charleston	Total
On Roll—July 1, 1973	156	74	230
Admissions:			
Temporary Court Commitments ...	1,741	244	1,985
Agency Referrals	10	230	243
Parole Revocations	128	0	128
Intradepartmental	72	0	69
Total Admissions	1,951	474	2,425
Discharges:			
Returned to Court	1,761	289	2,050
Returned to Referral Agency	82	158	240
Revoked J. P. & A. Case Sent to Operating Facility	128	0	128
Total Discharges	1,971	447	2,418
On Roll—June 30, 1974	136	101	237
Net Increase or Decrease in Total			
Admissions From Previous Years ..	+485	+93	+578
Percentage Increase	+33%	+24.4%	+31.3%

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED
JULY 1, 1973 — JUNE 30, 1974

Table VI summarizes the total clients processed for the fiscal year 1973-74. The total processed cases for 1973-74 amounted to 2,655 as compared with 2,014 the previous year or a growth of 31.8 percent. Of the 2,655 cases processed, 2,425 represented the input during the year or an activity index of 91.9 percent. This is the same activity index of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Table VI
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED
JULY 1, 1973 — JUNE 30, 1974

Carry Over From 1972-73	230
Temporary Court Commitments	1,985
Intradepartmental—Interagency Referrals	440
Total Processed or Cared For 1973-74	2,655
Total Processed or Cared For 1972-73	2,014
Percentage Increase	31.8%

ADMISSIONS TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION
CENTERS
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENTS

Table VII analyzes quantitatively temporary court commitments by type of court. The Family Court was the major judicial contributor to the Reception and Evaluation Centers. Of the 1,741 court commitments to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center, 78.5 percent of those were from the Family Court, while the percentage in Charleston was 90 percent. Total Family Court admissions for the year were 1,587 or 80 percent of total temporary court commitments. This is a 14.6 percent increase for the Family Court since the previous fiscal year. Total Probate Court admissions accounted for 13.2 percent of the active admissions and an increased contribution of 13.2 percent over 1972-73. Generally, Probate Courts accept jurisdiction of juveniles in areas in which no Family Court exists. General Session Court admissions accounted for the remaining 8.3 percent of court commitments. The increase in total court commitments from 1972-73 to 1973-74 amounted to 17 percent.

Table VII
ADMISSIONS TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION
CENTERS
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENTS

Court	Columbia	Charleston	Total
Family Court	1,367	220	1,587
Probate Court	239	23	262
General Sessions Court	135	1	136
TOTAL	1,741	244	1,985

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
INTERAGENCY AND INTRA-AGENCY REFERRALS

Table VIII displays the distribution of intra-agency and interagency referrals to both Charleston and William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Centers. Of Columbia's 210 referrals, over 34 percent originate within the Department

of Youth Services, while 61 percent are referred from Juvenile Placement and Aftercare (JP&A). It should be emphasized that those referrals from JP&A to William J. Goldsmith Center are parole revocations. They do not usually receive the full spectrum of services from there for these referrals are usually sent to the operating facilities within a few days of their admission to the William J. Goldsmith Center.

It is worthy to note that the referrals to Charleston occupy an almost completely different category than those of William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center. The majority of Charleston's referrals originated within the public school system. Public schools accounted for 25 percent of Charleston's referrals, while the Department of Social Services accounted for 23 percent of the total referrals. Columbia had a total of 210 referrals while Charleston's total was 230 creating a total number of referrals to the Reception and Evaluation Centers of 440 which is an 185 percent increase over the intra-agency and interagency totals of the previous fiscal year.

Table VIII

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
INTERAGENCY AND INTRA-AGENCY REFERRALS**

Referred From	Columbia	Charleston
Willow Lane School	1	—
John G. Richards School	55	—
S. C. School for Boys	3	—
Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	128	—
Charleston Diagnostic Center	13	—
Public Schools	—	57
Department of Social Services	—	53
Homes for Children	—	1
Clinics	—	14
Other	10	105
TOTAL	210	230
Total Admissions	1,951	474

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1973-74

Table IX reflects the final staff recommendations at the Reception and Evaluation Centers. Approximately 50.6 percent of those processed were recommended for return home. At the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center 62 percent were recommended for return home while Charleston recommended .7 percent. The second largest percentage category were those who were recommended to be committed. This category accounted for 15 percent of the population as compared to the similar figure of 14.76 percent for the previous fiscal year. Again one notes the dissimilarities between Charleston and the William J. Goldsmith Center when one notes that the majority (10 percent) of Charleston cases were recommended for family services while none of Columbia's cases fell under the same category. Vocational schools and Special Education followed family services as the second and third largest recipients of cases from Charleston.

Table IX

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1973-74

Recommendation	Columbia	Charleston	Percentage of Total Processed
To be Committed	360	11	15
Foster Homes	72	6	3
Private Schools	31	3	1.4
Psychiatric Treatment Center	30	1	1.3
Special Programs in Community	8	18	1.1
Vocational Schools	4	33	1.5
Opportunity School	26	1	1.1
Retardation Facilities	10	4	.6
Youth Bureaus	1	0	—
Return Home	1,220	3	50.6

Job Corps	0	1	—
Family Services	0	42	1.7
Mental Health	1	11	.5
Homes for Children	95	14	4.5
Social Services	2	11	.5
Clinics	0	17	.7
Special Education	0	33	1.5
Outpatient Psychiatrist	0	5	—
John de la Howe	60	0	2.5
Alcohol and Drug Center	15	0	.6
Reception and Evaluation Center	NA	18	.7
Other	36	216	10.4
TOTAL	1,971	447	

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS**

Table X gives an age and sex analysis of admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Centers while Table XI summarizes the average age. The male population at William J. Goldsmith accounted for 75 percent of the total admissions while in Charleston the males accounted for 74 percent of admissions. Consequently the female population represented 25 percent and 24 percent of admissions at Columbia and Charleston respectively. Thus, for both Reception and Evaluation Centers, the 74.5 percent of admissions were male, while 25.5 percent were females. The average age of admissions to William J. Goldsmith was 14.33 years as compared to the Charleston average age of 13.33 years.

Table X

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS**

Age	William J. Goldsmith (Court Commitments Only)			Total	Charleston			Total
	Percent Of Males	Percent Of Females	Percent Of Total		Percent Of Males	Percent Of Females	Percent Of Total	
4					0	1	.2	1
5					2	1	.6	3
6					1	0	.2	1

7	1	—	.1	1	10	2	2.5	12
8	4	—	.2	4	9	4	2.7	13
9	11	—	.6	11	15	6	4.4	21
10	34	3	2.1	37	16	6	4.6	22
11	36	8	2.5	44	19	5	5.1	24
12	76	23	5.7	99	30	12	8.9	42
13	150	81	13.3	231	42	12	11.4	54
14	280	104	22.1	384	65	29	19.9	94
15	383	131	29.5	514	72	22	19.9	94
16	308	86	22.6	394	62	21	17.5	83
17	18	4	1.3	22	5	3	1.7	8
18	—	—	—	—	—	1	.2	1
19	—	—	—	—	1	—	.2	1
Total	1,301	440		1,741	349	128		474

Number Males As Percentage

Of Total75%74%

Number Females As Percentage

Of Total25%26%

Table XI

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSIONS**

Males	William J. Goldsmith			Males	Charleston		
	Total	Females	Standard Deviation		Total	Females	Standard Deviation
14.5	14.33	14.3	1.55	13.33	13.33	13.33	2.562

**WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH CENTER
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

A county and sex analysis for the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center is reviewed in Table XII with appropriate percentages. This Table must also be reviewed with Table XIII which ranks the counties by function of percentage of total commitments to the William J. Goldsmith Center.

Table XII
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH CENTER
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX

County	Total	Number		Percentage		Commitments
		Male	Female	Distribution		
				Male	Female	
Abbeville	8	7	1	87	13	.5
Aiken	71	47	24	66	34	4.3
Allendale	10	10	0	100	0	.6
Anderson	102	68	34	67	33	6.2
Bamberg	13	10	3	77	23	.8
Barnwell	18	11	7	61	39	1.1
Beaufort	22	13	9	59	41	1.3
Berkeley	31	24	7	77	23	1.9
Calhoun	7	7	0	100	0	.4
Charleston	141	102	39	72	28	8.5
Cherokee	34	33	2	94	6	2.1
Chester	23	15	8	65	35	1.4
Chesterfield	36	33	3	92	8	2.2
Clarendon	13	12	1	92	8	.8
Colleton	35	25	10	71	29	2.1
Darlington	50	37	13	74	26	3.0
Dillon	7	7	0	100	0	.4
Dorchester	23	18	5	78	22	1.4
Edgefield	8	6	2	75	25	.5
Fairfield	22	16	6	73	27	1.3
Florence	37	32	5	86	24	2.2
Georgetown	27	22	5	81	29	1.6
Greenville	105	84	21	80	20	6.3
Greenwood	37	23	14	62	38	2.2
Hampton	9	5	4	56	44	.5
Horry	42	31	11	74	26	2.5
Jasper	11	7	4	64	36	.7
Kershaw	35	25	10	71	29	2.1
Lancaster	52	37	15	71	29	3.1
Laurens	27	23	4	85	15	1.6
Lee	5	3	2	60	40	.3
Lexington	44	28	16	64	36	2.7
McCormick	4	4	0	100	0	.2
Marion	12	11	1	92	8	.7
Marlboro	12	9	3	75	25	.7
Newberry	12	12	0	100	0	.7
Oconee	38	23	15	60	40	2.3
Orangeburg	75	58	17	77	23	4.5

Pickens	41	32	9	78	22	2.5
Richland	100	81	19	81	19	6.0
Saluda	13	9	4	69	31	.8
Spartanburg	99	59	40	60	40	6.0
Sumter	49	35	14	71	29	3.0
Union	17	14	3	82	18	1.0
Williamsburg	11	7	4	64	36	.7
York	65	41	24	63	37	3.9
TOTALS	1,654	1,216	438			*

* Does not sum to 100% due to rounding.

WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH CENTER
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES
TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS

Table XIII is very important in that it shows the top eleven ranked counties in terms of the number of commitments and their previous years rankings. As expected, Charleston ranked first with 8.5 percent of the admissions to William J. Goldsmith Center. Charleston has occupied this dubious position since the inception of the William J. Goldsmith Center in 1969. Greenville is the second ranked county for 1973-74. Greenville has steadily increased in number of temporary commitments over the last three years. Richland County has stabilized into the third rank order with Spartanburg and Anderson being fourth and fifth respectively. These first eleven counties contributed over half of the total admissions to the William J. Goldsmith Center for the fiscal year 1973-74.

Table XIII
WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH CENTER
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES
TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS

County	Rank Order 1973-74	Number	Percent Of Total Commitments	Rank Order 1972-73	Rank Order 1971-72
Charleston	1	141	8.5	1	1
Greenville	2	105	6.3	4	7
Richland	3	100	6.0	3	2
Spartanburg	4	99	6.0	2	3
Anderson	5	97	5.9	5	6

Orangeburg	6	75	4.5	11	16
Aiken	7	74	4.5	8	5
York	8	65	3.9	6	4
Lancaster	9	52	3.1	18	18
Darlington	10	51	3.1	12	9
Sumter	11	49	3.0	23	11
TOTALS		908	54.8		

**CHARLESTON DIAGNOSTIC CENTER
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

In a similar fashion to Table XII, Table XIV summarizes the temporary court admissions to the Charleston Diagnostic Center. Charleston County contributed 79 percent of the total court admissions with Dorchester and Berkeley contributing 18.9 percent and 2.1 percent respectively.

Table XIV

**CHARLESTON DIAGNOSTIC CENTER
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Charleston	374	283	91	76	24	79.0
Berkeley	10	7	3	70	30	2.1
Dorchester	88	57	31	65	35	18.9
TOTALS	472	347	125			100

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL
ADMISSION TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION
CENTERS (DOES NOT INCLUDE JP&A)**

There were 671 cases committed on an indefinite order to the institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services. This is an increase of 131 cases over last year. However, with 2,304 students processed, the 671 committed represents

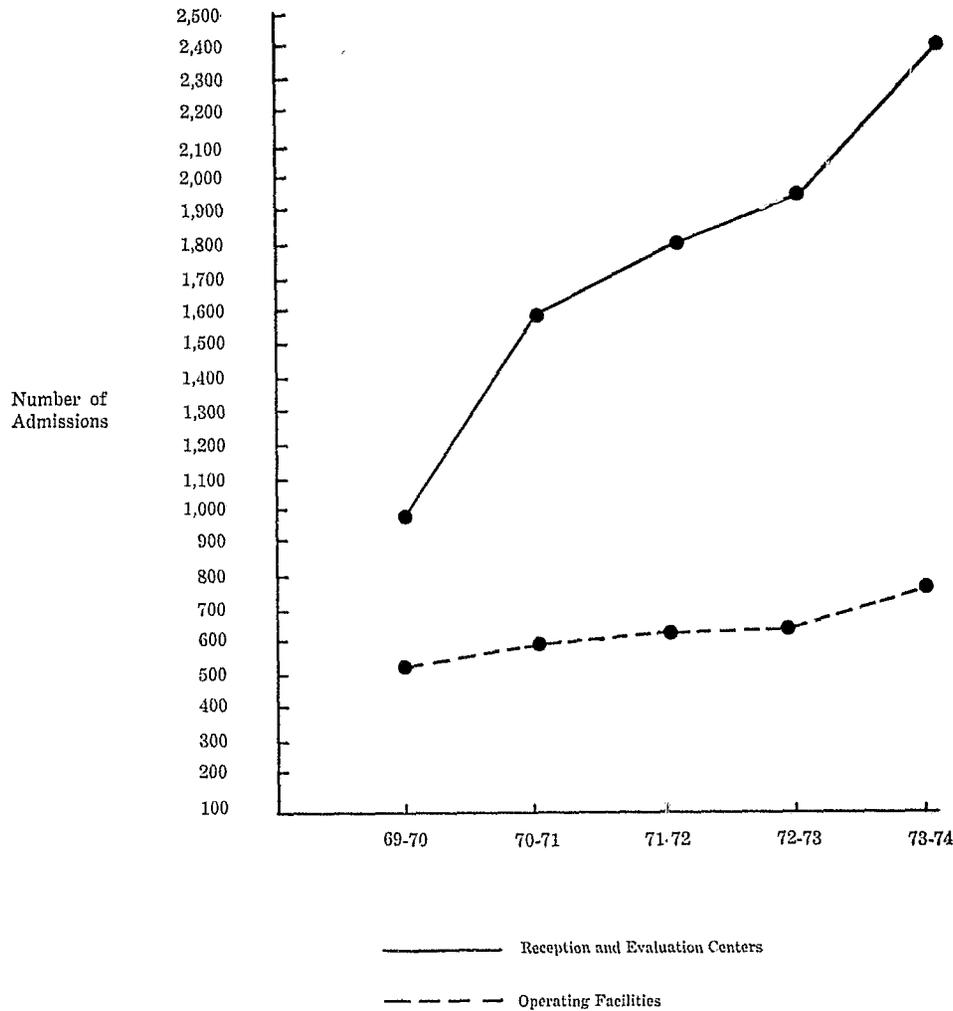
a percentage of 29 percent which is the same percentage of committed to process as was revealed the previous year and 31 percent for the year 1971-72. During the last few years this percentage has successfully decreased and is apparently stabilizing at the 29 percent level. It should be noted that this percentage is for the total students processed and not only court commitments which is reflected in Table XV. Table XV-A represents, graphically, admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Centers and admissions to the operating facilities.

Table XV

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL
ADMISSION TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION
CENTERS**

Total processed—Reception and Evaluation Centers (Includes Intra-Agency Referrals)	2,304
Total Court Admissions—Operating Facilities	671
Percentage of Final Admissions—1973-74	29%
Percentage of Final Admissions—1972-73	29%
Percentage of Final Admissions—1971-72	31%

Table XV-A
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
VS
OPERATING FACILITIES
(COURT COMMITMENTS)



69-70 Reception and Evaluation Centers statistics only include October-July.

**RECOMMENDATION OF RECEPTION AND
EVALUATION CENTERS COMPARED TO FINAL
JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS**

Table XVI analyses the tendency of the court to follow recommendations of the evaluation staff. It is first worthy to note that the Reception and Evaluation Centers recommended that 18.7 percent of their temporary court commitments be committed to our operational facilities. This is approximately a 3 percent increase over last year's proportion of clients to be committed. The judicial system committed 671 cases or 33.8 percent of the temporary court admissions. This figure can be compared to last year's percentage of 30.2. In comparison of judicial to Evaluation Centers recommendations, the courts committed 81 percent more cases than were recommended. Both the percentage recommended for commitment and the percentage of those actually committed has gradually increased over the last three years. Regardless of these growing figures, over 66 percent of the children are placed successfully in programs which serve as an alternative to institutionalization. Again the above percentages relate to temporary court commitments only and do not include referrals outside the court.

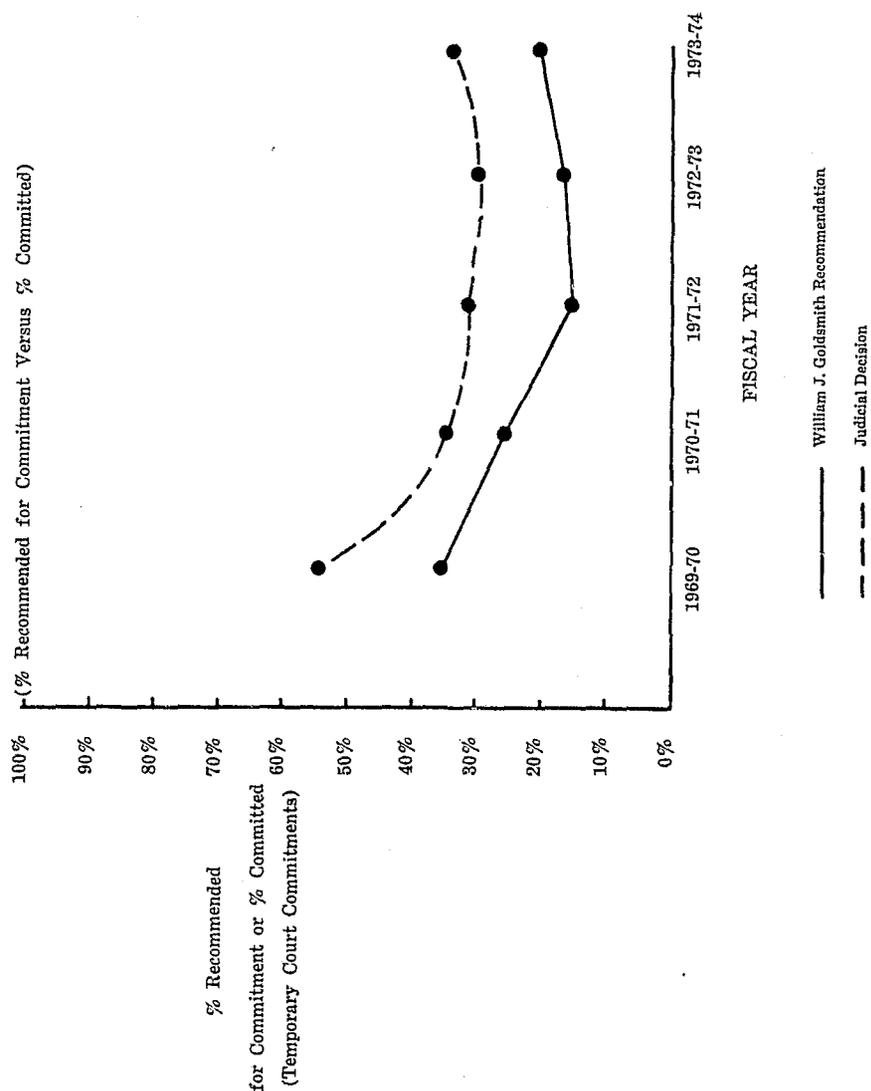
Table XVI-A represents graphically in percentages the recommendations of the Evaluation Centers and the judicial dispositions over the last five years.

Table XVI
**RECOMMENDATION OF RECEPTION AND
EVALUATION CENTERS COMPARED TO FINAL
JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS**

(Temporary Court Commitments Only)

Agency	Total Processed	To Be Committed	Percent Of Total	Community Based Programs	Percent Of Total
Evaluation Centers	1,985	371	18.7%	1,614	81.3%
Judicial Disposition	1,985	671	33.8%	1,314	66.2%

Table XVI-A
RECOMMENDATION OF WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH
CENTER VERSUS JUDICIAL DECISION



OPERATING FACILITIES POPULATION STATISTICS

Total admissions (including JP&A) to the operating facilities grew from 642, from 1972-73, to 812 in 1973-74 or a percentage increase of approximately 25 percent. The total number of discharges amounted to 633, a .6 percent increase. This rather large gap in percentage of admissions and discharges implies, perhaps, that the duration of a child's stay in the operating facilities is increasing. Table XVII represents the population statistics for Willow Lane, South Carolina School for Boys and the John G. Richards School.

Table XVII
OPERATING FACILITIES
POPULATION STATISTICS

	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	Total
On Roll—July 1, 1973	105	139	139	383
Admitted—1973-1974	214	349	249	812
Released—1973-1974	172	277	184	633
On Roll—June 30, 1974	147	211	204	562
Increase in Total Admissions				
From Previous Year				170
Percentage Increase				25%

COMMITTING AGENCY FINAL COMMITMENT

An examination of the committing jurisdiction of the permanent operating facilities is made in Table XVIII. The Family Court committed 552 cases or 68 percent of the total. This is the same percentage for the Family Courts as in the 1972-73 fiscal year. Both the Probate and General Sessions Court contributed 5.9 percent of the total admissions which represents a small decrease of the previous year. Parole revocations represented 141 or 17.4 percent of the commitments or a 38 percent increase. This increase is partially due to the

rise in total commitments to the facilities. John G. Richards carried 43 percent of the new cases while the South Carolina School for Boys and Willow Lane handled 31 percent and 26 percent respectively.

Table XVIII
COMMITTING AGENCY
FINAL COMMITMENT

Jurisdiction	Willow Lane	John G. Richards	S. C. School for Boys	Total	Percent of Final Total
Family Court	140	241	171	552	68%
Probate Court	18	20	10	48	5.9%
General Sessions	3	28	17	48	5.9%
Agency Transfers	9	6	8	23	2.8%
JP&A	44	54	43	141	17.4%
TOTAL ADMISSIONS ..	214	349	249	812	100%

OPERATING FACILITIES—RELEASES

Table XIX gives a break down of the 633 releases from the operating facilities. This figure of 633 compares to last year's total releases of 629.

Table XIX
OPERATING FACILITIES—RELEASES

	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	Total
Conditional Releases	154	153	157	464
Unconditional Releases	34	19		53
Intra-Agency Transfers	74		27	101
Released to Court	1			1
Transferred to Department of Corrections	1			1
Other Agencies	2			2
Other (Runaways, etc.)	11			11
TOTALS	277	172	184	633

OPERATING FACILITIES
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Table XX and Table XXI details the age and sex distribution of those who have been committed to the operating facilities during the last year. Of those admitted, 77 percent were males while 23 percent were females. These are close to the proportions of the previous year. Average age of the male population was 14.6 years. This is an increase of one-half year. The female's average age was 14.5 years, a .6 increase in years over last year's average age.

Table XX
OPERATING FACILITIES
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females	Total	% of Final Total
9	2	.3	0	0	2	.3
10	4	.6	0	0	4	.5
11	14	2.2	5	2.7	19	2.3
12	46	7.3	7	3.7	53	6.5
13	75	12	22	12	97	12
14	120	19.1	57	30.8	177	21.8
15	171	27.3	51	27.6	222	27.3
16	183	29.2	39	21	222	27.3
17	12	2	4	2.2	16	2
TOTALS	627	100	185	100	812	100
Percent of Total		77%		23%		

Table XXI
OPERATING FACILITIES
AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSIONS

Average Age—Males	14.6
Average Age—Females	14.5
Standard Deviation (On Total)	1.414

**FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES
BY COUNTIES AND SEX**

Table XXII analyses the number of males and females who were committed to the operating facilities by the counties from which they came. This Table indicates a sexual distribution of 83 percent male and 17 percent female. The distribution for the previous year was 80 percent male and 20 percent female. This Table should also be reviewed with Table XXIII.

Table XXII

**FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES
BY COUNTIES AND SEX**

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage
		Male	Female	Male	Female	of all
						Commitments
Abbeville	1	1	0	100	0	.2
Aiken	25	19	6	76	24	3.8
Allendale	5	5	0	100	0	.8
Anderson	43	33	10	78	22	6.5
Bamberg	3	3	0	100	0	.5
Barnwell	5	4	1	80	20	.8
Beaufort	7	4	3	57	43	1.1
Berkeley	7	7	0	100	0	1.1
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston	123	99	24	80	20	18.6
Cherokee	12	11	1	92	8	1.8
Chester	12	8	4	67	33	1.8
Chesterfield	9	8	1	89	11	1.4
Clarendon	3	3	0	100	0	.5
Colleton	13	13	0	100	0	2
Darlington	12	9	3	75	25	1.8
Dillon	4	4	0	100	0	.6
Dorchester	7	5	2	71	29	1.1
Edgefield	8	8	0	100	0	1.2
Fairfield	6	4	2	67	33	.9
Florence	7	5	2	71	29	1.1
Georgetown	14	11	3	79	21	2.1
Greenville	37	33	4	89	11	5.6
Greenwood	20	16	4	80	20	3.0
Hampton	1	1	0	100	0	.2
Horry	12	9	3	75	25	1.8

Jasper	2	1	1	50	50	.3
Kershaw	11	10	1	91	9	1.7
Lancaster	15	11	4	73	27	2.3
Laurens	19	15	4	79	21	2.9
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lexington	12	11	1	92	8	1.8
McCormick	6	5	1	83	17	.9
Marion	4	4	0	100	0	.6
Marlboro	8	6	2	75	25	1.2
Newberry	3	2	1	67	33	.5
Oconee	7	6	1	86	14	1.1
Orangeburg	15	11	4	73	27	2.3
Pickens	11	8	3	73	27	1.7
Richland	46	38	8	83	17	6.9
Saluda	1	1	0	100	0	.2
Spartanburg	47	27	20	57	43	7.1
Sumter	14	10	4	71	29	2.1
Union	9	8	1	89	11	1.4
Williamsburg	12	11	1	92	8	1.8
York	25	14	11	56	44	3.8
TOTALS	663	522	141			*
Percentage	100%	83%	17%			

* Does not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES**

The rank order of the number of final commitments by county is analyzed in Table XXIII. The first seven counties have changed very little during the last few years. The only notable difference is that Spartanburg County while occupying fourth position for the fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is now accounting for 7.1 percent of all commitments which places it in the second ranked position. Charleston holds its permanent place in first with almost three times as many commitments as its second place contender. Laurens has steadily increased in commitments over the past years which contributes to its rapid movement to the eighth ranked county. In totality, these thirteen counties contributed over 66 percent of the total final commitments.

Table XXIII

**FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES**

Rank Order 1973-74	County	Number	Percentage of Total	Rank Order 1972-73	Rank Order 1971-72
1	Charleston	123	18.6	1	1
2	Spartanburg	47	7.1	4	4
3	Richland	46	6.9	3	2
4	Anderson	43	6.5	8	6
5	Greenville	37	5.6	2	3
6	Aiken, York	25	3.8	7,5	7,5
7	Greenwood	20	3.0	10	8
8	Laurens	19	2.9	10	21
9	Lancaster, Orangeburg	15	2.3	9,15	18,14
10	Georgetown	14	2.1	14	16
11	Cherokee	12	1.8	15	12
TOTAL		441	66.7		

**PAROLE RECIDIVISM
OPERATING FACILITIES**

The Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare returned 141 children to Youth Services during the fiscal year 1973-74. This represents a 38 percent increase over the number returned or a recidivism rate of 17 percent in 1972-73 to the operating facilities. Table XXIV displays the parole recidivism for each of the operating facilities.

Of these 141 children returned, 83 percent were revoked one time, 10 percent had been revoked twice, 6 percent had been revoked three times, and 1 percent had broken parole four times. These percentages can be compared to last year's which showed that 81 percent were revoked one time, 11 percent revoked two times, 6 percent the third time and 2 percent the fourth time. The parole recidivism rate of 38 percent should be considered along with the total recidivism rate which is displayed in Table XXV. Table XXV compares the parole recidivism rate of the last five years.

Table XXIV
**PAROLE RECIDIVISM
OPERATING FACILITIES**

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total	Percent of Total	
1	36	39	42	117	83	
2	5	4	5	17	10	
3	3		6	9	6	
4			1	1	1	
TOTALS		44	48	54	141	100

Table XXV
**PAROLE REVOCATION AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL
ADMISSIONS
OPERATING FACILITIES
(Excludes Evaluation Centers)**

Year	Admissions	Revocations	Revocation As Percent of Admissions
1969-70	613	191	31%
1970-71	646	139	22%
1971-72	666	137	21%
1972-73	642	102	16%
1973-74	812	141	17%

Table XXVI
**TOTAL RECIDIVISM RATE
OPERATING FACILITIES
PAROLE REVOCATIONS AND RECOMMITMENTS**

No. Previous Admissions	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total %	Total Percentage of Admissions	
1	39	55	27	81	18	
2	5	8	10	15	3	
3	3		2	3	1	
4			1	1		
TOTALS		47	63	40	100%	22%

**TOTAL RECIDIVISM RATE
OPERATING FACILITIES
PAROLE REVOCATIONS AND RECOMMITMENTS**

The rate of total recidivism has decreased successfully in the last years. The recidivism rate was 28.5 percent in 1971-72, 26.5 percent in 1972-73 and 22 percent for the last fiscal year.

The only real criteria of success and failure which can easily be measured is the dichotomy of commitment as opposed to successful community adjustment. The fewer people who are committed or recommitted and the more who stay in the community represent the degree of success or failure as manifested by the Department of Youth Services in its various treatment programs. This lower rate in total recidivism (22 percent) would tend to indicate that the therapeutic modality of the schools is functioning with an improving efficiency.

RUNAWAY RATE

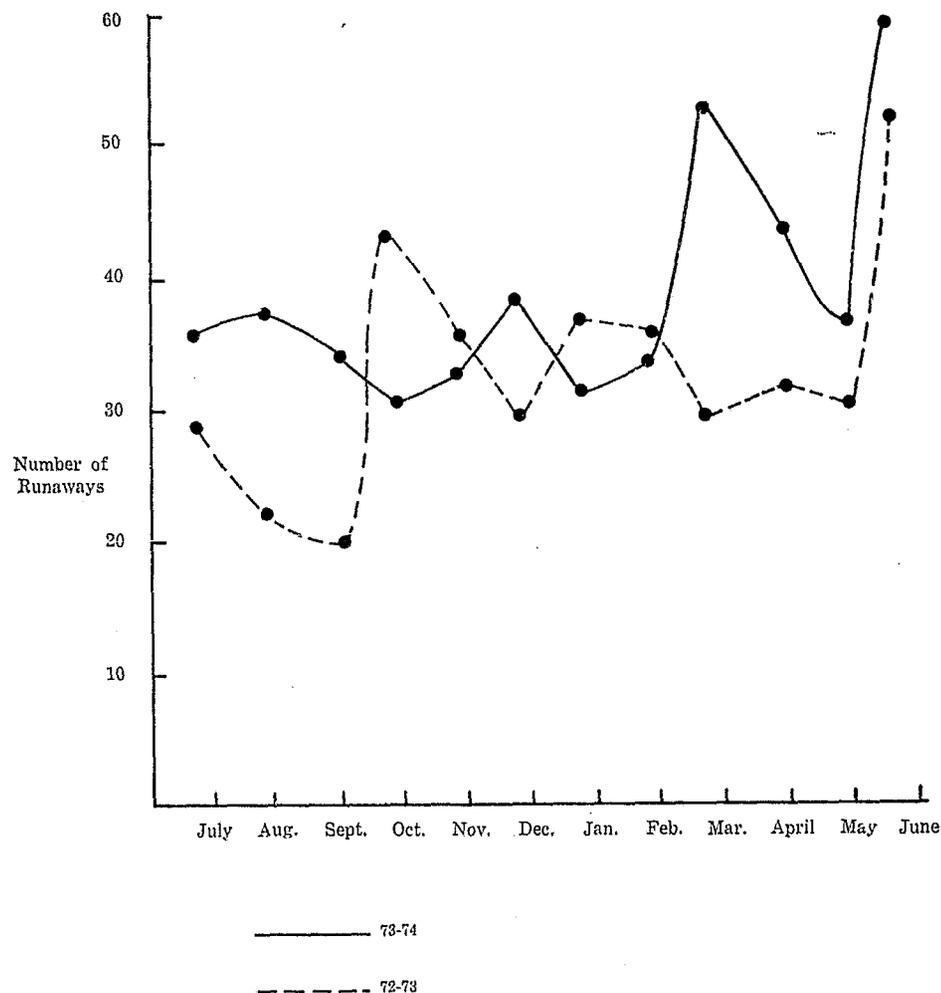
An analysis of the runaway rate is detailed in Table XXVII. The Department of Youth Services operates an open campus designed to maximize rehabilitative treatment. This eliminates close custody and penal type of physical controls which are negative factors in efforts to modify individuals in effective social-adaptive mechanisms although they may prevent a large population of runaways. The Department of Youth Services staffs a professional group of Campus Police who have, among other duties, responsibilities to apprehend children who run from custody.

This Agency strives to achieve a balance between the freedom needed for social-psychological rehabilitation and the control needed to prevent potentially harmful impulsive acts of children.

**Table XXVII
RUNAWAY STATISTICAL CHART 1969-74**

Year	John G. Richards		S. C. School for Boys		Willow Lane		William J. Goldsmith		Caroselle		Charleston Diagnostic Center		Behavior Mod		I.C.U.		Total	
	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	Repeaters	Total	
1969-70	290	141	246	56	135	31	40	9	2	0	4	16	13	43	26	711	237	
1970-71	107	53	58	12	110	32	66	16	2	0	4	16	13	43	26	341	113	
1971-72	123	89	87	57	52	30	72	9	2	0	4	16	13	43	26	356	198	
1972-73	103	64	85	57	25	15	74	9	9	0	6	41	28	43	39	389	215	
1973-74	178	109	60	30	60	13	65	4	2	0	5	55	42	30	26	455	234	
1973-74																		
Average																		
Per Month	14.8		5		5		5.4		.2		.4	4.6		2.5		37.9		

Table XXVII-A
 RUNAWAY RATE BY MONTH
 1973-74



AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS — I.C.U.

Essentially, children who are placed in the Intensive Care Units (I.C.U.) are those who experience the most aggressive, hostile, recalcitrant, impulsive personality disorders. A majority of the admissions to the Intensive Care Units is related to the difficulties generated by the institutions and the child's adverse reaction to the artificial environment of confinement. Last year, there were approximately 128 admissions to I.C.U. Of those admitted, 77% were males with an average age of 15.9, while 23% were female with an average age of 15.1 years.

In general those children are discharged into community life from the I.C.U. program. These children are rarely returned to the open campus.

Table XXVIII analyzes the age and sex of those children who have been admitted or discharged to I.C.U.

Table XXVIII
 I.C.U. — AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS

Age	Admissions			Discharges		
	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total
13		2	2		3	3
14	1	6	7		7	7
15	14	10	24	13	8	21
16	74	8	82	29	4	33
17	9	3	12	50	2	52
18	1		1	2		2
TOTAL	99	29	128	94	24	118
Admissions—Average Age			Males			15.9
Admissions—Average Age			Females			15.1
Standard Deviation (Total)						.788

I.C.U. — PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS

Table XXIX enumerates the recidivism within the Intensive Care Units. Of the 130 children noted, 33% were there for the first time, 39% for the second time, 17% for the third time, 6% for the fourth time and 5% for the fifth time.

Table XXIX

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS — I.C.U.

	5	4	3	2	1	0
Males	—	4	8	19	41	27
Females	—	—	—	3	10	16

SPARTANBURG — OPERATING STATISTICS

The operating statistics of the Youth Bureau program in Spartanburg are analyzed in Table XXX. There was a total of 147 referrals made to the Spartanburg office. This represents an increase of 25% over the previous year. This growth in the Spartanburg office as well as the Youth Bureau, in general, is quantification of the success the Youth Bureau is developing in community-based program for the youth.

Table XXX

**SPARTANBURG — OPERATING STATISTICS
(Active Cases Only)**

On Roll July 1, 1973	48
No. of Admissions	147
No. of Discharges	130
On Roll June 30, 1974	65

SPARTANBURG — TOTAL REFERRALS

An analysis of all referrals made to Spartanburg is made in Table XXXI. The majority of these children were, naturally, from Spartanburg County. Of the 329 total referrals, over 71% were males.

Table XXXI

**SPARTANBURG YOUTH BUREAU
Total Admissions**

County	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total
Spartanburg	220	91	311
Union	15	3	18

SPARTANBURG — AGE ANALYSIS

The average age for males admitted to Spartanburg was 14.6 while the female age was 14.2 years. These ages are similar to those for the institutions.

Table XXXII

**SPARTANBURG — AGE ANALYSIS
Admissions**

	Males	Females
Average Age	14.6	14.2

**SPARTANBURG — DISCHARGE ACTION
(Active Cases Only)**

An analysis of the action taken upon discharge is analyzed in Table XXXIII. The largest percentage category was Mental Health which was the recipient of 25% of the children processed in Spartanburg. The Department of Social Services received 22% of those processed and 15% were referred to the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center. There appears to be no significant difference in the actions taken on males and the actions taken on the females.

Table XXXIII

**SPARTANBURG — DISCHARGE ACTION
(Active Cases Only)**

	Referred to R&E	Committed to Institution	Private Schools	Vocational Rehabilitation	Mental Health	Department of Social Services	Clinics	Special Education	Outpatient Psychiatrist	Total
No. of Males	12	7	4	10	25	23	3	5	4	98
No. of Females	7	2	1	4	8	6	5	2	2	37
Total	19	9	5	14	33	29	8	7	6	130
Percent of Total	15	7	4	11	25	22	6	5	5	100

COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU

February 1, 1974 — June 30, 1974

ADMISSIONS — ALL REFERRALS

Table XXXIV summarizes the admissions (all referrals) to the Columbia Youth Bureau by sex and county. Richland County contributes 95% of all admissions to the youth bureau in Columbia, with the remaining 5% cast among Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington and Orangeburg Counties. Of the 154 reported admissions, approximately 72% were male while 28% were female.

Table XXXIV

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
Admissions (All Referrals)**

County	No. of Males	No. of Females	New Admissions	Court Readmissions	Total
Richland	106	41	136	11	147
Fairfield	1		1		1
Kershaw	2		2		2
Lexington		2	2		2
Orangeburg	2		2		2
TOTAL	111	43	143	11	154

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS AGE**

An age and sex analysis of those children referred on an active basis to the Columbia Youth Bureau is listed in Table XXXV with a summary of ages in Table XXXVI. The average age for the males, who account for 63% of the active cases, was 15.2 while the average female age was 14.9 years. These average ages are somewhat higher than those reported by the institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services.

Table XXXV

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
Admissions (Active Cases)**

Age	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total	Percent of Final Total
10	1		1	2
11	1		1	2
12	1		1	2
13	6	1	7	14
14	11	6	17	33
15	6	7	13	25
16	4	5	9	18
17	2		2	4
TOTAL	32	19	51	100

Table XXXVI

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
AGE ANALYSIS**

Average Age—Males	15.2
Average Age—Females	14.9

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCE OF REFERRAL**

The courts referred the majority (57%) of the cases to the youth bureau in Columbia. Interagency referrals accounted for 29% of the referrals with schools and parents referring 14%.

Table XXXVII

**COLUMBIA YOUTH BUREAU
Source of Referrals (Active Cases)**

Schools	4
Courts	29
Parents	3
Agencies	15

**GREENVILLE YOUTH BUREAU
Analysis of Admissions by Age and Sex**

Table XXXVIII reflects the age of both male and female referrals at the Greenville Youth Bureau. The males contributed 54% of the total admissions with an average age of 13.36. The females accounted for 46% of the referrals with an average age of 14.02, slightly higher than the males. The average age, in totality, was 13.9.

**Table XXXVIII
GREENVILLE YOUTH BUREAU
Analysis of Admissions by Age and Sex
(All Referrals)**

Age	No. of Males	No. of Females	Percent of Total
7			
8	1		.5%
9	8	2	4.7%
10	5	3	3.7%
11	5	2	3.3%
12	16	10	12.1%
13	18	17	16.3%
14	22	17	18.1%
15	26	30	26.0%
16	14	17	14.4%
17	1	1	.9%
TOTAL	116	99	215.0%
% of Total	54%	46%	
Average Age	13.36	14.02	
Total Average Age — 13.9			

**GREENVILLE YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCE OF REFERRAL**

The school contributed 45% of all referrals while the courts contributed 21%. It is interesting to note that the police were a rather large contributor with 9% of all admissions.

**Table XXXIX
GREENVILLE YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCE OF REFERRAL**

Schools	101
Police	21
Self	3
Courts	46
Parents	19
Agencies	23
Youth Services	5
Other	6

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT
ACTIVITY REPORT**

Table XXXX represents the activity report of the Vocational Rehabilitation Youth Services Project. There were a total of 742 cases processed. Table XXXX-B enumerates the off-campus placement, XXXX-C medical treatment, and XXXX-D miscellaneous reporting category.

**Table XXXX-A
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT
ACTIVITY REPORT
YEAR-END REPORT OF SERVICES**

**July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974
(excluding counseling sessions)**

Total Cases	742
Transferred In From Community	147
Transferred Out to Community	399

Table XXXX-B
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT
ACTIVITY REPORT

Off-Campus Placement

a. Off-Campus Employment	24
b. Midlands Center	25
c. V. R. Workshop	28
d. Opportunity School	16
e. Opportunity School Evaluation Facility	14
f. Midlands Technical Education Center	33
g. Columbia Beauty School	1
h. Columbia Commercial College	2
i. Nurses Aide Training	36
j. University of South Carolina	1
k. University of South Carolina Upward Bound	1
l. Crafts-Farrow Drug Abuse Center	2
m. Decker House	4

Table XXXX-C
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT
ACTIVITY REPORT

Medical Treatment

a. Eye Examinations	43
b. Glasses	24
c. Dental Examinations	32
d. Dental Work	14
e. Prescriptions Filled	3
f. Surgery Consultations	3
g. Surgery	3
h. Neurological Examinations and EEG	6
i. Orthopedic Consultation	2
j. Audiometric Hearing Test and Consultation	1
k. Psychological Evaluation	4
l. General Medical Examinations	3
m. Miscellaneous (office visits, emergency room service, ambulance, etc.)	8

Table XXXX-D
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
YOUTH SERVICES PROJECT
ACTIVITY REPORT

Miscellaneous

a. GED Examination	28
b. College Board Examination	3
c. Personal Adjustment Groups	17
d. Student Permit License Fee for Barbering	11
e. Maintenance	14
f. Work and Training Clothes	6
g. Treatment Teams (average per week)	3
h. World of Work	36

END

7 ables/men