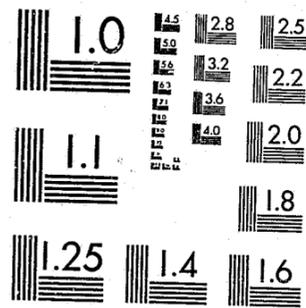


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ESCAPES RELATIVE TO STAFFING AND TRAINING AT THE
DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS:
OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

STUDY CONDUCTED FOR THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

90284

U.S. Department of Justice
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April 8, 1981

Finally, perhaps the issue most confirmed by this study is that sufficient funds must be available to employ an adequate staff for all new and existing facilities, and for the staff of new facilities to be employed early enough to ensure sufficient in-service training and experience prior to the facilities' opening date.

TABLE 28

CURRENT SUPPLY OF SCDC BEDSPACES

FACILITY TYPE	APPALACHIAN		MIDLANDS		COASTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Medium/Maximum Security	87	6.2	2,402	63.5			2,489	43.8
Minimum Security	986	71.2	902	23.8	384	74.6	2,272	40.0
Pre-Release	64	4.6	129	3.4			193	3.4
Work Release	247	18.0	350	9.3	131	25.4	728	12.8
TOTALS	1,384	100.0	3,783	100.0	515	100.0	5,682	100.0

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 29

PROPOSED SUPPLY OF SCDC BEDSPACES JUNE 30, 1991*

FACILITY TYPE	APPALACHIAN		MIDLANDS		COASTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Medium/Maximum Sec.	1,536	47.0	1,687	45.7	1,056	55.4	4,279	48.3
Minimum Security	1,167	35.7	1,421	38.5	480	25.2	3,068	34.6
Pre-Release	181	5.5	144	3.9	96	5.0	421	4.7
Work Release	384	11.8	440	11.9	275	14.4	1,099	12.4
TOTALS	3,268	100.0	3,692	100.0	1,907	100.0	8,867	100.0

*Includes adjustments for conversion of current bedspace from one type to another as identified in the SCDC's 10-Year Plan.

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES BY FACILITY TYPE
AS OF JUNE 28, 1980

FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Medium/Maximum Security	3,563	45.2
Minimum Security	2,442	31.0
Work Release/Pre-Release	998	12.7
Extended Work Release	132	1.7
Designated Facilities	682	8.7
Other Non-SCDC Facilities*	52	0.7
Total	7,869	100

*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, State Park Health Center, Grady Hipp Nursing Home, and the Governor's Mansion.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 27

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES
BY FACILITY TYPE IN FISCAL YEAR 1990-1991

FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Medium/Maximum Security	4,289	.44
Minimum Security	3,105	.32
Work Release/Pre-Release	1,522	.16
Extended Work Release	150	.01
Designated Facilities	600	.06
Other Non-SCDC Facilities*	69	.01
TOTAL	9,735	100

*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, State Park Health Center, Grady Hipp Nursing Home, and the Governor's Mansion.

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

The SCDC already houses approximately 45.2% of its total inmate population in medium/maximum security institutions. Approximately 31% are now assigned to minimum security facilities. The SCDC's current Ten Year Capital Improvements Program proposes in FY 1990-1991 that 44% of the total population will be assigned to medium/maximum security institutions, and 32% to minimum security facilities. This represents a relatively constant distribution of inmates for these two facility types during the next nine years. If the danger to the community which is associated with escapes is more a perception than a reality, then the question arises relative to the expense required to change the perception. Further data related to the distribution of inmates and the supply of bedspaces within the SCDC is included in TABLES 26 - 29.

With regard to DCI and the perception of the surrounding community, the SCDC has established perimeter security of a medium security nature through the temporary utilization of correctional officers assigned to the new Perry Correctional Institution (PCI); and precluded any transfers of long-term offenders to the DCI maximum security unit. This action was clearly necessary in an effort to prevent further escapes from DCI in the near future and the exacerbation of negative community sentiments.

The continuation of the current perimeter security posts at DCI, however, cannot continue unless funds for additional correctional officer positions are authorized by the General Assembly. The officers who are now providing this coverage at DCI will have to be returned to PCI when that institution opens in approximately three months. Additionally, there are extremely critical security staff deficiencies existing at several medium/maximum and minimum security facilities throughout the state. Any additional security positions authorized for FY 1981-1982 will require serious attention relative to their utilization and assignment.

security facilities will have to be converted to medium/maximum security institutions. The number of escapes from all medium/maximum security institutions has averaged 22.7 per year or 15% of all SCDC escapes since 1972, as opposed to 97.1 per year or 62% of all SCDC escapes from minimum security facilities.

The implementation of such a change in philosophy, however, could not be accomplished without a significant cost to the taxpayers of South Carolina. As indicated in TABLE 25, the current construction (with inmate labor) and operating costs, in 1981 dollars, of a 576-bed medium/maximum security institution is \$24,364,456.00, as opposed to \$16,683,399.00 for a 528-bed minimum security facility. The difference of \$7,681,057.00 per facility is a significant determinant during this period of fiscal austerity in state government.

TABLE 25

COMPARISON OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATING COSTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY.

FACILITY TYPE	CONSTRUCTION COST*	OPERATING COST*	TOTAL COST*
Medium/Maximum ¹	\$19,180,842.00	\$5,183,614.00	\$24,364,456.00
Minimum ²	13,117,573.00	3,565,826.00	16,683,399.00
Pre-Release ³	1,678,310.00	440,798.00	2,119,108.00
Work Release ⁴	1,397,120.00	434,108.00	1,831,228.00

*In 1981 dollars.

¹This is a 576 bed Phase IV Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in Columbia. Inmate Construction Project.

²This is a 528 bed Phase II Capital Improvement Project (Cross Anchor) being constructed in the Appalachian Region. Contract Construction Project.

³This is a 96 bed Phase V Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in the Coastal Region. Inmate Construction Project.

⁴This is a 96 bed Phase IV Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in the Appalachian Region. Inmate Construction Project.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

During FY 1980, the average number of escapes from minimum security facilities was 8.3. During this time period, the highest number of escapes occurred at Hillcrest Correctional Center with 17, while the lowest number occurred at Travelers Rest Correctional Center with 1. For calendar year 1980, the average number of escapes from minimum security facilities was 6.1. The highest number occurred at Walden Correctional Institution with 17; the lowest number again occurred at Travelers Rest with 1.

Since 1972, MYCC has averaged 10.3 escapes per year. WRCI has averaged 7.2. Therefore, since it is a larger facility, it would seem that an average of from 9 to 12 escapes per year would not be unreasonable for DCI. Because DCI has already had 8 escapes since January 1, 1981, one might assume this to be an "alarming" number. It is recognized that DCI has had "too many escapes too soon"; however, the number of escapes does not make it unique. Northside Correctional Center and Walden Correctional Institution have both had 7 escapes since January 1, 1981; and there has been, as compared to DCI, relatively little concern exhibited by their respective communities or the SCDC. The obvious distinction between DCI and other facilities is no doubt due to DCI being a new institution located in a community unaccustomed to the phenomenon of prison escapes and the operations of correctional institutions in general.

To date, none of the DCI escapees have caused bodily harm or property damage to the citizens of the surrounding community. Therefore, there is no basis in fact to state that the DCI escape rate presents an actual danger to the community. On the other hand, no one can predict with any degree of assurance that such will not be the case in the future. Additionally, whether the danger is actually real or just perceived to be real, the community response is often times the same: a lack of support for the SCDC and a call for greater security measures.

This perception of danger on the part of the public places the SCDC in the delicate posture of attempting to balance the actual security needs for offenders against the public's expectation/right to safety and the state's limited fiscal resources. If the Board or Agency administration determines that there must be a significant and lasting reduction in the SCDC's overall escape rate, history provides the only alternative: existing and planned minimum

SECTION V - FISCAL RESOURCES VERSUS ESCAPE RATES

This study has confirmed the adage that "as long as there are prisons, there will be escapes." It has further substantiated, from a review of SCDC escapes for the past 9 years, that there will always be more escapes from minimum security facilities than from medium/maximum security and pre-release/work release facilities. This is neither a surprising or unexpected conclusion. Nor is it unique to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. It is the obvious trend throughout the majority of state correctional agencies.

As an example at the higher point on the national scale, in calendar year 1980, the Maryland Department of Corrections had a total of 614 escapes. Five hundred and two occurred from minimum security facilities, or 81.7% of the total number. The total minimum security inmate population in Maryland that year averaged 5,645, producing a minimum security escape rate of 8.8.¹ In FY 1980, the SCDC had 133 escapes from a total minimum security average population of 2,442, producing a minimum security escape rate of 5.4.

In addressing the issue of escapes in general, however, there are several issues which pose much more difficulty: "Has the number of escapes from DCI reached an alarming level?;" "What is an acceptable number of escapes?;" "How do you distinguish between the point of legitimate danger to the community, and the community's perception of danger as a result of escapes?;" etc. It is beyond the capability of this writer to provide scientific answers to these questions; however, from a review of the actual escape history within the SCDC and literature available on this subject, the following conclusions are perhaps evident.

Since 1972, the escape rate for all SCDC institutions has remained relatively constant, the average rate being 2.8. The lowest rate achieved during that time period was 2.2 in 1978. The highest rate was 3.6 in 1974. Although the SCDC's average inmate population has more than doubled since 1972, the escape rates for 1972 and 1980 were the same (2.6).

¹ Study conducted by the Baltimore, Maryland "News American" newspaper.

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

FACILITY	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AUTHORIZED	AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	ESCAPE RATE	ESCAPE RANK
<u>MIDLANDS REGION CONTINUED</u>						
WPRC	21	172	8.1	3	1.7	24
WWRD	6	64	10.6	1	1.6	27
MCR TOTALS	135	1,148	8.5	46	3.8	2
<u>NON-REGIONALIZED</u>						
CCI	272	1,647	6.0	14	0.8	29
KCI	159	1,096	6.8	7	0.6	30
MCI	59	449	7.6	0	0.0	N/A
MSC	30	92	3.0	0	0.0	N/A
MR&EC	34	173	5.0	3	1.7	24
SPHC	16	31	1.9	3	9.8	9
WCC	64	256	4.0	9	3.5	19
NRI TOTALS	618	3,713	6.0	36	0.9	4
SCDC TOTALS	1,031*	7,131	6.9	232	3.2	

*This number excludes 2 authorized for the Division of Construction, 6 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 3 for the "Get Smart" Team during FY 1980.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

ESCAPES RELATIVE TO STAFFING AND TRAINING AT THE
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AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS:
OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

STUDY CONDUCTED FOR THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

BY

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Coordinator of Institutional Operations
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April 8, 1981

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SUMMARY

The Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI), a 576-bed minimum security facility, was opened in the Enoree/Cross Anchor community of Spartanburg County on October 21, 1980. Since its opening date, a total of 10 inmates have escaped from the institution, including eight (8) since January 1, 1981.

At its March 10, 1981 meeting, the South Carolina Board of Corrections directed that a study be conducted relative to the DCI escapes, and the opening of DCI and additional new facilities with less funds than necessary to employ and train adequate personnel. The Board further directed that the results of the study be reported at its next meeting scheduled for April 14, 1981.

The research conducted and the data included in this report indicate that while the issue of staffing was and is certainly important to the safe and secure operation of DCI, the issue of adequate training of the authorized staff is even more so.

Because adequate funds were not allocated, DCI opened with 49 positions less than had been initially requested. Additionally, the hiring schedule for the authorized staff did not afford adequate in-service training for the security personnel. When the facility opened, over one-half of its line security staff were woefully inexperienced and had received insufficient in-service training. Sixty percent of the line security staff was newly employed between June 30 and October 13, 1980, and the hiring schedule afforded an average of only 55 days of training and experience for each new correctional officer prior to DCI's opening on October 21, 1980.

While there is no conclusive evidence to make an absolute judgement, one could assume that had funds been available to employ the DCI staff at an earlier date and thereby provide them with greater and more appropriate in-service training, there might have been less escapes from DCI to date.

To date, none of the DCI escapees have caused bodily harm or property damage to the citizens of the surrounding community. Therefore, there is no basis in fact to state that the DCI escape rate presents an actual danger to the community. On the other hand, no one can predict with any degree of assurance that such will not be the case in the future. Additionally, whether the danger is actually real or just perceived to be real, the community response is often times the same; a lack of support for the SCDC and a call for greater security measures.

This perception of danger on the part of the public places the SCDC in the delicate posture of attempting to balance the actual security needs for offenders against the public's expectation/right to safety and the state's limited fiscal resources.

The issue most confirmed by this study is that sufficient funds must be made available to employ an adequate staff for new and existing facilities, and for the staff of new facilities to be employed early enough to ensure sufficient in-service training and experience prior to the facilities' opening date.

SECTION I - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI), a 576-bed minimum security facility, was opened in the Enoree/Cross Anchor community of Spartanburg County on October 21, 1980. Since its opening date, a total of 10 inmates have escaped from the institution, including eight (8) since January 1, 1981.

At its March 10, 1981 meeting, the South Carolina Board of Corrections directed that a study be conducted relative to the DCI escapes, and the opening of DCI and additional new facilities with less funds than necessary to employ and train adequate personnel. The Board further directed that the results of the study be reported at its next meeting scheduled for April 14, 1981.

In order to determine if a causal relationship could be shown between the funding, staffing, and training of personnel at DCI and the number of escapes, it was necessary to study not only the DCI escapes, but also escapes from the SCDC as a whole. While some of the material contained in this study may not relate directly to the Board's request, it is felt that it might be of interest to SCDC and institutional administrators; therefore, it is included as a part of this study.

ESCAPES FROM DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Of the 10 escapes from DCI, one occurred from a Spartanburg County work detail, and two (2) occurred while inmates were out of the institution to receive medical care at the Spartanburg General Hospital. Therefore, there has actually been ~~eight~~ ^{seven (7)} escapes from within the confines of DCI. In each of these ~~eight~~ ^{seven (7)} cases, the inmates effected their escape by climbing over the single perimeter fence. Specific information concerning each of the 10 escapes is included in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

ESCAPES FROM DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
OCTOBER 21, 1980 - MARCH 27, 1981

DATE	NAME	SCDC #/ SENTENCE	CUSTODY/ ASSIGNED FROM	APPREHENSION DATE	VIOLENCE- ON ESCAPE	APPREHENDED BY/ PREVIOUS ESCAPES	METHOD OF ESCAPE	TIME ESCAPE DISCOVERED
* 1. 11/04/80	Terry Mings	72394 10 Years	"A" Duncan	11/04/80	Yes ¹	Polk County, N.C. None	Left from Spartanburg County Work Detail (Stole County Truck)	4:05 p.m.
2. 12/23/80	Cecil W. Wilson	102618 1 Year	"A" AR&EC	Still at Large	Unknown	Still at Large None	Climbed Fence at DCI	10:00 a.m.
* 3. 02/01/81	Ronnie D. Stevenson	97860 9 Yrs 10 Mos	"A" KCI	2/1/81	No	DCI Staff None	While in transit from Spartanburg Hospital to DCI	8:45 a.m.
4. 02/05/81	Ted M. Hopper	97105 10 Years	"A" KCI	2/17/81	No	DCI Staff None	Climbed fence at DCI	4:45 p.m.
5. 02/05/81	James S. Tyner	100782 6 Years	"A" AR&EC	2/5/81	No	Oconee County None	Climbed fence at DCI	4:45 p.m.
6. 02/05/81	Ricky Wood	102913 3 Years	"A" AR&EC	3/19/81	Yes ²	Oconee County None	Climbed fence at DCI	11:00 p.m.
7. 02/15/81	Mark S. Johnson	102718 4 Years	"A" AR&EC	2/21/81	No	Spartanburg City PD None	Climbed fence at DCI	7:30 a.m.
8. 03/06/81	Robert H. Southerland	85679 18 Years	"B" KCI	3/6/81	No	SCDC & SCHP One (12/28/79)	Sawed through window bars of maximum security building and climbed fence at DCI	3:30 a.m.
9. 03/06/81	George New	100107 3 Yrs 6 Mos	"B" KCI	3/6/81	No	Greenville City PD One (5/11/80)	Sawed through window bars of maximum security building and climbed fence at DCI	3:30 a.m.
*10. 03/08/81	George B. Bishop Jr.	102772 18 Mos.	"A" Greenwood	3/9/81	No	Union County None	Ran from officer while at Spartanburg General Hospital Emergency Room	5:30 p.m.

*These escapes occurred outside of the confines of DCI.

¹Charged by Polk County, N.C., with Armed Robbery.

²Charged by Oconee County, S.C., with Assault and Battery with a Deadly Weapon.

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

Of the 10 total DCI escapes, the following profile has been developed. The average DCI escapee was a white male, 25.3 years of age, serving a 6½ years sentence for a non-violent property crime. He was in "A" custody at the time of escape, and he had no record of prior escapes. He had 9.4 years of education. He had served 1 year and 9 months in the SCDC, and he was assigned to DCI for 42 days prior to his escape. He effected his escape by climbing over the perimeter fence undetected, and he was discovered missing by the DCI staff during the early morning or late afternoon daylight hours of operation. He remained on escape for 7 days prior to being apprehended, and he committed no reported violent acts while on escape. This profile is consistent with the average escapee from all SCDC and Designated Facilities during FY 1980. Additional information concerning the characteristics of DCI and SCDC average escapees is included in TABLES 2 and 3.

SECTION II - ANALYSIS OF SCDC ESCAPES

For all SCDC facilities, a total of 183 escapes occurred in calendar year 1980. Based on the 1980 average inmate population, this represents an average escape rate of 2.6. DCI's escape rate to date is approximately 2.7.

Since 1972, the SCDC has averaged 156.2 escapes per year. Sixty-two percent (62%) of the escapes have occurred from minimum security facilities. In FY 1980, the average escape rate for all minimum security facilities was 5.4; the average rate for all SCDC facilities was 3.2. During FY 1980, 43.9% of all SCDC escapees were between the ages of 17 and 24. At DCI, 35.2% of the inmate population falls within this age range.

TABLE 2

PROFILE OF AVERAGE ESCAPEE FROM DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1980 - MARCH 27, 1981

CHARACTERISTICS	AVERAGE
Race	White (90%)
Sex	Male (100%)
Age	25.3 years
Sentence	6 years 6 months
Offense	Non-Violent/Property Crime
Custody Grade	A Trusty (80%)
Time Spent under SCDC Jurisdiction	
Prior to Escape	1 year 9 months
Time Spent under DCI Jurisdiction	
Prior to Escape	42 days
Length of Time on Escape Prior	
to Apprehension	7 days*
Education	9.4 years
Number of Prior Escapes	0.2
Time of Day Escape Discovered	11:00 a.m.
Method of Escape	Climbed Perimeter Fence
Violence Committed While on Escape	No**

*1 of 10 escapees from DCI is still at large.

**2 of 10 escapees from DCI are known to have committed an act of violence while on escape.

Note: Of 9 escapees from DCI apprehended, 6 were apprehended within 1 day.

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

TABLE 3

PROFILE OF AVERAGE ESCAPEE FROM SCDC AND
DESIGNATED FACILITIES DURING FY 1980

CHARACTERISTICS	AVERAGE
Race	White (70%)
Sex	Male (96%)
Age	27.2 years
Sentence	11 years 2 months
Offense	Non-Violent/Property Crime
Custody Grade	A Trusty (69.9%)
Time Spent under SCDC Jurisdiction	
Prior to Escape	1 year 10 months
Length of Time on Escape Prior	
to Apprehension	13 days*
Education	Unknown
Number of Prior Escapes	Unknown
Time of Day Escape Discovered	Unknown
Method of Escape	Unknown
Violence Committed While on Escape	No*

*74 of 369 escapees from SCDC and Designated Facilities were still at large during FY 1980.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

Additional information concerning the characteristics of SCDC escapees and data related to SCDC escapes in general can be examined in TABLES 4 - 14.

TABLE 4
SCDC ESCAPES (1972 - MARCH 17, 1981)

INSTITUTION	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION:										
AR&EC	--	--	4	1	0	0	0	1	6	0
BRPR/WRC	12	3	9	9	7	6	10	21	13	0
CCC	--	--	3	7	6	4	8	12	3 (Closed 11-6-80)	
DCC	--	--	3	11	7	5	2	4	1 (Closed 10-21-80)	
DCI	--	--	--	--	--	--	(Opened 10/21/80) 2		8	
GCC	--	--	--	5	7	8	5	5	10	0
GYCC	5	12	12	5	10	16	11	4	9	2
HCC	--	--	3	13	9	15	9	13	4	1
LCC	--	--	--	4	9	9	6	3	7 (Closed 10-29-80)	
NCC	--	--	--	0	6	2	4	7	4	7
OCC	--	--	10	21	21	6	9	12	4	1
PiWRC	3	8	10	0	1	3	2	7	16	0
TRCC	--	--	1	9	8	10	4	4	1 (Closed 1-13-81)	
ACR Totals	20	23	55	85	91	84	70	93	80	19
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION:										
CoWRC	3	5	8	2	4	4	1	7	2	1
MYCC	6	7	11	4	17	5	13	17	13	1
PWRC	--	--	--	0	1	2	5	8	5	1
CCR Totals	9	12	19	6	22	11	19	32	20	3
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION:										
AYCC	--	--	--	--	2	12	6	15	16	0
CWRC	1	4	4	1	8	6	4	8	13	1
CaWRC	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	4	1
EPD	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0	0 (Merged with GCI 10-6-80)	

SCDC ESCAPES (1972 - MARCH 17, 1981) CONTINUED

INSTITUTION	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION (Continued)										
GCI	3	3	0	3	4	1	2	3	2	1
LexCC	--	--	--	5	2	3	4	6	4 (Closed 12-1-8	
LSWRC	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0
SCCJA	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
WCI	7	2	7	2	14	12	8	7	17	7
WPRC	5	13	6	8	10	13	0	2	3	2
WWRD	--	--	--	--	--	0	2	1	0 (Merged with G 10-6-80)	
MCR Totals	16	25	25	21	41	48	28	48	60	12
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS:										
CCI	17	19	17	17	16	17	9	10	1	1
KCI	--	--	--	1	1	2	0	0	7	0
MCI	6	9	8	2	1	2	0	0	2	0
MSC	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MR&EC	0	2	8	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
SPHC	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	0	0
WRCI	10	7	4	4	7	5	11	9	8	0
WCC	10	10	5	6	20	22	16	7	5	0
NRI Totals	43	47	50	32	46	48	38	32	23	1
SCDC Totals	88	107	145	144	200	191	155	205	183	35
SCDC Average Inmate Population*	3,300	3,396	3,931	5,105	6,064	6,618	6,838	6,976	7,283	
SCDC Average Escape Rate*	2.6	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.6	

*For All SCDC Institutions Indicated Above

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF ESCAPES FROM SCDC FACILITIES DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1980, BY TYPE OF FACILITY

MAXIMUM SECURITY		MINIMUM SECURITY CONTINUED	
1. AR&EC	- 6	11. Oaklawn	- 4
2. MR&EC	- 0	12. Lexington	- 4 (Closed 12/1/80)
3. MSC	- 0	13. Cherokee	- 3 (Closed 11/6/80)
TOTAL	6	14. Goodman	- 2
		15. Duncan	- 1 (Closed 10/21/80)
		16. Dutchman	- 2 (Opened 10/21/80)
		17. Travelers Rest	- 1
		18. SCCJA	- 0
		TOTAL	110
<u>MEDIUM SECURITY</u>		<u>PRE-RELEASE/WORK RELEASE</u>	
1. KCI	- 7	1. Piedmont	- 16
2. MCI	- 2	2. Campbell	- 13
3. CCI	- 1	3. Blue Ridge	- 13
4. SPHC	- 0	4. Palmer	- 5
TOTAL	10	5. Catawba	- 4
		6. Watkins	- 3
		7. Coastal	- 2
		8. Lower Savannah	- 1
		9. EPD	- 0
		10. WWRD	- 0
		TOTAL	57
		SCDC TOTAL	183
<u>MINIMUM SECURITY</u>			
1. Walden	- 17		
2. Aiken	- 16		
3. MYCC	- 13		
4. Greenwood	- 10		
5. Givens	- 9		
6. Wateree	- 8		
7. Laurens	- 7 (Closed 10/29/80)		
8. Women's Center	- 5		
9. Hillcrest	- 4		
10. Northside	- 4		

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF ESCAPES FROM SCDC FACILITIES AND ESCAPE RATES
DURING FY 1980, BY TYPE OF FACILITY

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	ESCAPE RATE	RANK
<u>MAXIMUM SECURITY</u>				
AR&EC	6	104	5.8	14
MR&EC	3	173	1.7	24
TOTAL	9			
<u>MEDIUM SECURITY</u>				
CCI	14	1,647	0.8	29
KCI	7	1,096	0.6	30
SPHC	3	31	9.8	9
TOTAL	24			
<u>MINIMUM SECURITY</u>				
AYCC	10	195	10.5	8
CCC	13	71	18.3	1
DCC	6	52	11.5	5
GYCC	4	121	3.3	20
GCI	2	100	2.0	23
GCC	8	90	8.9	10
HCC	17	110	15.4	2
LCC	7	52	13.5	4
LexCC	5	86	5.8	14
MYCC	16	421	3.8	18
NCC	3	47	6.4	13
OCC	16	112	14.3	3

TABLE 6 CONTINUED

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	ESCAPE RATE	RANK
<u>MINIMUM SECURITY CONTINUED</u>				
TRCC	1			
WCI	8	88	1.1	28
WRCI	8	166	4.8	16
WCC	9	475	1.7	24
TOTAL	133	256	3.5	19
<u>PRE-RELEASE/WORK RELEASE</u>				
BRPR/WRC	23			
CWRC	11	217	10.6	7
CaWRC	4	150	7.3	11
CoWRC	7	85	4.7	17
LSWRC	2	98	7.1	12
PWRC	3	67	3.0	21
PiWRC	12	106	2.8	22
WPRC	3	106	11.3	6
WWRD	1	172	1.7	24
TOTAL	66	64	1.6	27
<u>REGIONAL TOTALS</u>				
APPALACHIAN REGION	116			
COASTAL REGION	34	1,170	9.7	1
MIDLANDS REGION	46	1,100	3.0	3
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS	36	1,148	3.8	2
SCDC TOTAL	232	3,713	0.9	4
		7,131	3.2	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 7
AGE AT TIME OF ESCAPE DURING FY 1980

AGE	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Under 17	0	0.0
17 years - 19 years	44	11.9
20 years - 24 years	118	32.0
25 years - 29 years	94	25.5
30 years - 34 years	57	15.4
35 years - 39 years	23	6.2
40 years - 44 years	20	5.4
45 years - 49 years	9	2.4
50 years - 54 years	3	0.8
55 years - 59 years	0	0.0
60 years - 64 years	1	0.3
TOTAL	369*	99.9**
<hr/>		
AVERAGE AGE AT TIME OF ESCAPE	27 years 2 months	

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 8
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF ESCAPEES
DURING FY 1980

SENTENCE LENGTH	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
YOA	28	7.6
Less than 3 months	2	0.5
3 months - 1 year	10	2.7
1 year	10	2.7
1 year - 2 years	28	7.6
2 years - 3 years	35	9.5
3 years - 4 years	26	7.0
4 years - 5 years	29	7.8
5 years - 6 years	26	7.0
6 years - 7 years	19	5.1
7 years - 8 years	10	2.7
8 years - 9 years	15	4.1
9 years - 10 years	20	5.4
10 years - 20 years	67	18.2
20 years - 30 years	32	8.7
Over 30 years	2	0.5
Life	10	2.7
TOTAL	369*	99.8**
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH	11 years 2 months	

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE
OF ESCAPEES DURING FY 1980

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Homicide	28	7.6
Sexual Assault	2	0.5
Robbery	59	16.0
Assault	20	5.4
Arson	2	0.5
Burglary	38	10.3
Larceny	120	32.5
Stolen Vehicle	23	6.2
Forgery	25	6.8
Fraudulent Activity	4	1.1
Embezzlement	1	0.3
Stolen Property	7	1.9
Damaged Property	1	0.3
Dangerous Drugs	7	1.9
Family Offense	6	1.6
Obstructing Police	1	0.3
Flight/Escape	2	0.5
Obstructing Justice	1	0.3
Weapon Offense	3	0.8
Public Peace	3	0.8
Traffic Offense	9	2.4
Public Order	7	1.9
TOTAL	369*	99.9**

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 10
 TIME SPENT UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION
 PRIOR TO ESCAPE DURING FY 1980

TIME	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Less than 1 day	0	0.0
1 - 10 days	2	0.5
11 - 30 days	17	4.6
1 - 3 months	57	15.4
3 months - 6 months	59	16.0
6 months - 1 year	50	13.6
1 year - 2 years	64	17.3
2 years - 3 years	42	11.4
3 years - 4 years	37	10.0
4 years - 5 years	8	2.2
5 years - 6 years	20	5.4
6 years - 7 years	3	0.8
7 years - 8 years	2	0.5
8 years - 9 years	3	0.8
9 years - 10 years	2	0.5
10 years - 20 years	2	0.5
20 years - 30 years	1	0.3
Over 30 years	0	0.0
TOTAL	369*	99.8**

AVERAGE TIME UNDER SCDC
 JURISDICTION PRIOR TO ESCAPE 1 year 10 months

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 11
 LENGTH OF TIME ON ESCAPE PRIOR
 TO APPREHENSION DURING FY 1980

TIME	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Less than 1 day	105	28.4
1-5 days	107	29.0
6-10 days	15	4.1
11-15 days	12	3.2
16-20 days	6	1.6
21-25 days	4	1.1
26-30 days	4	1.1
1 month - 3 months	37	11.4
Still at large during FY 80	74	20.0
TOTAL	369*	99.9*

Average Length of Time on Escape 13 days.

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF ESCAPES BY RACE AND SEX FROM SCDC FACILITIES.
DURING FY 1980

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER	PERCENT
RACE		
White	163	.70
Non-White	69	.30
TOTAL	232	100
SEX		
Male	223	.96
Female	9	.04
TOTAL	232	100

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 13

CUSTODY GRADES OF ESCAPEES DURING FY 1980

CUSTODY GRADE	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
AA Trusty	43	11.6
A Trusty	258	69.9
B Medium	44	11.9
C Close	24	6.5
M Maximum	0	0.0
TOTAL	369*	99.9**

*Includes 232 escapes from SCDC facilities and 137 escapes from Designated Facilities.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 14

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ESCAPES PER YEAR FROM
SCDC FACILITIES SINCE 1972, BY FACILITY TYPE

FACILITY TYPE	AVERAGE NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Maximum Security	4.1	.03
Medium Security	18.6	.12
Minimum Security	97.1	.62
Pre-Release/Work Release	36.4	.23
TOTAL	156.2	100

NOTE: Total number of escapes from all SCDC facilities from 1972-1980 equals 1,418.

Source: Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

SECTION III - ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION AT
DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

As of December 31, 1980, the inmate population at DCI totaled 369. The racial distribution consisted of 170 white males and 199 non-white males. The age distribution ranged from 17 to 65 and over. Of the inmate population, 64.7% were between the ages of 17 and 29. This group includes the age range most prone to escape within the SCDC. The sentence length distribution ranged from 3 months to Life. Forty-eight percent (48%) were serving sentences of 5 years or less.

The most serious offense distribution ranged from minor property crimes and crimes against the public peace/order to murder. The most prevalent offense was larceny, 27.9%. The next most prevalent offense was robbery, 13%; followed by burglary with 10%.

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the DCI population were committed to the SCDC from counties in the Appalachian Region. Commitments from the Midlands and Coastal Regions of the state represented .08% and .03%, respectively. Spartanburg County represented 34% of the commitments assigned to DCI; with Greenville County being the next highest at 24%.

Additional information concerning the characteristics of the DCI inmate population, as of December 31, 1980, can be examined in TABLES 15 - 18.

TABLE 15
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DUTCHMAN INMATE POPULATION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

AGE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
17 years - 19 years	9	8	17
20 years - 24 years	50	63	113
25 years - 29 years	40	69	109
30 years - 34 years	21	30	51
35 years - 39 years	21	12	33
40 years - 44 years	7	8	15
45 years - 49 years	11	4	15
50 years - 54 years	3	2	5
55 years - 59 years	5	1	6
60 years - 64 years	1	1	2
65 years - 69 years	1	0	1
Unknown	1	1	2
TOTALS	170	199	369

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 16
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF DUTCHMAN INMATE
POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

SENTENCE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
3 months	4	1	5
3 months - 1 year	15	10	25
1 year	5	7	12
1 year - 2 years	10	22	32
2 years - 3 years	24	21	45
3 years - 4 years	11	7	18
4 years - 5 years	19	21	40
5 years - 6 years	10	21	31
6 years - 7 years	8	5	13
7 years - 8 years	4	6	10
8 years - 9 years	7	5	12
9 years - 10 years	16	18	34
10 years - 20 years	22	37	59
20 years - 30 years	6	10	16
30 plus years	4	6	10
Life	5	2	7
TOTALS	170	199	369

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 17
 MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF DUTCHMAN INMATE
 POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

OFFENSE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
Homicide	10	16	26
Sexual Assault	1	1	2
Robbery	21	27	48
Assault	14	11	25
Arson	3	0	3
Burglary	13	24	37
Larceny	38	65	103
Stolen Vehicle	6	4	10
Forgery	8	7	15
Fraudulent Activity	2	2	4
Stolen Property	5	8	13
Damaged Property	2	0	2
Dangerous Drugs	15	16	31
Sex Offenses	3	2	5
Obscene Material	0	1	1
Family Offense	5	6	11
Drunkenness	5	1	6
Obstructing Police	4	0	4
Obstructing Justice	1	0	1
Weapon Offense	0	3	3
Public Peace	1	0	1
Traffic Offense	7	1	8
Property Crime	2	1	3
Public Order	3	3	6
Charge Unclear	1	0	1
TOTALS	170	199	369

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

TABLE 18
 COMMITTING COUNTY AND REGION DISTRIBUTION OF
 DUTCHMAN INMATE POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1980

COUNTY	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
<u>APPALACHIAN REGION</u>			
Abbeville	2	1	3
Anderson	10	7	17
Cherokee	21	11	32
Edgefield	0	2	2
Greenville	41	49	90
Greenwood	3	13	16
Laurens	8	9	17
McCormick	1	1	2
Oconee	11	0	11
Pickens	7	2	9
Saluda	2	2	4
Spartanburg	43	82	125
ACR TOTAL	149	179	328
<u>MIDLANDS REGION</u>			
Aiken	1	0	1
Barnwell	1	1	2
Chester	0	1	1
Lancaster	1	0	1
Lexington	3	0	3
Newberry	2	0	2
Orangeburg	0	1	1
Richland	2	2	4
Sumter	0	1	1
Union	2	8	10
York	4	1	5
MCR TOTAL	16	15	31
<u>COASTAL REGION</u>			
Charleston	2	1	3
Florence	1	2	3
Georgetown	0	1	1
Horry	1	0	1
Marion	1	0	1
Marlboro	0	1	1
CCR TOTAL	5	5	10
TOTAL	170	199	369

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

SECTION IV - STAFFING OF DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
AND OTHER SCDC FACILITIES RELATIVE TO ESCAPES
AND ESCAPE RATES

Prior to the construction of DCI, the administration of the Appalachian Correctional Region requested that a total of 167 positions be assigned to staff the facility. Because of the austere conditions within the SCDC, they were requested to reduce this number to what they considered to be the absolute minimum number of positions required to operate the institution. A total of 149 positions were subsequently requested. The total number actually authorized to open and operate the facility was 118, which is the existing staff today. Of the 118 total staff positions, 82 are security positions. The original number of security positions felt to be needed and requested to safely and securely operate the institution was 116.

While there is a recognized need for additional security positions at DCI, the results of this study do not indicate a correlation between the authorized staff and the number of escapes to date. DCI was designed, constructed, and staffed as a minimum security facility. As such, there was never any intention to assign correctional officers to perimeter security posts. Of the 116 security positions originally requested, none were allocated for perimeter security. Therefore, it is conceivable that even if the 116 security positions originally requested had been authorized, the escapes to date might still have occurred.

There does, however, appear to be a correlation between the number of escapes at DCI and the length of time which was available to employ and train the authorized staff prior to the opening of the institution. Sixty percent (60%) of the line security staff at DCI was newly employed between June 30 and October 13, 1980. The institution opened on October 21, 1980, and the authorized employment schedule afforded an average of only 55 days of training and experience for each new correctional officer prior to that date.

Therefore, when the facility opened, over one-half of its line security staff were woefully inexperienced and had received insufficient in-service training. The vast majority of in-service training for the security staff which

took place prior to the opening of DCI was provided at the Duncan, Cherokee, Northside, and Laurens Correctional Centers. None of these facilities were comparable to DCI, and the training provided by them could not have adequately prepared the new DCI officers for their future assignments and responsibilities.

Within the SCDC, DCI is presently a unique minimum security facility due to its size and design. Of all SCDC minimum security facilities, the Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI) and the MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC) are the most comparable. The numbers of authorized security positions at these two facilities respectively are 45 and 42. WRCI had 8 escapes and MYCC had 13 escapes during calendar year 1980. In its first five (5) months of operation DCI has had 10 escapes, although it has 37 more security positions than WRCI and 40 more than MYCC. One might assume then that DCI does not need additional security positions; however, a more accurate assumption might be that the number of authorized security positions is not the primary variable relative to the number of DCI escapes to date.

Additional information pertaining to the overall staffing of DCI; and the employment, training, and experience of the newly hired correctional officers is included in TABLES 19 - 23.

TABLE 19

DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STAFFING
BY REQUESTED AND AUTHORIZED STAFF, IMMEDIATE NEEDS,
AND OPTIMUM NEEDS AS OF MARCH 27, 1981

POSITION	INITIAL NUMBER REQUESTED	SUBSEQUENT MINIMUM NUMBER REQUESTED	ACTUAL NUMBER AUTHORIZED	IMMEDIATE NEED	OPTIMUM NEED
<u>Administration/Support</u>					
Warden II	1	1	1	0	0
Deputy Warden II	2	2	3	0	0
Investigator	1	1	0	1	1
Administrative Asst. I	1	1	1	0	0
Staff Assistant I	1	1	1	0	0
Secretary II	5	5	3	0	0
Secretary I	0	0	1	0	0
Clerk III	1	1	0	0	0
Accounting Clerk III	1	1	0	0	0
Data Control Clerk	2	2	0	1	1
Mailroom Supervisor II	1	1	1	0	0
Canteen Manager I	1	1	1	0	0
Storekeeper III	2	2	0	0	0
Storekeeper II	1	1	1	0	0
Food Svc. Director I	1	1	1	0	0
Food Svc. Supv. III	3	3	2	1	1
Maintenance Supt. I	1	1	1	0	0
Maintenance Supv.	3	3	2	0	1
Ind. Production Manager	1	1	1	0	0
Ind. Supervisor II	2	2	2	0	2
Ind. Supervisor I	2	2	0	0	0
Vehicle Operations Supv.	1	1	0	0	0
Classification Specialist	3	3	3	1	1
TOTALS	37	37	25	4	7

TABLE 19 CONTINUED

POSITION	INITIAL NUMBER REQUESTED	SUBSEQUENT MINIMUM NUMBER REQUESTED	ACTUAL NUMBER AUTHORIZED	IMMEDIATE NEED	OPTIMUM NEED
<u>Programs</u>					
Program Manager	1	1	0	0	0
Recreation Coordinator	1	1	1	0	0
Clinical Chaplain II	1	1	1	0	0
Mental Health Counselor	1	1	0	0	0
Corr. Counselor II	0	0	1	0	1
Corr. Counselor I	0	0	0	0	1
Supervising Teacher	1	1	1	0	0
Classroom Teacher	2	2	2	0	0
Vocational Instructor	2	2	2	0	0
Library Assistant III	1	1	0	1	1
Nurse Practitioner	1	1	1	0	0
Medical Technician II	2	2	2	0	0
Special Education Teacher	0	0	0	0	1
Secretary II	1	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	14	14	11	1	4
<u>Security</u>					
Chief Corr. Officer	1	1	1	0	0
Training Supv. (COS)	1	1	1	0	0
Corr. Officer Supv.	5	5	5	1	1
Corr. Officer Asst. Supv.	9	9	9	7	7
Correctional Officer	100	82	66	26	36
TOTALS	116	98	82	34	44
GRAND TOTALS	167	149	118	39	55

Sources: Office of the Warden of Dutchman Correctional Institution
Office of the Coordinator of Institutional Operations, Appalachian
Correctional Region

TABLE 20

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF NEWLY HIRED DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS
PRIOR TO OPENING OF FACILITY ON OCTOBER 21, 1980

EMPLOYMENT DATE	NUMBER EMPLOYED	ORIENTATION	TRAINING RECEIVED		TOTAL MAN DAYS
			BASIC	IN-SERVICE	
June 30, 1980	4	5 days	20 days	55 days	320 days
July 7, 1980	5	5 days	20 days	50 days	375 days
July 14, 1980	6	5 days	20 days	45 days	420 days
July 21, 1980	4	5 days	20 days	40 days	260 days
July 28, 1980	3	5 days	20 days	35 days	180 days
August 4, 1980	4	5 days	20 days	30 days	220 days
August 11, 1980	3	5 days	20 days	25 days	150 days
August 18, 1980	3	5 days	20 days	20 days	135 days
September 2, 1980	2	5 days	20 days	10 days	70 days
September 22, 1980	2	5 days	5 days	10 days	40 days
September 29, 1980	1	5 days	5 days	5 days	15 days
October 6, 1980	1	5 days	5 days	0 days	10 days
October 13, 1980	2	5 days	0 days	0 days	10 days
TOTALS	40*	200 days	195 days	325 days	2,205 man days

AVERAGE TRAINING PER NEW OFFICER - 55.1 days

Source: Office of the Warden of Dutchman Correctional Institution

*This number excludes a total of 16 supervisory officers and 26 correctional officers who were either transferred from other SCDC facilities prior to or employed after the opening date. A total of 57 officers were actually assigned on the opening date.

It appears that the average experience of the existing line security staff at DCI is a more significant factor in this instance than the number of officers authorized. The average experience of line correctional officers at WRCI and MYCC is 56 months and 51 months, respectively. At DCI, the average experience of the existing line security staff, as of March 27, 1981, is 9 months. While there is no conclusive evidence to make an absolute judgement, one could assume that had funds been available to employ the DCI staff at an earlier date and thereby provide them with greater and more appropriate in-service training, there might have been less escapes from DCI to date.

TABLE 21

COMPARISON OF THREE SCDC MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
RELATIVE TO STAFFING, PRESENT OPERATING CAPACITY,
AND NUMBER OF ESCAPES, AS OF MARCH 27, 1981

INSTITUTION	AUTHORIZED STAFFING			PRESENT OPERATING CAPACITY	NUMBER OF INMATES PER CORR. OFF.	ESCAPES IN 1980	ESCAPES SINCE 1/1/81
	SECURITY	ADM./ SUPPORT	PROGRAMS TOTAL				
1. DCI	82	25	11	118	576	7.0	2*
2. WRCI	45	28	12	85	480	10.7	8
3. MYCC	42	8	25	75	440	10.5	13

*DCI did not open until October 21, 1980.

Sources: Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations
Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions

TABLE 22

COMPARISON OF THREE SCDC MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
RELATIVE TO SECURITY STAFF EXPERIENCE, PRESENT OPERATING CAPACITY,
AND NUMBER OF ESCAPES, AS OF MARCH 27, 1981

INSTITUTION	AVERAGE EXPERIENCE OF CORR. OFFICERS	PRESENT OPERATING CAPACITY	ESCAPES IN 1980	ESCAPES SINCE 1/1/81
2. WRCI	56 Months	480	8	0
3. MYCC	51 Months	440	13	1

*DCI did not open until October 21, 1980

Sources: Division of Personnel Administration and Training
Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions

TABLE 23

ACTUAL UTILIZATION OF AUTHORIZED SECURITY STAFF AND POST ANALYSIS
AT DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AS OF MARCH 27, 1981

POST ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER OF POSTS	HOURS PER DAY	DAYS PER WEEK	NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED	NUMBER OF OFFICERS REQUIRED****
<u>Administration Building</u>					
Entrance/Lobby*	1	10	7	0.00*	2.24
Central Control	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
Operations/Records Office	2	16	7	6.68	7.16
Visiting Room	2	8	7	3.34	3.58
<u>Program Services Building</u>					
Entrance/Exit Control	1	8	5	1.20	1.28
<u>Education/Vocational Building</u>					
Entrance/Exit Control*	1	8	5	0.00*	1.28
<u>Industries Building</u>					
Entrance/Exit Control*	1	8	5	0.00*	1.28
General Security*	1	8	5	0.00*	1.28
<u>Cafeteria/Maintenance Building</u>					
General Security*	2	12	7	0.00*	5.38
<u>Housing Units</u>					
P1	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
P2	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
P3	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
P5	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
<u>Administrative Segregation Unit</u>					
Control Room	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
Wing Security	2	24	7	10.00	10.76
Escort/Showers/Recreation	1	8	7	1.67	1.79
<u>Gate House</u>					
Main Entry/Exit Control	1	16	7	3.34	3.58
<u>Transportation</u>					
General Escort/All Shifts	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
First Shift	2	8	7	3.34	3.58
<u>Outside Visitation</u>					
General Security	2	8	2	0.96	0.51
<u>Fire Marshall</u>					
Safety/Sanitation*	1	8	5	0.00*	1.28
<u>Outside Recreation</u>					
General Security*	2	8	7	0.00*	3.58

TABLE 23 CONTINUED

POST ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER OF POSTS	HOURS PER DAY	DAYS PER WEEK	NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED	NUMBER OF OFFICERS REQUIRED****
<u>Perimeter Security**</u>					
Mobile Patrol	2	24	7	0.00**	10.76
<u>Officer Training</u>					
Training Supervisor (COS)	1	8	5	1.00	1.28
<u>Officers/Inmates Supervision</u>					
Chief Corr. Officer	1	8	5	1.00	1.28
Corr. Officer Supervisor	1	24	7	5.00	5.38
Corr. Officer Asst. Supv.	2	24	7	9.00	10.76
TOTALS	36			81.53***	110.3****

*Correctional Officers are not available for assignment to these posts. Supervisory officers man these posts as time permits.

**Because it is a minimum security institution, the use of perimeter security mobile patrols was not included in the initial operating procedures for DCI, and no Correctional Officers are available for this assignment. Because of the community reaction and sentiment following the recent escapes, however, adequate perimeter security is now deemed essential. Correctional Officers on loan from the Perry Correctional Institution are currently providing this coverage.

***A total of 82 security positions are currently assigned to DCI. A total of 28.3 additional positions would be required in order to fully man all of the post assignments indicated above.

****Derived from current and empirical data on the availability of correctional officers for duty, and includes a consideration of sick leave, annual leave, training, lag time in filling vacancies, turnover rate, and time spent on apprehension of escapees. 5.38 is the manning factor; however, 4.5 more accurately represents how the security staff is actually being utilized.

The number of correctional officers authorized, the number of escapes, and the escape rate and rank at each SCDC facility during FY 1980 is examined in TABLE 24. DCI is not included because it did not open until FY 1981; however, this information would seem to substantiate that staffing alone is not the primary variable relative to the number of escapes.

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDG SECURITY STRENGTH AND
ESCAPES BY FACILITY FOR FY 1980

FACILITY	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AUTHORIZED	AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	ESCAPE RATE	ESCAPE RANK
<u>APPALACHIAN REGION</u>						
AR&EC	27	104	3.8	6	5.8	14
BRPR/WRC	11	217	19.7	23	10.6	7
CCC	11	71	6.4	13	18.3	1
DCC	12	52	4.3	6	11.5	5
GYCC	13	121	9.3	4	3.3	20
GCC	14	90	6.4	8	8.9	10
HCC	11	110	10.0	17	15.4	2
LCC	13	52	4.0	7	13.5	4
NCC	12	47	3.9	3	6.4	13
OCC	14	112	8.0	16	14.3	3
PiWRC	9	106	11.7	12	11.3	6
TRCC	13	88	6.7	1	1.1	28
ACR TOTALS	163	1,170	7.1	116	9.7	1
<u>COASTAL REGION</u>						
CoWRC	8	98	12.2	7	7.1	12
MYCC	36	421	11.6	16	3.8	18
PWRC	8	106	13.2	3	2.8	22
WRCI	45	475	10.5	8	1.7	24
CCR TOTALS	97	1,100	11.3	34	3.0	3
<u>MIDLANDS REGION</u>						
AYCC	33	195	5.9	10	10.5	8
CWRC	11	150	13.6	11	7.3	11
CaWRC	8	85	10.6	4	4.7	17
EPD	8	63	7.8	0	0.0	N/A
GCI	14	100	7.1	2	2.0	23
LexCC	12	86	7.1	5	5.8	14
LSWRC	6	67	11.1	2	3.0	21
WCI	16	166	10.3	8	4.8	16

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

FACILITY	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AUTHORIZED	AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	NUMBER OF ESCAPES	ESCAPE RATE	ESCAPE RANK
<u>MIDLANDS REGION CONTINUED</u>						
WPRC	21	172	8.1	3	1.7	24
WWRD	6	64	10.6	1	1.6	27
MCR TOTALS	135	1,148	8.5	46	3.8	2
<u>NON-REGIONALIZED</u>						
CCI	272	1,647	6.0	14	0.8	29
KCI	159	1,096	6.8	7	0.6	30
MCI	59	449	7.6	0	0.0	N/A
MSC	30	92	3.0	0	0.0	N/A
MR&EC	34	173	5.0	3	1.7	24
SPHC	16	37	1.9	3	9.8	9
WCC	64	256	4.0	9	3.5	19
NRI TOTALS	618	3,713	6.0	36	0.9	4
SCDC TOTALS	1,031*	7,131	6.9	232	3.2	

*This number excludes 2 authorized for the Division of Construction, 6 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 3 for the "Get Smart" Team during FY 1980.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

During FY 1980, the average number of escapes from minimum security facilities was 8.3. During this time period, the highest number of escapes occurred at Hillcrest Correctional Center with 17, while the lowest number occurred at Travelers Rest Correctional Center with 1. For calendar year 1980, the average number of escapes from minimum security facilities was 6.1. The highest number occurred at Walden Correctional Institution with 17; the lowest number again occurred at Travelers Rest with 1.

Since 1972, MYCC has averaged 10.3 escapes per year. WRCI has averaged 7.2. Therefore, since it is a larger facility, it would seem that an average of from 9 to 12 escapes per year would not be unreasonable for DCI. Because DCI has already had 8 escapes since January 1, 1981, one might assume this to be an "alarming" number. It is recognized that DCI has had "too many escapes too soon"; however, the number of escapes does not make it unique. Northside Correctional Center and Walden Correctional Institution have both had 7 escapes since January 1, 1981; and there has been, as compared to DCI, relatively little concern exhibited by their respective communities or the SCDC. The obvious distinction between DCI and other facilities is no doubt due to DCI being a new institution located in a community unaccustomed to the phenomenon of prison escapes and the operations of correctional institutions in general.

To date, none of the DCI escapees have caused bodily harm or property damage to the citizens of the surrounding community. Therefore, there is no basis in fact to state that the DCI escape rate presents an actual danger to the community. On the other hand, no one can predict with any degree of assurance that such will not be the case in the future. Additionally, whether the danger is actually real or just perceived to be real, the community response is often times the same: a lack of support for the SCDC and a call for greater security measures.

This perception of danger on the part of the public places the SCDC in the delicate posture of attempting to balance the actual security needs for offenders against the public's expectation/right to safety and the state's limited fiscal resources. If the Board or Agency administration determines that there must be a significant and lasting reduction in the SCDC's overall escape rate, history provides the only alternative: existing and planned minimum

security facilities will have to be converted to medium/maximum security institutions. The number of escapes from all medium/maximum security institutions has averaged 22.7 per year or 15% of all SCDC escapes since 1972, as opposed to 97.1 per year or 62% of all SCDC escapes from minimum security facilities.

The implementation of such a change in philosophy, however, could not be accomplished without a significant cost to the taxpayers of South Carolina. As indicated in TABLE 25, the current construction (with inmate labor) and operating costs, in 1981 dollars, of a 576-bed medium/maximum security institution is \$24,364,456.00, as opposed to \$16,683,399.00 for a 528-bed minimum security facility. The difference of \$7,681,057.00 per facility is a significant determinant during this period of fiscal austerity in state government.

TABLE 25

COMPARISON OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATING COSTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY.

FACILITY TYPE	CONSTRUCTION COST*	OPERATING COST*	TOTAL COST*
Medium/Maximum ¹	\$19,180,842.00	\$5,183,614.00	\$24,364,456.00
Minimum ²	13,117,573.00	3,565,826.00	16,683,399.00
Pre-Release ³	1,678,310.00	440,798.00	2,119,108.00
Work Release ⁴	1,397,120.00	434,108.00	1,831,228.00

*In 1981 dollars.

¹This is a 576 bed Phase IV Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in Columbia. Inmate Construction Project.

²This is a 528 bed Phase II Capital Improvement Project (Cross Anchor) being constructed in the Appalachian Region. Contract Construction Project.

³This is a 96 bed Phase V Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in the Coastal Region. Inmate Construction Project.

⁴This is a 96 bed Phase IV Capital Improvement Project planned for construction in the Appalachian Region. Inmate Construction Project.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

The SCDC already houses approximately 45.2% of its total inmate population in medium/maximum security institutions. Approximately 31% are now assigned to minimum security facilities. The SCDC's current Ten Year Capital Improvements Program proposes in FY 1990-1991 that 44% of the total population will be assigned to medium/maximum security institutions, and 32% to minimum security facilities. This represents a relatively constant distribution of inmates for these two facility types during the next nine years. If the danger to the community which is associated with escapes is more a perception than a reality, then the question arises relative to the expense required to change the perception. Further data related to the distribution of inmates and the supply of bedspaces within the SCDC is included in TABLES 26 - 29.

With regard to DCI and the perception of the surrounding community, the SCDC has established perimeter security of a medium security nature through the temporary utilization of correctional officers assigned to the new Perry Correctional Institution (PCI); and precluded any transfers of long-term offenders to the DCI maximum security unit. This action was clearly necessary in an effort to prevent further escapes from DCI in the near future and the exacerbation of negative community sentiments.

The continuation of the current perimeter security posts at DCI, however, cannot continue unless funds for additional correctional officer positions are authorized by the General Assembly. The officers who are now providing this coverage at DCI will have to be returned to PCI when that institution opens in approximately three months. Additionally, there are extremely critical security staff deficiencies existing at several medium/maximum and minimum security facilities throughout the state. Any additional security positions authorized for FY 1981-1982 will require serious attention relative to their utilization and assignment.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES BY FACILITY TYPE
AS OF JUNE 28, 1980

FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Medium/Maximum Security	3,563	45.2
Minimum Security	2,442	31.0
Work Release/Pre-Release	998	12.7
Extended Work Release	132	1.7
Designated Facilities	682	8.7
Other Non-SCDC Facilities*	52	0.7
Total	7,869	100

*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, State Park Health Center, Grady Hipp Nursing Home, and the Governor's Mansion.

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 27

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES
BY FACILITY TYPE IN FISCAL YEAR 1990-1991

FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Medium/Maximum Security	4,289	.44
Minimum Security	3,105	.32
Work Release/Pre-Release	1,522	.16
Extended Work Release	150	.01
Designated Facilities	600	.06
Other Non-SCDC Facilities*	69	.01
TOTAL	9,735	100

*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, State Park Health Center, Grady Hipp Nursing Home, and the Governor's Mansion.

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 28

CURRENT SUPPLY OF SCDC BEDSPACES

FACILITY TYPE	APPALACHIAN		MIDLANDS		COASTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Medium/Maximum Security	87	6.2	2,402	63.5			2,489	43.8
Minimum Security	986	71.2	902	23.8	384	74.6	2,272	40.0
Pre-Release	64	4.6	129	3.4			193	3.4
Work Release	247	18.0	350	9.3	131	25.4	728	12.8
TOTALS	1,384	100.0	3,783	100.0	515	100.0	5,682	100.0

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

TABLE 29

PROPOSED SUPPLY OF SCDC BEDSPACES JUNE 30, 1991*

FACILITY TYPE	APPALACHIAN		MIDLANDS		COASTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Medium/Maximum Sec.	1,536	47.0	1,687	45.7	1,056	55.4	4,279	48.3
Minimum Security	1,167	35.7	1,421	38.5	480	25.2	3,068	34.6
Pre-Release	181	5.5	144	3.9	96	5.0	421	4.7
Work Release	384	11.8	440	11.9	275	14.4	1,099	12.4
TOTALS	3,268	100.0	3,692	100.0	1,907	100.0	8,867	100.0

*Includes adjustments for conversion of current bedspace from one type to another as identified in the SCDC's 10-Year Plan.

Source: SCDC Ten Year Capital Improvements Program, Division of Resource and Information Management

Finally, perhaps the issue most confirmed by this study is that sufficient funds must be available to employ an adequate staff for all new and existing facilities, and for the staff of new facilities to be employed early enough to ensure sufficient in-service training and experience prior to the facilities' opening date.

The following pages (A-2-A-24) Section VI "PRESS COVERAGE RELATIVE TO ESCAPES FROM DUTCHMAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (APPENDIX) page 39

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