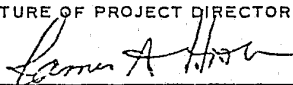
 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> <b>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</b>		<b>DISCRETIONARY GRANT</b> <b>PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
<b>GRANTEE</b> South Carolina Law Enforcement Assistance Program	<b>LEAA GRANT NO.</b> 71-DF-807	<b>DATE OF REPORT</b> 9-10-76	<b>REPORT NO.</b> 5
<b>IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE</b> S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department	<b>TYPE OF REPORT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
<b>SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT</b> Vocational Rehabilitation Family Court Pro	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b> \$243,841		
<b>REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD</b> July 1, 1971		<b>THROUGH</b> September 30, 1973	
<b>SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> 		<b>TYPED NAME &amp; TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> James A. Hale Program Specialist	
<b>COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)</b> See continuation pages			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>LOAN DOCUMENT</p> <p>RETURN TO:</p> <p>NCJRS</p> <p>P.O. BOX 24026 S.W. POST OFFICE</p> <p>WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NCJRS</p> <p>SEP 20 1976</p> <p>ACQUISITIONS</p> </div> </div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 100px; top: 480px; transform: rotate(-90deg); font-size: 48px; font-weight: bold;">36646 C.S.</div>			
<b>RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)</b>			<b>DATE</b>

## BACKGROUND

Prior to the beginning of Discretionary Grant #71-DF-807 the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation had been involved in a cooperative program with the Richland County Family Court. This program was designed to assist the Court in meeting the needs of handicapped youth on probation. The basic design was to prepare adolescents for entering employment after successfully completing a planned group of services designed for the individual. The types of services offered included maintenance, public or private residential school training, speech or language therapy, family counseling, psychological or psychiatric diagnosis and treatment, physical restoration and work related training or placement. Services were basically designed around individual needs. This program has been in existence since August of 1968.

In a report to the Richland County Board of Commissioners, conducted by the National Council of Crime and Delinquency which surveyed the services for children and the needs of the Family Court of Richland County, the following was said of the program:

"Unlike many cooperative programs that characterize juvenile and family courts nationally, this particular program appears to be well planned and well implemented. The policies, procedures, and processes are spelled out, as are all agreements between the two agencies concerned."

"Conceptually the program is outstanding." The report went on to describe the most important factor which lessened its effectiveness. The referral system developed at that time had not yet been perfected. Probation personnel had referred only the children considered hard-core problems. As a result many children who could have benefited from the program were not given the opportunity to participate. Service development and Vocational Rehabilitation counselor efforts were thus dissipated on a few relatively hard-core children. It was recommended that a new system of referral be developed.

Other involvement with the Juvenile Justice System by Vocational Rehabilitation involved services to clients institutionalized in the Youth Services Department. Range of services offered were similar to that of the Family Court project in Richland County. Follow-up services from institutionalization occurred through transfer to general case load carrying counselors of Vocational Rehabilitation who had a multiplicity of disabilities on their case load and no specialized training for treatment of youth. Total funding for the program within institutions in FY 70 was \$105,767 of which the Vocational Rehabilitation agency contributed \$79,460. The Family Court Program in Richland County operated on a budget of \$60,605 and consisted of one full time counselor, one part time counselor and two counselor assistants. Involvement of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department with other Court Systems was on a traditional referral method.

#### PROBLEMS ADDRESSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC PROGRAM DESIGN

Vocational Rehabilitation saw the need to develop solutions to the following impediments to services for youth in trouble:

- a) The need to develop a referral system for non-juvenile justice agencies which could react efficiently and meet volume demands and time constraints imposed by the Court process.
- b) The development of an evaluation process which concisely described the child's physical, mental and environmental status at the time of trial and offered realistic recommendations as to the community agencies capacity for dealing with the individual's problems.
- c) The need to focus community agencies resources in a coordinated effort focusing on the individual's needs which would reduce unnecessary duplication and help create cooperative service efforts.
- d) The need to develop a clear understanding as to the gaps of services

- Cont. d) within the individual communities which help to contribute to the youth delinquency problem.
- e) The need to evaluate the Court population as a whole and allow experimental treatment efforts to be tested at a minimum of cost and maximum of benefit to Court connected youth.
- f) The need to develop techniques for educating the community professionals and non-professionals in establishing projects and services that are capable of financial continuation after federal implementation funding sources have been exhausted.
- g) The need for a mechanism to focus traditional services of established social services and Courts so that a minimum amount of defense barriers are erected and clients receive rational services based on their needs rather than services which are created because of the child's status as a delinquent referred for services from a justice agency.
- h) The need to develop a method of consumer input into the service delivery system which allows a reasonable amount of cooperation in the development of services to be imposed on the client during his probation.
- i) An ability to complete the rehabilitative program in a cooperative effort with the client without the necessity to extend the length of time he would normally be held accountable to supervision by a juvenile justice agency.

It was with these problem areas in mind that the basic project structure was developed. The results of our structure and the successes and failures of our attempts are the subject of this Final Report.

The primary elements of the Juvenile Justice System in South Carolina are: Law Enforcement agencies; the Family Courts; in jurisdictions having Family Courts, the Probate Court and Circuit Court; the South Carolina Department of Youth Services and the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Placement & Aftercare. Of these four primary elements charged with the responsibilities of apprehension, adjudication and rehabilitation Vocational Rehabilitation decided to interphase with the Juvenile Justice System at the Court Intake level. The Courts selected were Courts with a history of high volume need and demonstrated ability to harness community resources in a rehabilitative fashion. Due to the revised intake procedure which would occur within the program an additional counselor was added to the Family Court Program in Richland County and specialist counselors with secretarial assistants were to be hired in Spartanburg, Charleston, Rock Hill and Florence. The client selection process within each Court was to be determined on two factors alone by the Family Court Intake Officer:

- 1) Client was to be at least 14 years old and coming to the attention of the Court on a current violation needing adjudication.
- 2) The severity of the charges and the facts substantiating the charges would in the Intake Officer's judgement result in the need for probation or incarceration.

What was to follow the initial selection is one of the unique qualities of the program. The Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor would interview clients from the previous week in a one day evaluation process at Vocational Rehabilitation facilities. The youth and his family would be interviewed, a social history would be taken, and the client would receive initial screening tests to determine basic intelligence, and educational achievement levels. After testing and interviewing the youth then would receive a complete medical examination and psychological or psychiatric examination as the individual needs dictated. At the completion of all necessary

testing by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department the clients case would then be staffed within the same week of the evaluation by a community screening and treatment team made up of psychologists, public school counselors, police department juvenile officers, Family Court Counselors, Department of Social Services, Department of Mental Health, and any community agency having services which might be able to offer assistance to the youth. Included on the community treatment team would be private organizations or individuals involved in volunteer work or offering special community services to youth connected with the Court. The teams purpose would be to evaluate the individual needs of the youth and bring out any involvement with their Agency that the youth or his family may have had in the past and help to formulate a realistic recommendation of services available to the Court for the client. The team would also act as a nucleus of experts within the community that would become aware of the gaps in community services and the general overall need for services within their community which could effectively cope with local delinquency problems. Once a need for a specific service was established and the number of clients needing such services were estimated, the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, acting in coordination with the recommendations of the screening staff was to develop the service component which met the needs of the client population.

Recommendations would be made on a client-by-client basis with four general categories in mind:

Category One -- involving minimum services by Vocational Rehabilitation.

Services offered will be of a strictly supportive nature to the probation counselor, such as: purchase of school books, or minor articles of clothing where it is impossible to obtain them quickly elsewhere, minor medical needs such as - glasses, minor dental problems and other supportive type services.

Category Two -- consisting of a more intense involvement with the youth by the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, i.e., arranging for psychological treatment, educational tutoring, minor maintenance needs for participation in school related programs. Counseling and guidance would be primarily provided by the court probation counselors.

Category Three -- involving the development of group home placement for youth on a short term basis, psychological services and vocational and educational counseling and guidance. This would also include parent-youth counseling services and development of vocational and recreational activities for the youth.

Category Four -- is of a long-term intensive nature in which the youth would be sponsored in foster home placement, boarding school, or other long-term educational and vocational training away from home environment.

The recommendations of the screening team would then be placed in the youth's court folder and made available to the Judge prior to the disposition of the case. All services after evaluation would not begin until after the youth was placed on probation by the Court. If a youth was not placed on probation, but Vocational Rehabilitation services were indicated in the team summary, his case would be referred to a school counselor in the General Vocational Rehabilitation Program. However, if he was placed on probation he would remain with the Vocational Rehabilitation Family Court Counselor throughout his rehabilitation process. This policy would limit the population within the program to youth who had severe behavioral adjustment problems that had been identified through their Court involvement. If the information obtained prior to screening indicated a need for a more extensive evaluation, referral to the Reception and Evaluation Center

in Columbia, operated by the Department of Youth Services, would be recommended to the court. A working arrangement with the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor in that institution would allow services to be initiated by Vocational Rehabilitation prior to release. Upon returning to the community the case again is handled by the Family Court Counselor.

OVERVIEW OF CLIENT ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PROGRAM

During the project period, two hundred seventeen youth have been closed during the evaluation phase of the program. Eighty-five youth were closed for various reasons such as loss of contact, failure to cooperate, movement from the state, etc. after service programs were initiated. These cases did not necessarily reflect success or failure on the youth's part in rehabilitating his behavior to one of less need for court supervision. One hundred seventy-one cases were transferred to areas or counselors within the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency for more appropriate services and were not followed after transfer by project staff. Finally, three hundred twenty-seven youth were closed by the Agency as successfully, vocationally rehabilitated. These cases represented clients who had proceeded through the Agency program of services and had been successfully employed without further incident with the court. Many of these youth cooperated in their own rehabilitation after court probation had ceased. The average client rehabilitated was with the program eighteen months while the average client was on probation only six months.

During the last fifteen months of the program, the caseload overall average was two hundred fifteen clients per counselor with thirty-three per cent of the caseload receiving evaluation services and sixty-seven per cent receiving planned rehabilitation services. Of the nineteen hundred sixty-six clients that were receiving services during the project period, eleven hundred sixty-nine are continuing to receive Vocational Rehabilitation services within the project.



The Columbia Family Court Program

Through LEAP funds, the Columbia Family Court Unit expanded to its current staff of three full-time counselors, one social worker, and three secretarial assistants. Community services in the greater metropolitan area of Columbia have expanded and the court now has many alternatives to incarceration available within the community. Since the expanded program began in July of 1971, six hundred twenty-one clients have been referred to the unit as of September 30, 1973, and an additional two hundred eighty-four were carried over from the previous year, bringing to a total of nine hundred five youth worked with during the project period. These youth were evaluated prior to trial and then proceeded into planned services with Vocational Rehabilitation. (See Appendix A for case flow chart.) The statistical analysis of this population produced the following results:

- a. Twenty-seven per cent of the court population referred to Vocational Rehabilitation had had some type of public assistance at the time of referral.
- b. Over 80 per cent of the children referred were considered to have average, or above average, intelligence.
- c. Seventy-five per cent of the population were from poor, white families from Columbia's inner-city.
- d. Seven per cent of the population had parents with an education above the high school level, and over fifty per cent came from families with an elementary education level.
- e. The youth referred to the program, although having average intelligence, were far below their fellow students in general educational skills, with the majority of them falling below the sixth grade level on achievement tests.
- f. The majority of the population referred to Vocational Rehabilitation were 14 and 15 years old, with a tapering off at age 16.
- g. The type of offenses committed showed that the major offenses committed by these children were: 1. Breaking and entering; 2. Grand larceny; 3. Incurability; 4. Shoplifting; and 5. Larceny.

- h. Of all the crimes committed by this population, 60 per cent fell within the general category of crimes against property, 14 per cent involved some type of assault, with the remaining 26 per cent essentially crimes having no victim other than the child himself.

#### The Charleston Family Court Program

At the time of program initiation, the Charleston Family Court had a highly sophisticated legal court structure. Services within the probation area were restricted to that of control techniques and traditional probation reporting services. There were two judges in the Charleston area, both having jurisdiction in juvenile delinquency cases and domestic relation cases. The court already had a detention center separate from an adult detention unit, and had helped establish Horizon House, a community day treatment and education program. Horizon House acts as an alternative to public school training for the youth with exceptional behavior problems. Services beyond these facilities depended upon traditional referral process to other agencies. Foster home care for adolescent delinquents was non-existent and services continuing beyond probation, such as special education, educational training, or vocational placement, were very limited.

Concurrently with our program, the Department of Youth Services initiated a non-residential evaluation unit at the Charleston Detention Center. This unit has largely concentrated upon counseling and referral services for the child below 14, with some overlap in evaluation for the 14 and above population. Our program counselor has worked cooperatively with this unit wherever services were available.

The service delivery system in the Charleston area has been somewhat slower in developing. This, however, is deceptive in that the development of community acceptance of the exceptional problems of these youth has brought about more

appropriate placement of clients within the Charleston County school system. Training and job placement opportunities are now being developed for both the male and female within the community agencies and through individual employers. The use of residential facilities at the Opportunity School and placement in foster homes has been utilized on a more extensive basis than ever before possible for juveniles needing removal from their homes. A volunteer recreation program is beginning with coordination of effort with Horizon House Program and students at the Citadel.

The slowness of development of services for youth connected with the Family Court has essentially been the lack of monies available to initiate unique, new programs within state and local service delivery agencies outside the juvenile justice system. The Charleston Unit became active on September 1, 1971, and has served three hundred eighty-five youth. Fifty-five have been closed during the evaluation phase of the program. Four youth were closed for various reasons such as loss of contact, failure to cooperate, movement from the state, etc. after service programs were initiated. These cases did not necessarily reflect success or failure on the youth's part in rehabilitating his behavior to one of less need for court supervision. Thirty-seven cases were transferred to areas or counselors within the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency for more appropriate services and were not followed after transfer by project staff. Finally, thirty-one youth were closed by the Agency as successfully, vocationally rehabilitated.

#### The Florence Family Court Program

The Florence Family Court, in comparison with the other courts in the program, could be considered in its own infancy at the time our Unit was introduced. At the present time, there is one probation officer to handle delinquency cases, one Family

Court Judge, and two constables who act primarily in the area of collection for child support and other domestic issues. Services available to the delinquent, other than report and counseling in the office, were necessarily based on the traditional referral system to other agencies in the community. Because of its newness, the court still maintained a high community interest and the development of Vocational Rehabilitation services has, therefore, been accelerated.

A recreational program for court connected youth has been designed and operated within the community through the use of volunteer school personnel, college students, and teachers at Frances Marion College. A night school has been developed in cooperation with the adult education program for the dropout and a similar type program is offered in the public school for the potential dropout.

Job training and vocational adjustment courses are being provided through the Florence Vocational Rehabilitation Workshop and placement of youth in part-time employment after school has helped to develop more stability within the client population as well as increase their knowledge of the work-a-day world.

The Florence Unit became active on September 1, 1971, and has served two hundred twenty-eight youth. Fifty have been closed during the evaluation phase of the program. Eight youth were closed for various reasons such as loss of contact, failure to cooperate, movement from the state, etc. after service programs were initiated. These cases did not necessarily reflect success or failure on the youth's part in rehabilitating his behavior to one of less need for court supervision. Fifteen cases were transferred to areas or counselors within the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency for more appropriate services and were not followed after transfer by project staff. Finally, thirty-nine youth were closed by the Agency as successfully, vocationally rehabilitated.

The Rock Hill Family Court Program

The Vocational Rehabilitation program began in Rock Hill when the court was facing major changes itself. A new judge was appointed between the planning and implementation stage of the project, putting service delivery alignments within the community in a state of flux. The system within the area for providing the exceptional child needed services had become much more sophisticated due to Model Cities funding. A detention home was already in operation, which dealt with children of all ages. A group home for boys, in its third year, was attempting to make adjustments in funding and, in fact, ceased operations approximately eight months after our program was initiated. Efforts at reopening the home are currently under way, basing funding on more local community resources and less reliance on temporary funds.

A girls home began operation concurrently with our program and has operated in conjunction with our program quite successfully. Again, major funding problems have plagued the home due to uncertainty of the federal monies available in Model Cities.

Tutorial programs for children in Model Cities area were beginning to be developed and volunteer services were being attempted. The basic contribution made by our unit has been to bring about inter-agency cooperation and coordination of services within the community and to offer supplemental services for individual children needing attention not covered in the design of the services above mentioned.

Our effort at bringing about community cooperation is just now beginning to "bear fruit". Services within Vocational Rehabilitation have been initiated in its

workshop facilities and the development of pre-vocational training placement in boarding schools outside the community, physical restoration services, as well as development of volunteer youth programs, have helped in the development of a total treatment program for Rock Hill youth. Client services are now being developed on a planned effort whereby several different organizations within the community work with the child at a point where it is felt the child can best benefit through continuous on-going staffing of cases. The child plan of services can be updated to meet the specific needs and to avoid abrupt changes or loss of services in between one agency's participation and another's services necessary for rehabilitation.

The Rock Hill Unit became operational in January of 1972, and has served two hundred two youth. Fifteen have been closed during the evaluation phase of the program. Five youth were closed for various reasons such as loss of contact, failure to cooperate, movement from the state, etc. after service programs were initiated. These cases did not necessarily reflect success or failure on the youth's part in rehabilitating his behavior to one of less need for court supervision. Twenty-three cases were transferred to areas or counselors within the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency for more appropriate services and were not followed after transfer by project staff. Finally, thirty youth were closed by the Agency as successfully, vocationally rehabilitated.

#### The Spartanburg Family Court Program

The Spartanburg Family Court Unit entered a court system that had similar advantages to the Rock Hill system, in that Model Cities money had already played a major part in the establishment of services for court connected youth. A group home for boys had been established by the court for youth needing long term treatment

without institutionalization. The probation staff had been increased through the use of Model Cities money. A tutorial program utilizing technical education center teachers had been established at the Group Home, and a volunteer program was being initiated in connection with the group home. Other services for youth were still relying on the traditional referral services to courts through state and local agencies.

The concept of an individualized treatment plan for each probationer had not yet developed. Coordination of services were only possible for children needing placement in the group home and the majority of services which the court offered consisted of a very small portion of court connected children, in that the group home acted as the "hub" of all treatment services. Since the beginning of our program, the Vocational Rehabilitation counselor has placed emphasis on the development of a cooperative team effort within all existing units and encouraged the expansion of services to as many court connected children as possible under a realignment of services effort. The result of such efforts is seen in: 1. Support of the Volunteer Recreational Program in developing its services for non-residential youth; and 2. The tutorial programs (originally established at the group home) are being encouraged and helped through offering specific individualized supplies to Vocational Rehabilitation clients, which would encourage a community based school available to more of the court connected population in Spartanburg.

It is felt that a movement of this nature is necessary, in that many problems of this age group center around special needs. Again, as in all other units, services of a long term nature such as training and technical education courses, placement and boarding homes, and pre-vocational adjustment services are being developed as part of a total treatment package, offering the court as many alternatives for rehabilitation

for the individual as budgetary constraints will allow. Part-time employment and work adjustment efforts have helped many children to see the practical side of continued education and has helped to remotivate many children to return to some form of educational or training program.

The Spartanburg Unit became operational in October of 1971, and has served two hundred forty-six youth. Thirty-five have been closed during the evaluation phase of the program. Seventeen youth were closed for various reasons such as loss of contact, failure to cooperate, movement from the state, etc. after service programs were initiated. These cases did not necessarily reflect success or failure on the youth's part in rehabilitating his behavior to one of less need for court supervision. Twenty cases were transferred to areas or counselors within the Vocational Rehabilitation Agency for more appropriate services and were not followed after transfer by project staff. Finally, fifty-three youth were closed by the Agency as successfully, vocationally rehabilitated.

#### PROGRAM RESULTS

The primary goal of Vocational Rehabilitation in establishing specialized case-loads for Family Court referrals was to increase the capacity of the agency in meeting the volume needs of the court and provide the agency an opportunity for evaluating the court youth population to determine the extent to which youth could be served by our agency. In the year prior to the establishment of the discretionary grant, Vocational Rehabilitation served approximately four hundred fifty clients in community programs in the five city area covered by the grant. The majority of these cases came from the specialized unit in Columbia. Identification of client needs received no specialized treatment, and clients were handled throughout the state by



general caseload counselors who were primarily interested in providing Vocational Rehabilitation services to handicapped adults.

After one year, the project had identified one thousand twenty-three youth that the agency had served in the five city area. At the end of the second fiscal year, that number had grown to one thousand six hundred thirty-two. The agency has been pleased with the results of our specialized program in establishing an intake procedure which has allowed us to meet the volume demands of the court and provide the agency with a balanced caseload reflective of the courts' older youth population. The evaluation process has been greatly streamlined through the use of the community treatment team concept which has helped with the collection of vital information necessary in analyses of clients' problems. These teams have also provided a working forum for professionals to analyze the fragmental nature of all the efforts in providing community support services. As a result of the team approach, many services within our agency include close coordination and cooperation with other community agencies. The one weakness noted by this approach is the need for specialized caseworkers in other agencies who can devote more time streamlining their own agency services to meet the special needs of youth in trouble. The dramatic growth of clients being served in our agency is demonstrative of the effectiveness of specialized units in increasing agency involvement in community agencies not directly involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

The low recidivism rate throughout the program, which is now approximately ten percent of all referrals, is supportive of the approach to divert cases to non-juvenile justice service delivery agencies. However, while many youth ultimately cooperate in their rehabilitation beyond their court probation, the Vocational Rehabilitation staff feels that an initial period of enforcement by the court probation staff

increased the initial cooperation by the youth and their families and enabled the agency to develop the necessary cooperation with the youth to render meaningful services.

Looking at the characteristics of the majority of youth within the program show that their initial reaction to new relationships is one of suspicion and withdrawal, thus making it extremely difficult to establish cooperation in their environmental setting which is supportive of suspicion and withdrawal. The length of court supervision should only be determined after complete diagnosis of the individual's circumstances and behavior. Many cases placed on probation could have been diverted without probation; however, initial diversion should only be tentative and based upon full cooperation with service agencies having resources to meet the clients' needs. In most instances where services have been lacking, it has resulted from a lack of specialized personnel translating clients' needs within the community service delivery system. The hesitancy of most non-justice agencies in delivery services to the court connected population can be traceable in a large part to a lack of understanding of the court processes in which court clients find themselves. Thus, clients with a multiplicity of personal and environmental problems are rejected from normalized agency services due to their status as court connected clients. Our experiences over the past twenty-seven months have proven to us that once the initial court connected needs and time constraints are dealt with, services offered these clients do not differ from services offered to non-court connected clients with similar disabilities.

COLUMBIA UNIT

June 30, 1971 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1972

284	267
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Worked With FY 1972

551
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Closed During Evaluation Process	36
Closed During Planned Service	26
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	66
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	16



Clients As Of June 30, 1972

Referral 74	Active 333
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Total

407
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June 30, 1972 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1973

407	323
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Worked With FY 1973

730
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Closed During Evaluation Process	18
Closed During Planned Services	25
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	101
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	47



COLUMBIA UNIT (Cont.)

Clients As Of June 30, 1973

Referral 230	Active 309
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Total

539

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June 30, 1973 Carried Over	Referrals As Of 9/73
539	31

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Worked With FY 1974

570

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Closed During Evaluation Process	6
Closed During Plan Services	0
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	7
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	13

↓

Clients As Of September 30, 1973

Referral 189	Active 355
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Total

544

CHARLESTON UNIT

June 30, 1971 Carried Over Referrals In FY 1972

0	145
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Worked With FY 1972

145

Closed During Evaluation Process 3  
Closed During Planned Services 0  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated 0  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR 5

Clients As Of June 30, 1972

Referral 77	Active 60
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Total

137

June 30, 1972 Carried Over Referrals In FY 1973

137	203
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Worked With FY 1973

340

Closed During Evaluation Process 32  
Closed During Planned Services 4  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated 20  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR 28

CHARLESTON UNIT (Cont.)

Clients As Of June 30, 1973

Referral 107	Active 149
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Total

256



June 30, 1973 Carried Over	Referrals As Of 9/73
256	37



Worked With FY 1974

293



Closed During Evaluation Process	20
Closed During Plan Services	0
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	11
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	4



Clients As Of September 30, 1973

Referral 112	Active 146
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Total

258

FLORENCE UNIT

June 30, 1971 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1972

0	121
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Worked With FY 1972

121

Closed During Evaluation Process      22  
Closed During Planned Services      0  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated      6  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR      1

Clients As Of June 30, 1972

Referral 26	Active 64
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Total

90

June 30, 1972 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1973

90	85
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Worked With FY 1973

175

Closed During Evaluation Process      18  
Closed During Planned Services      7  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated      27  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR      12

FLORENCE UNIT (Cont.)

Clients As Of June 30, 1973

Referral 21	Active 93
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Total

114



June 30, 1973 Carried Over      Referrals As Of 9/73

114	22
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Worked With FY 1974

136



Closed During Evaluation Process	10
Closed During Plan Services	1
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	6
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	2



Clients As Of September 30, 1973

Referral 19	Active 98
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↓  
Total

117



ROCK HILL UNIT

June 30, 1971 Carried Over Referrals In FY 1972

0	70
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Worked With FY 1972

70
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Closed During Evaluation Process 2  
Closed During Planned Services 1  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated 0  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR 0

Clients As Of June 30, 1972

Referral 27	Active 40
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Total

67
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June 30, 1972 Carried Over Referrals In FY 1973

67	111
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Worked With FY 1973

178
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Closed During Evaluation Process 11  
Closed During Planned Services 4  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated 20  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR 18

ROCK HILL UNIT (Cont.)

Clients As Of June 30, 1973

Referral 32	Active 93
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↓  
Total

125

↓  
June 30, 1973 Carried Over Referrals As Of 9/73

125	21
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↓  
Worked With FY 1974

146

↓  
Closed During Evaluation Process 2  
Closed During Plan Services 0  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated 10  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR 5

↓  
Clients As Of September 30, 1973

Referral 28	Active 101
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↓  
Total

129

SPARTANBURG UNIT

June 30, 1971 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1972

0	136
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Worked With FY 1972

136



Closed During Evaluation Process	11
Closed During Planned Services	3
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	14
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	0



Clients as of June 30, 1972

Referral 43	Active 65
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Total

108



June 30, 1972 Carried Over      Referrals In FY 1973

108	101
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Worked With FY 1973

209



Closed During Evaluation Process	22
Closed During Planned Services	14
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated	30
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR	17



SPARTANBURG UNIT (Cont.)

Clients As Of June 30, 1973

Referral 20	Active 106
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↓  
Total

126

June 30, 1973 Carried Over      Referrals As Of 9/73

126	9
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Worked With FY 1974

135

Closed During Evaluation Process      2  
Closed During Planned Services      0  
Closed Successfully Rehabilitated      9  
Transferred Out Of Project Within VR      3

Clients As Of September 30, 1973

Referral 18	Active 103
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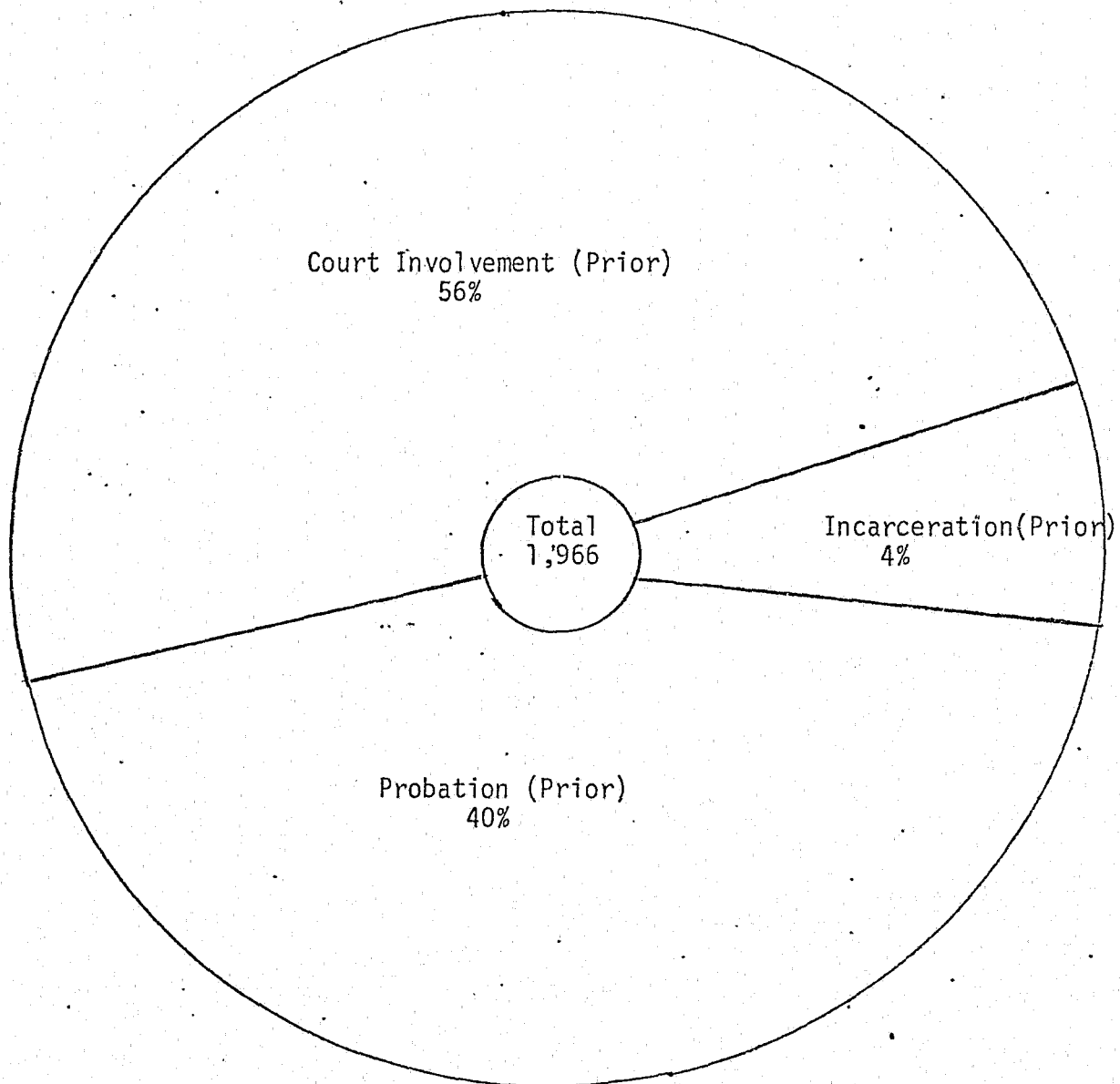
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Total

121

SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

STATEWIDE COURT INVOLVEMENT PROFILE

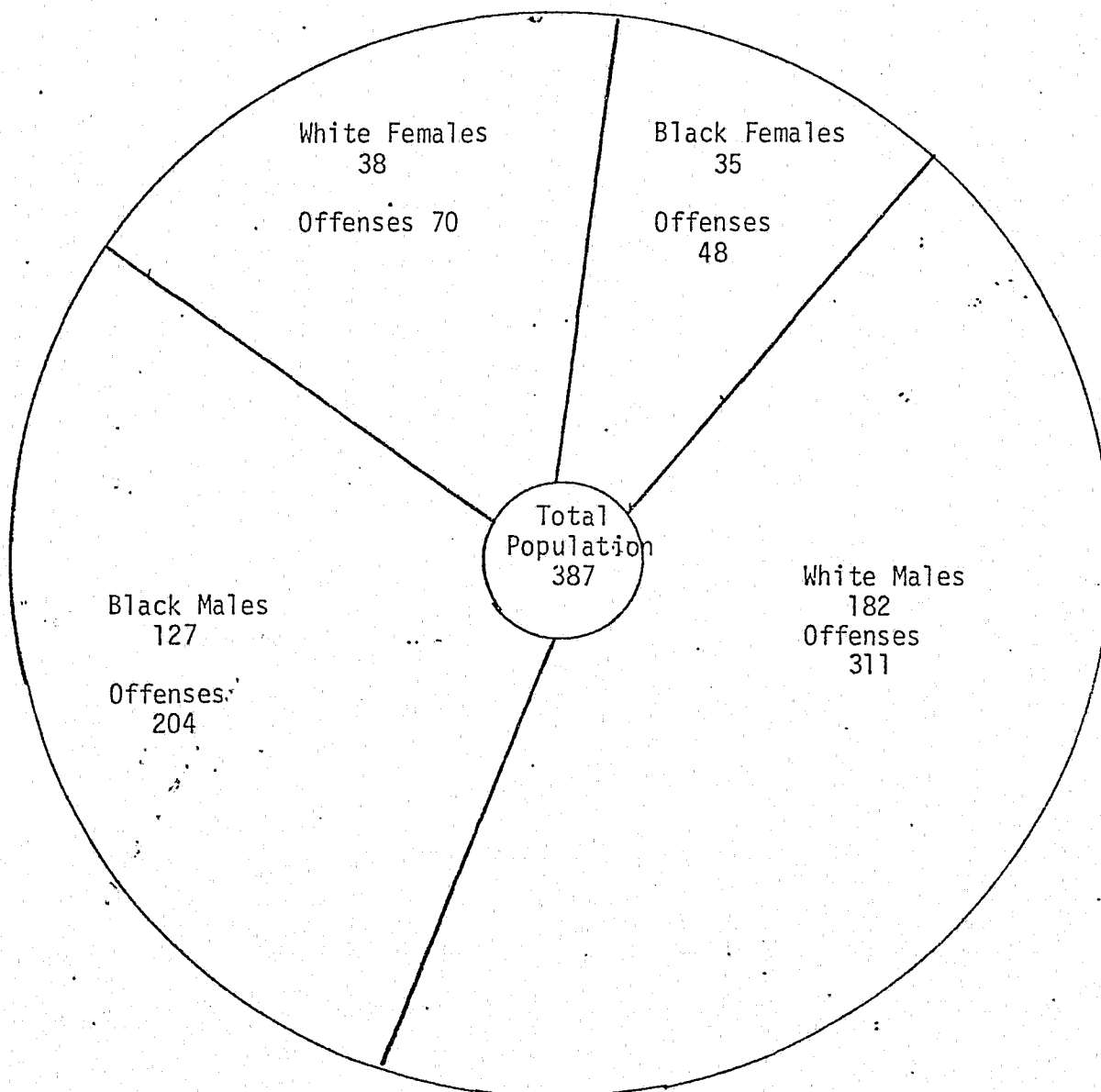


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

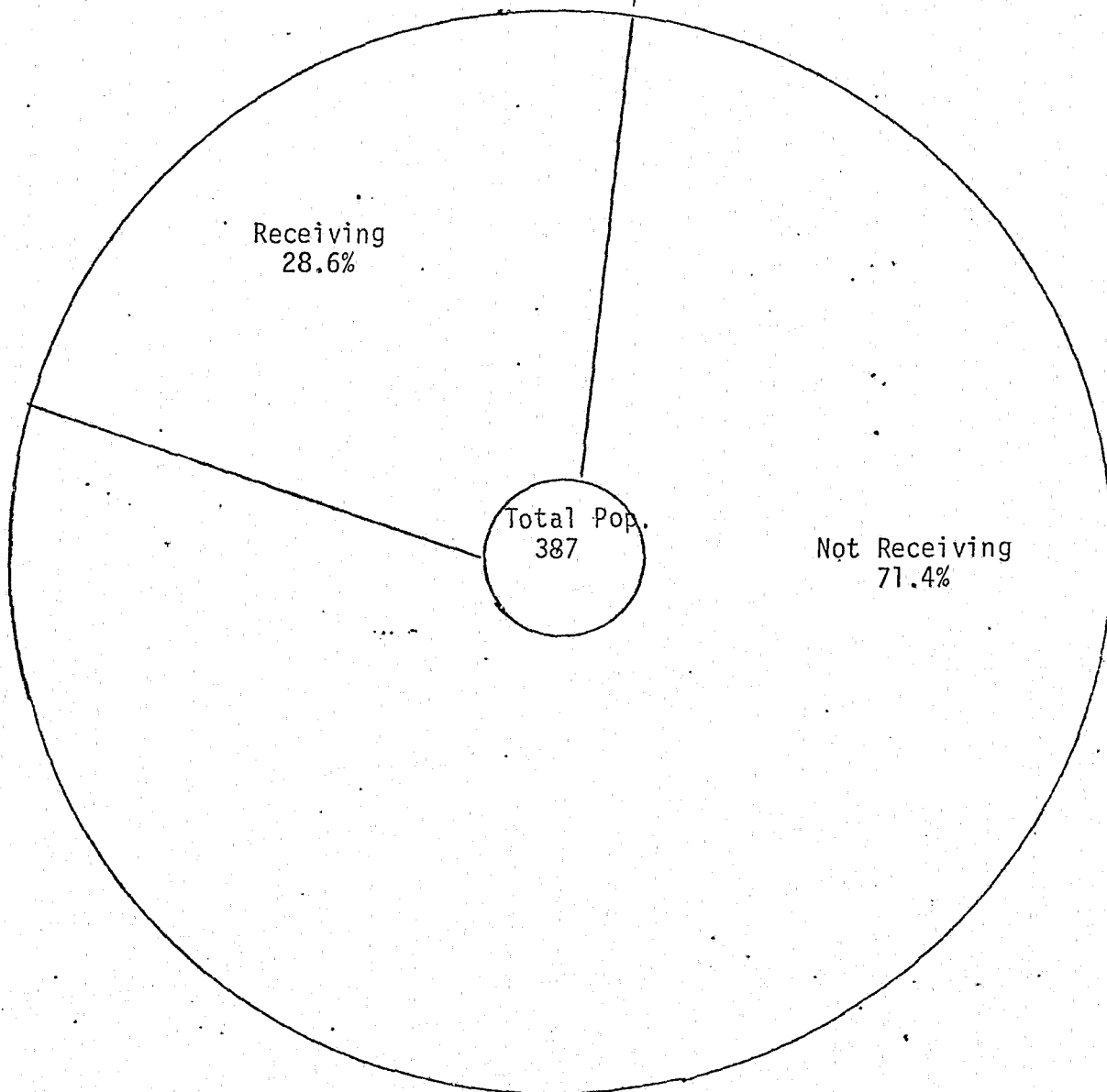
CLIENT'S POPULATION MAKEUP



SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT  
FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

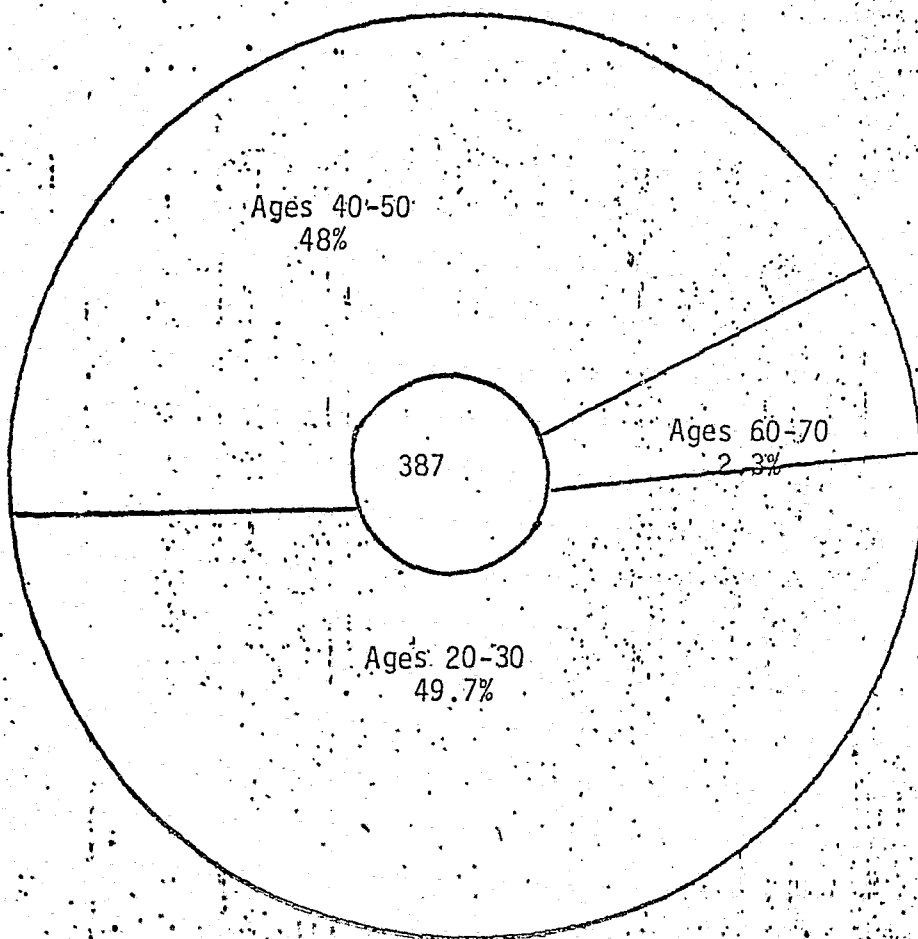
NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



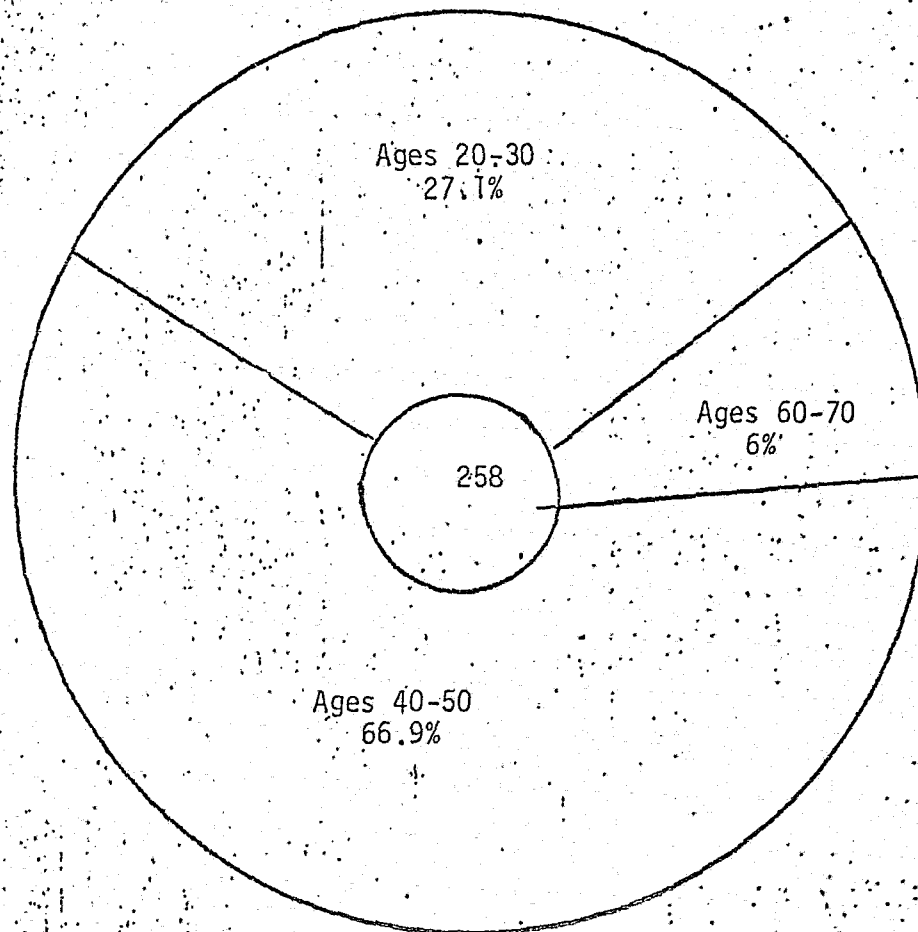
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

MOTHER'S AGE



FATHER'S AGE





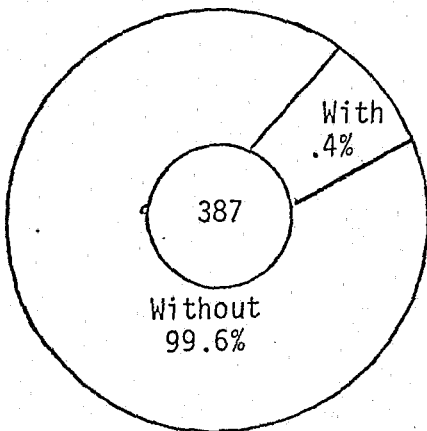
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

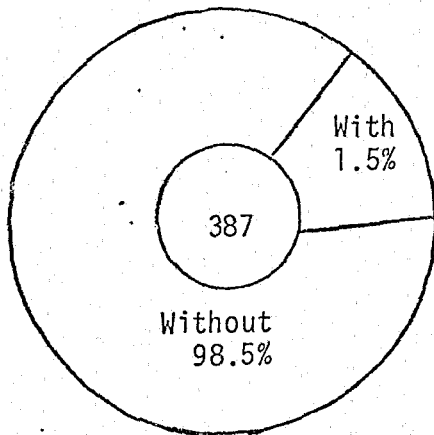
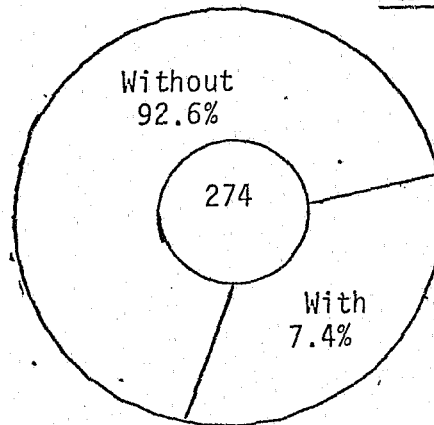
MOTHER

PARENTS DISABILITIES

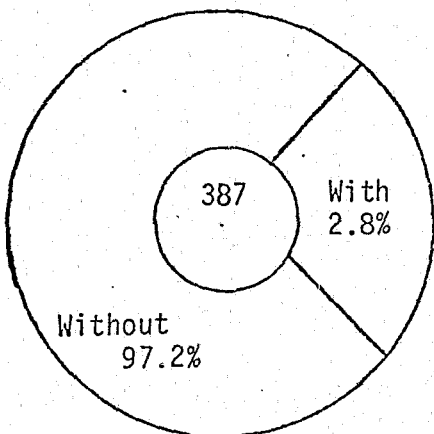
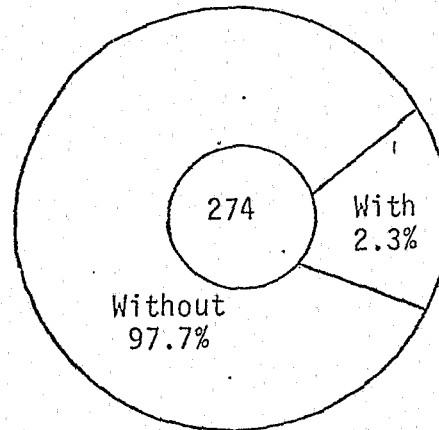
FATHER



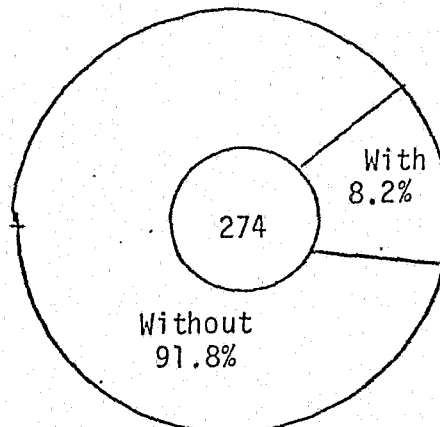
---ALCOHOL---



---MENTAL---



---PHYSICAL---

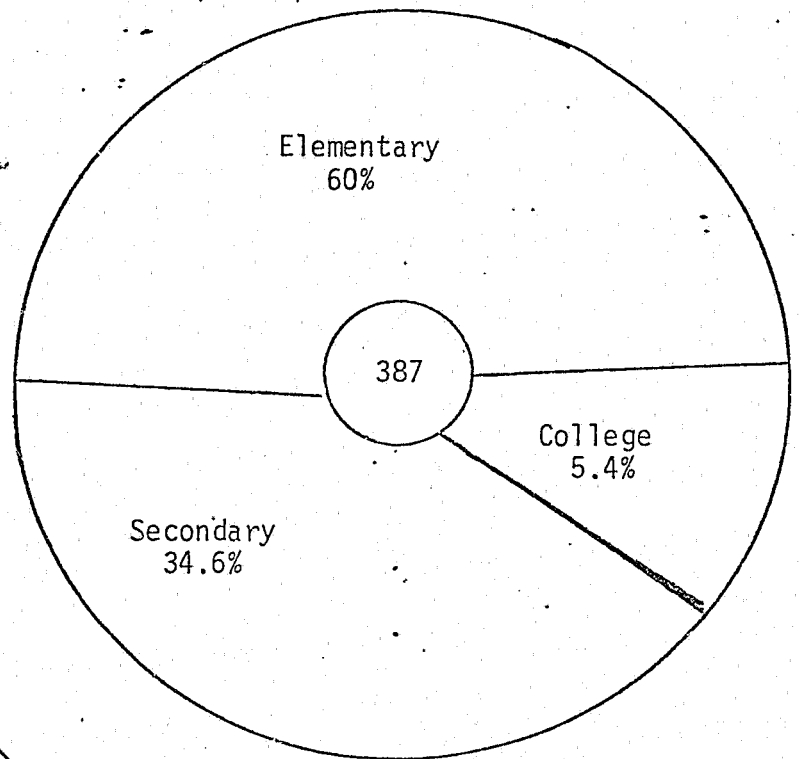


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

PARENTS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

MOTHER



387

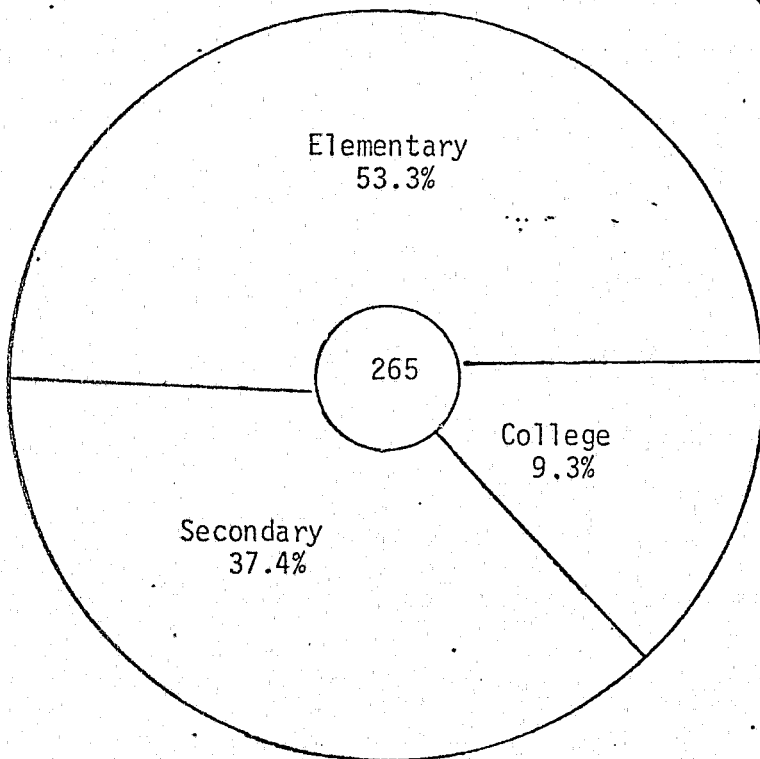
Elementary  
53.3%

College  
9.3%

Secondary  
37.4%

265

FATHER

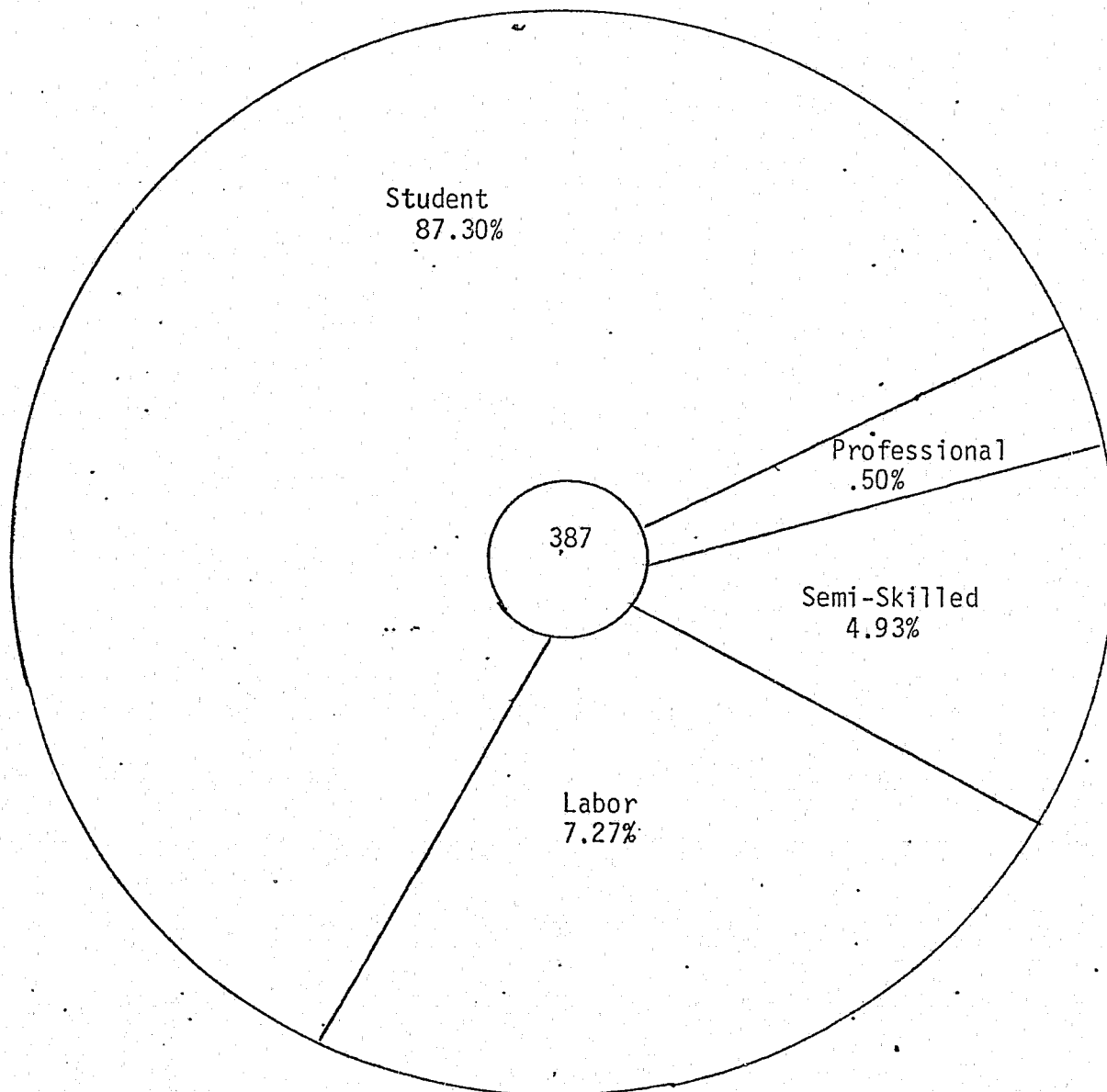


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

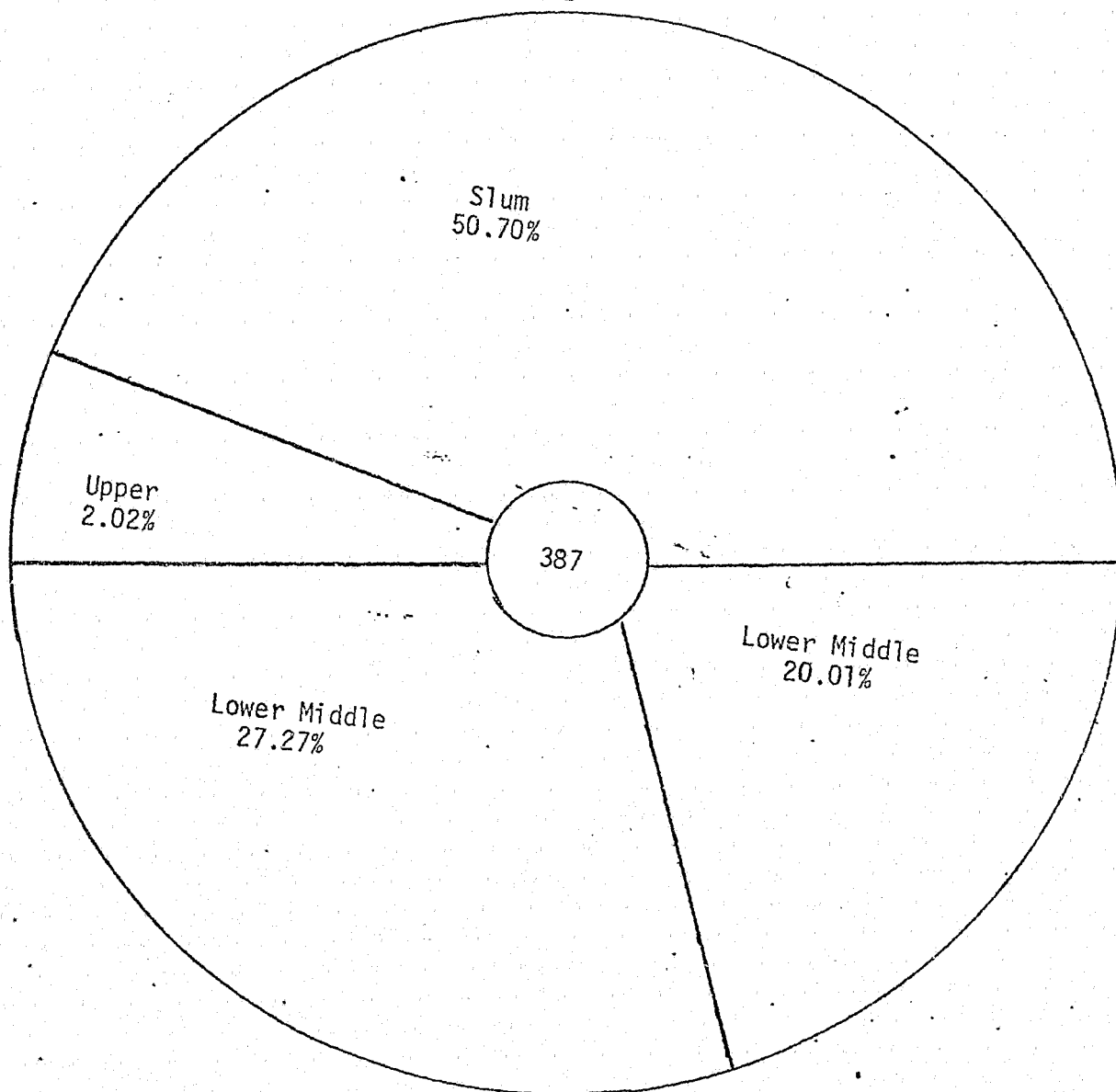
PRIMARY SIBLING OCCUPATION



SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT  
FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

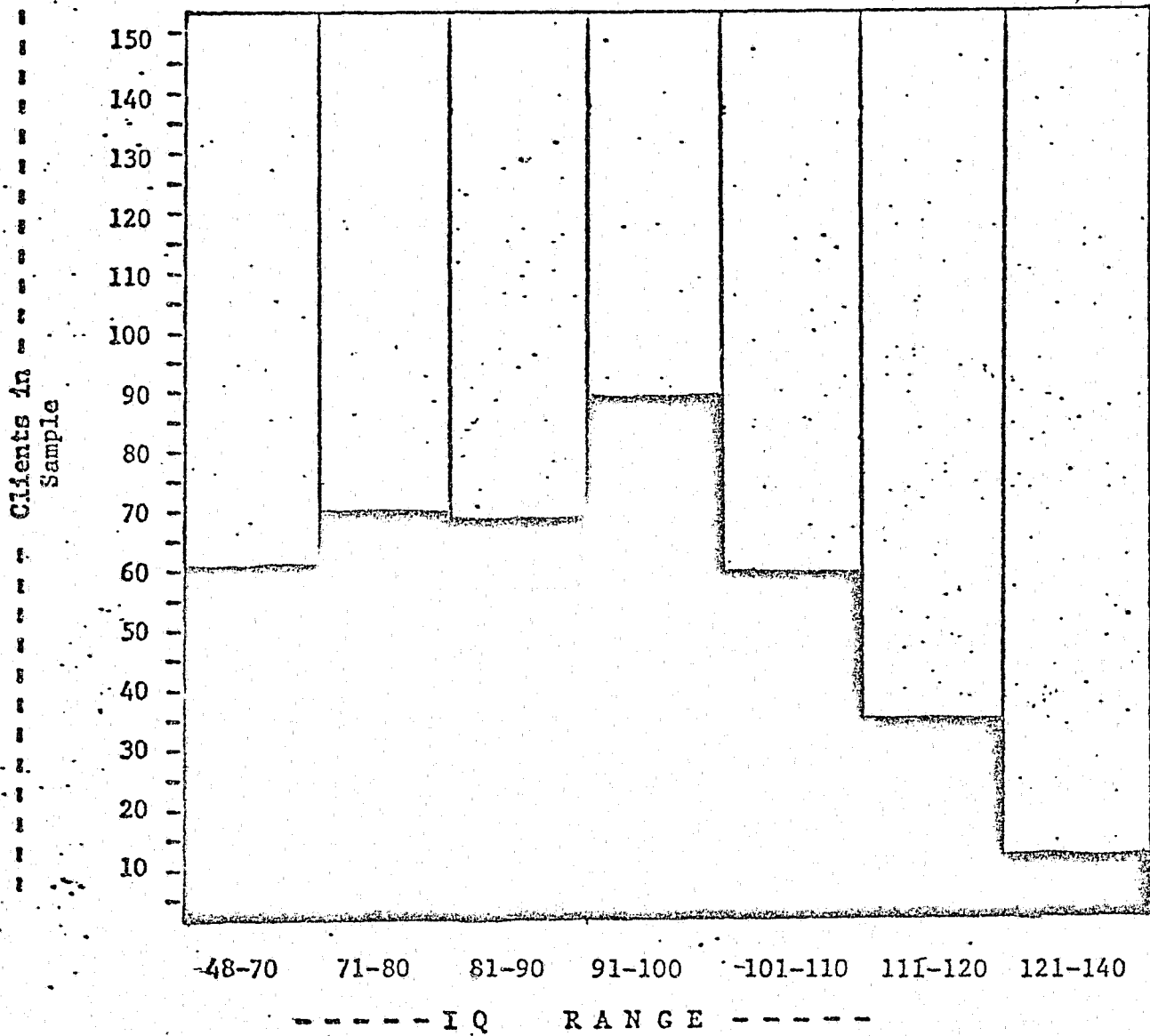
CLIENT'S NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT



# SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"CHARLESTON"

Client Population IQ



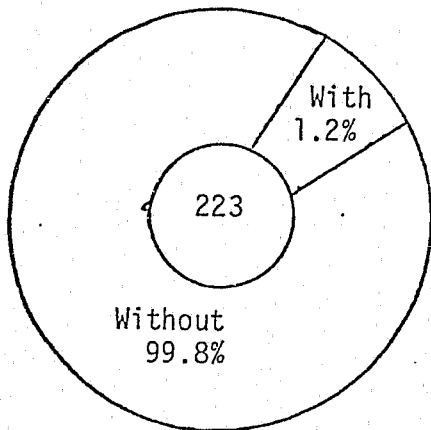
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

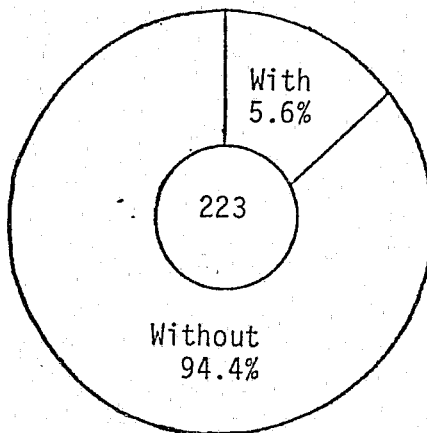
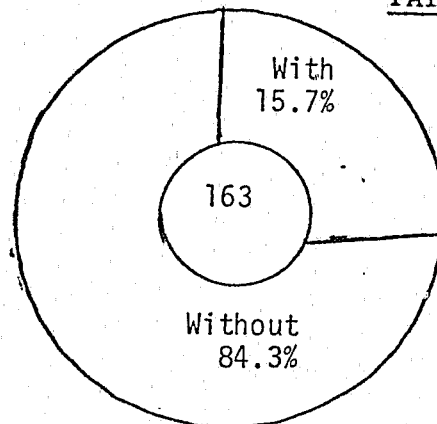
MOTHER

PARENTS DISABILITIES

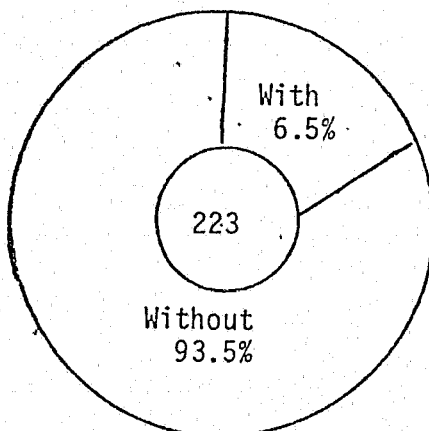
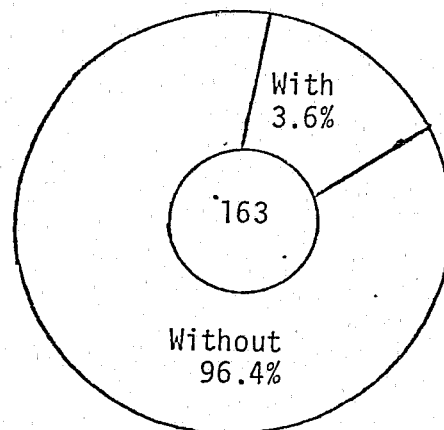
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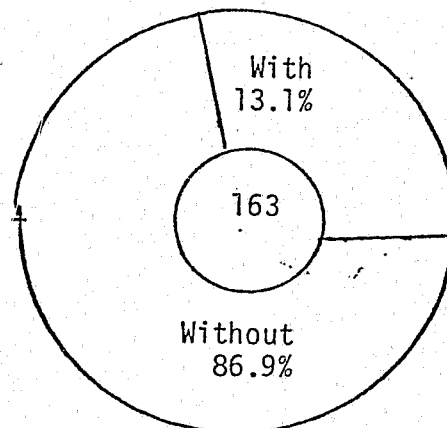
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---MENTAL---



---PHYSICAL---

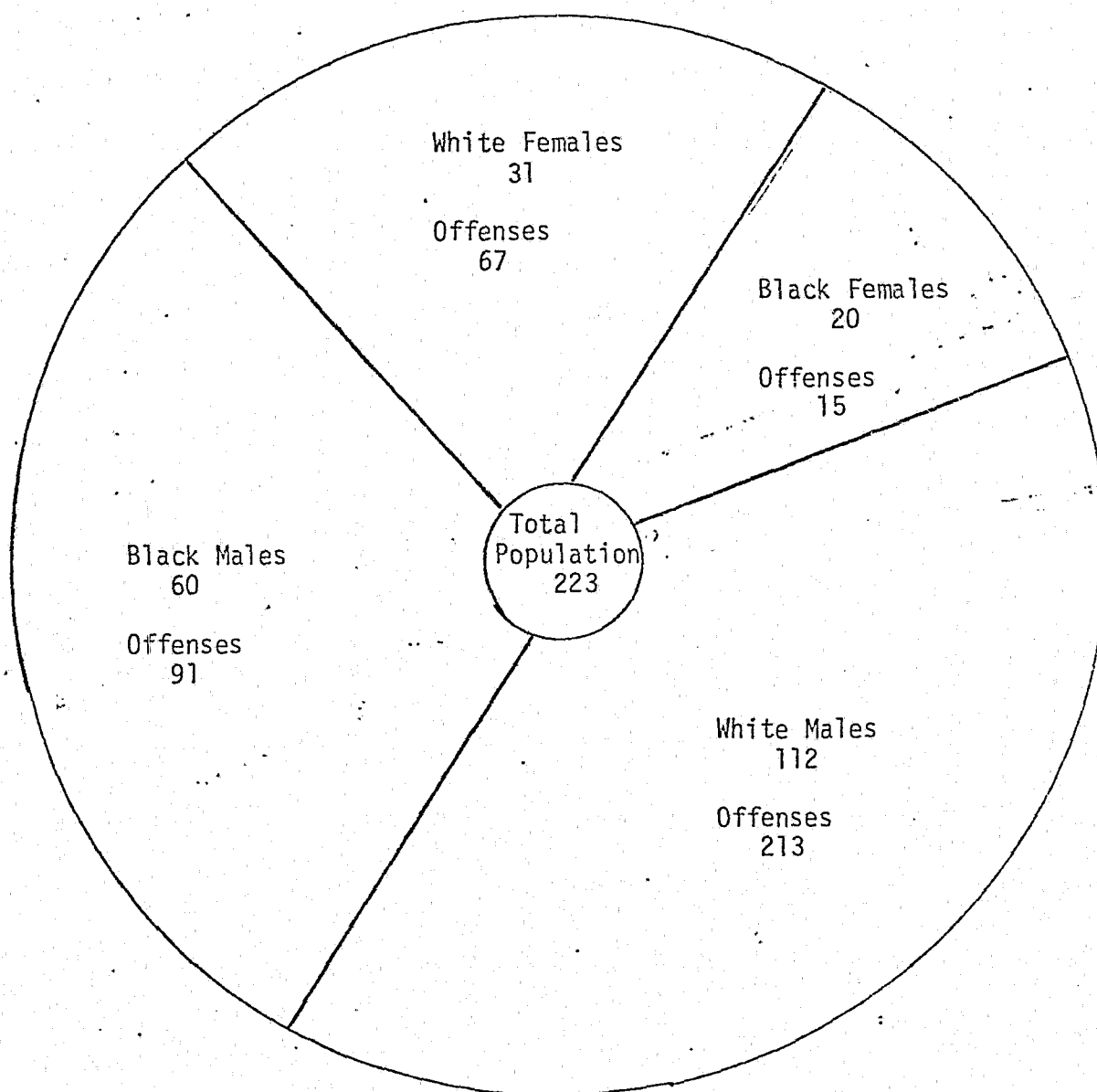


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

CLIENT'S POPULATION MAKEUP

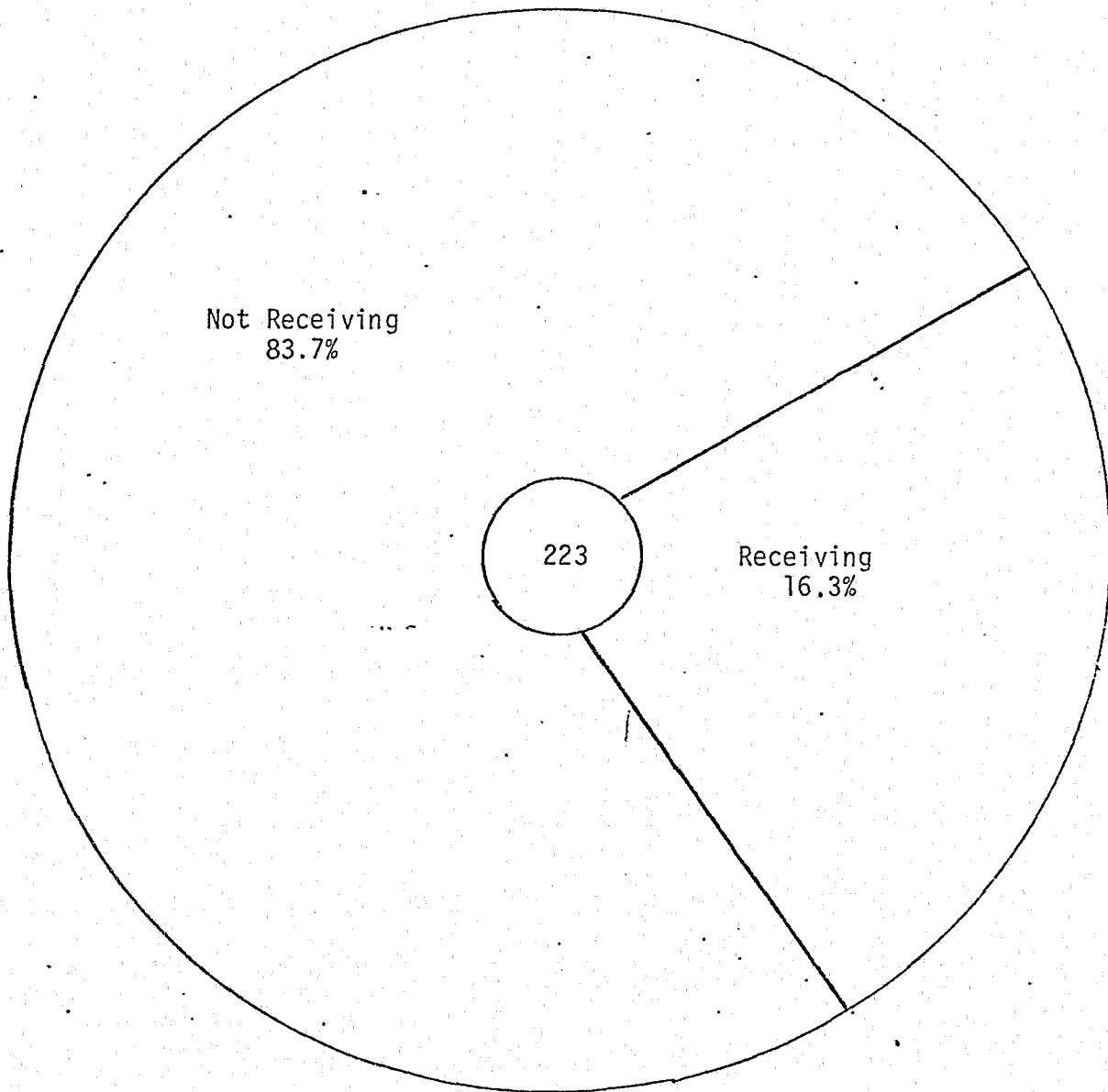


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



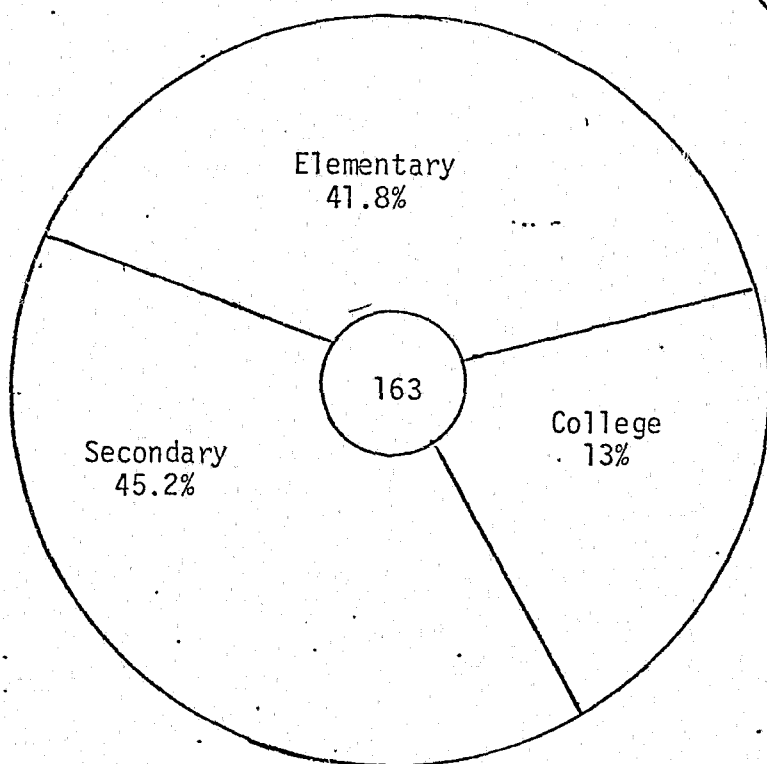
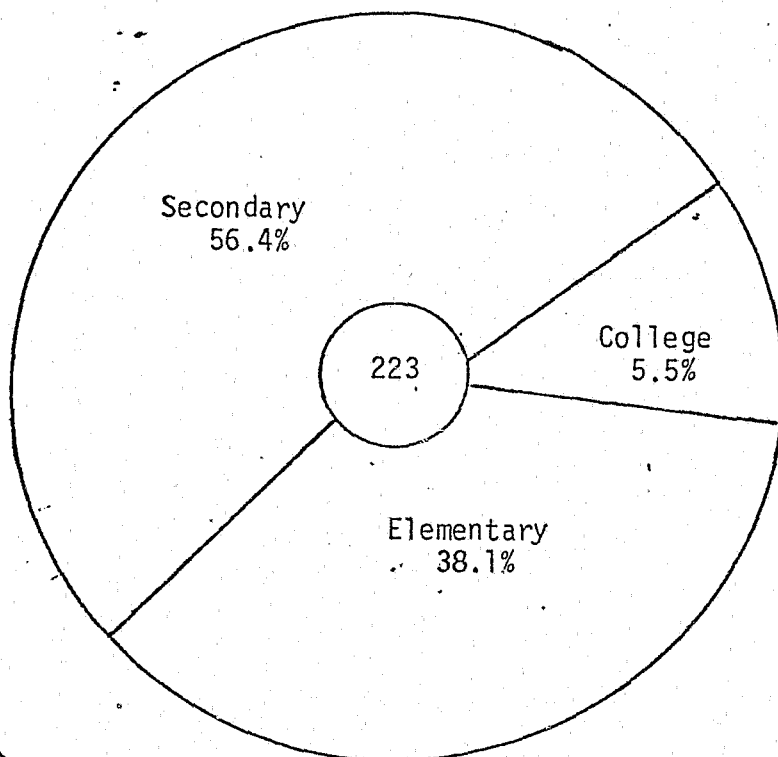


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

PARENTS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

MOTHER - - - - -



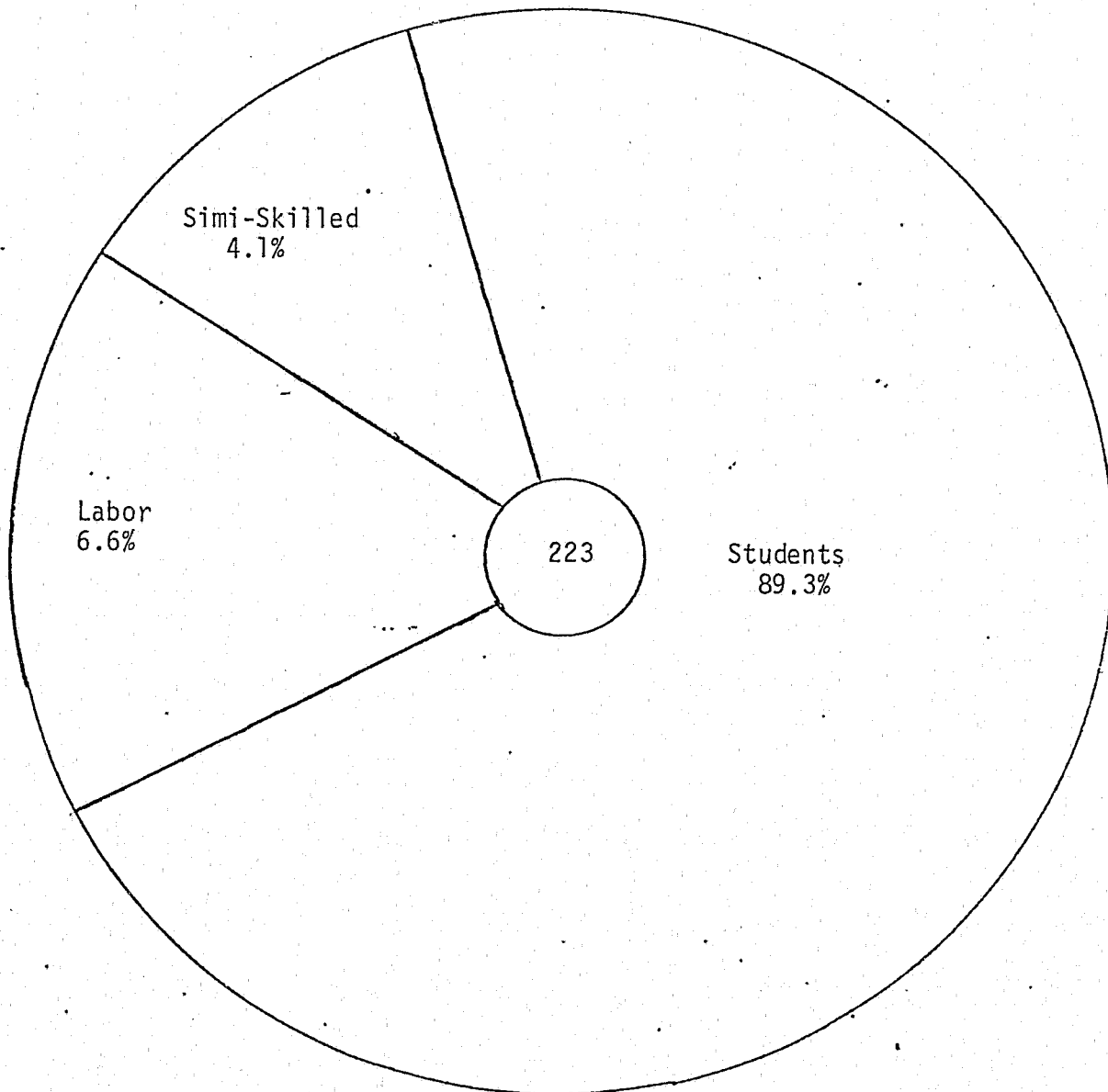
- - - - - FATHER

SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

PRIMARY SIBLING OCCUPATION

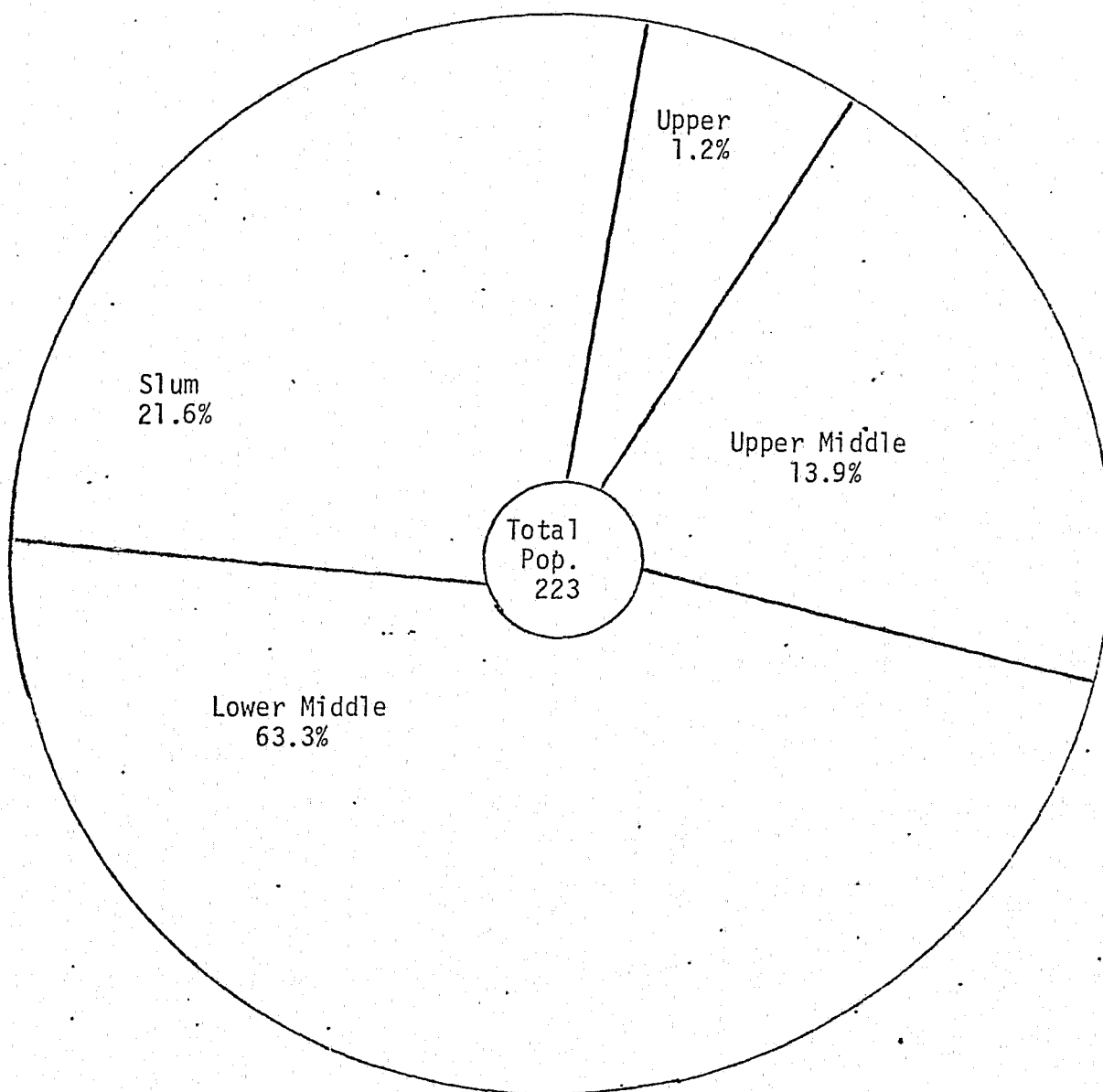


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

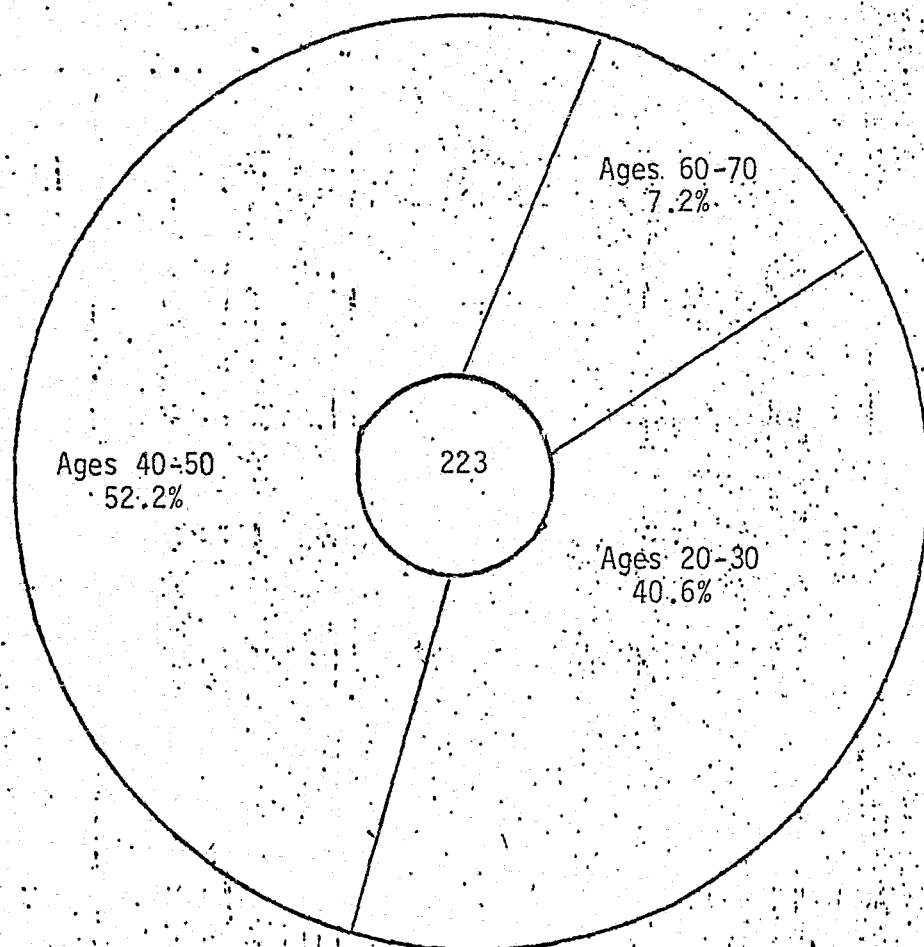
CLIENT'S NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT



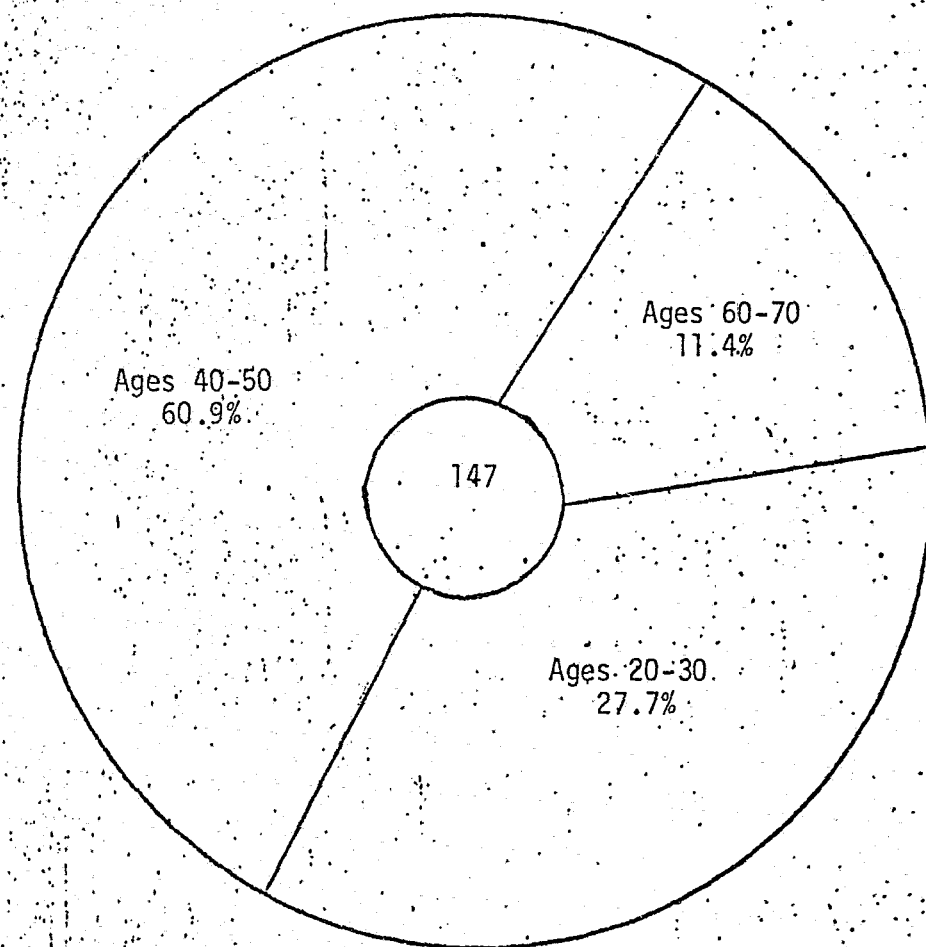
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

MOTHER'S AGE



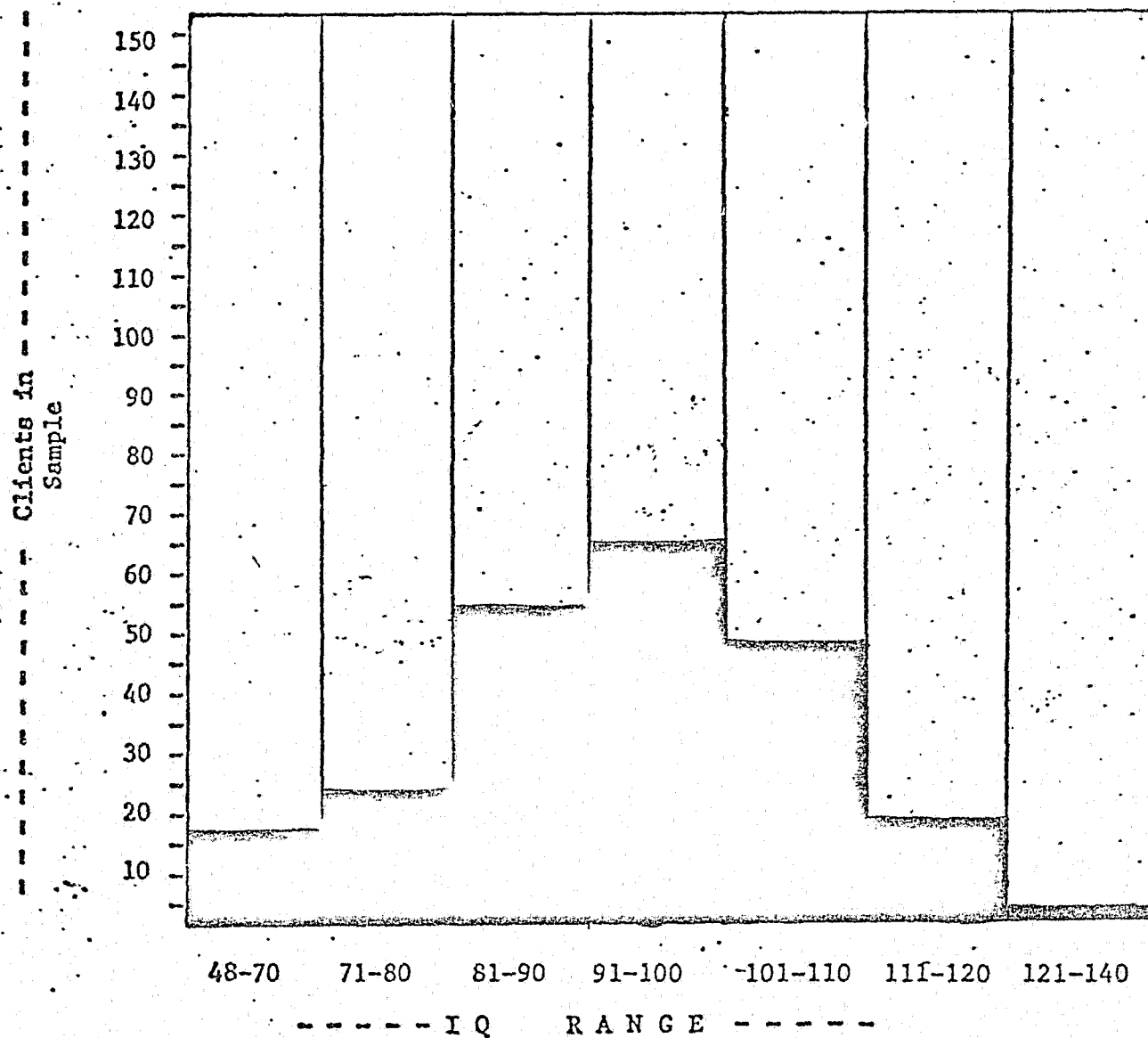
FATHER'S AGE



SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"FLORENCE"

Client Population IQ

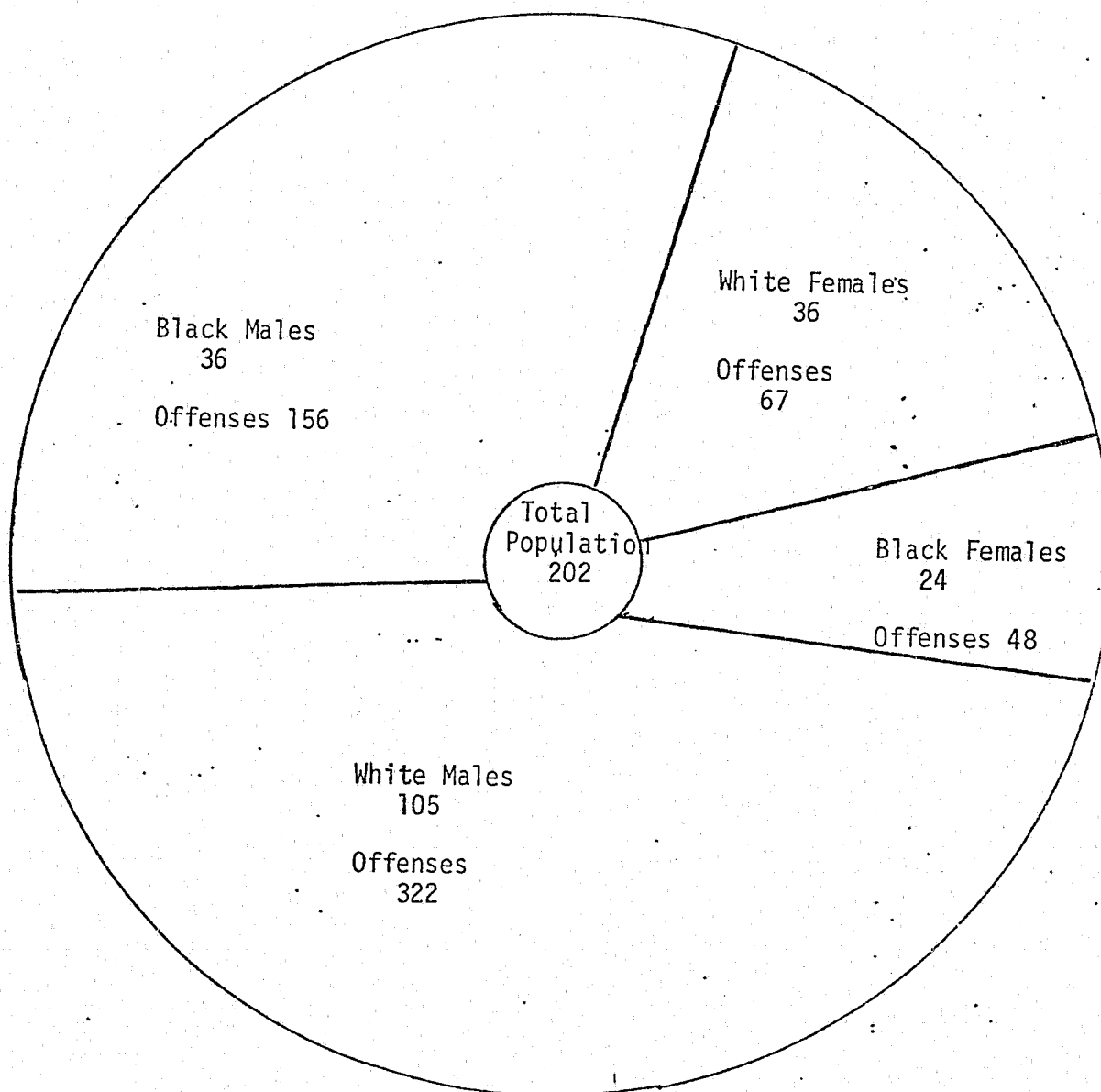


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"ROCK HILL"

CLIENT'S POPULATION MAKEUP

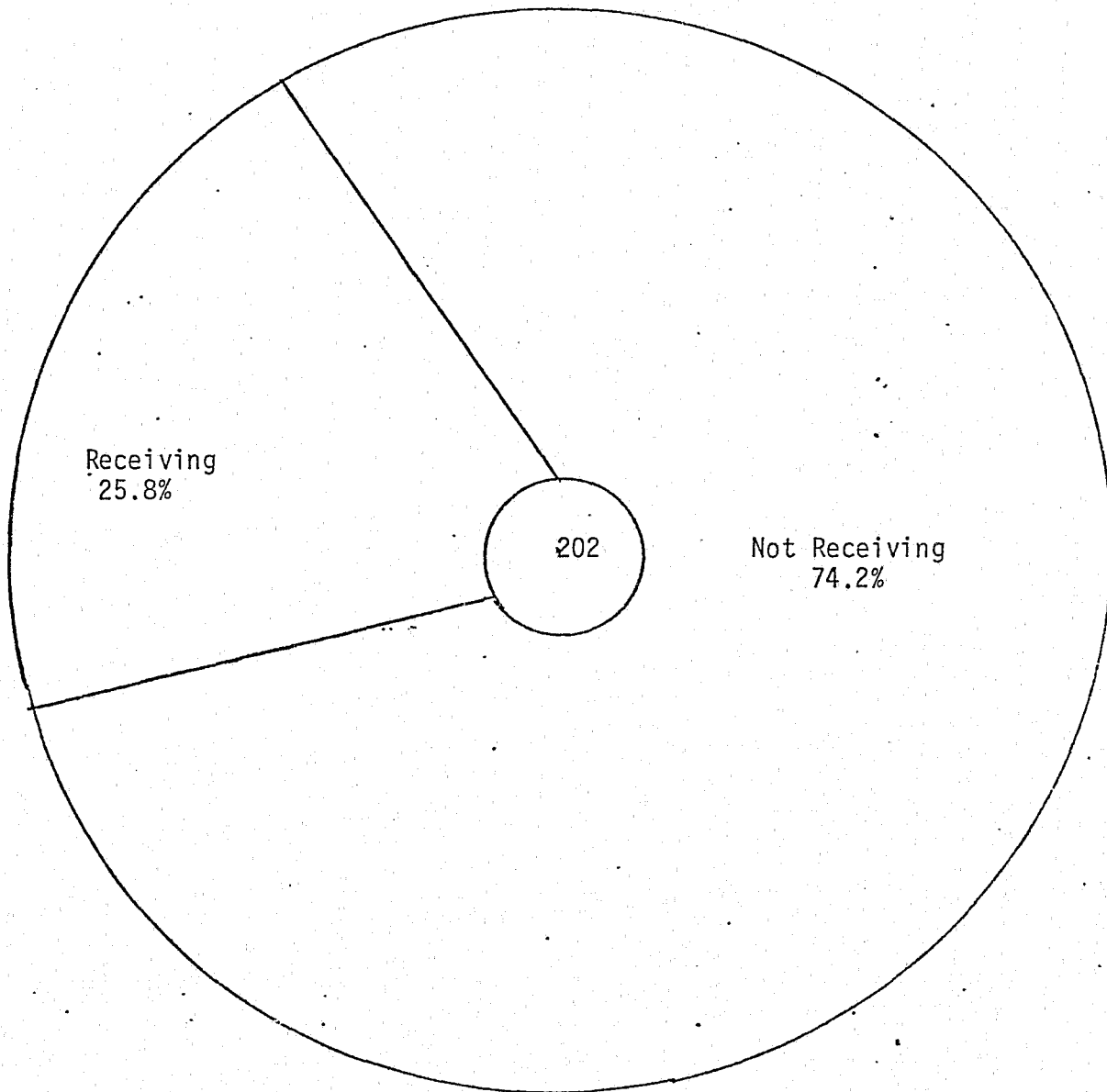


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"ROCK HILL"

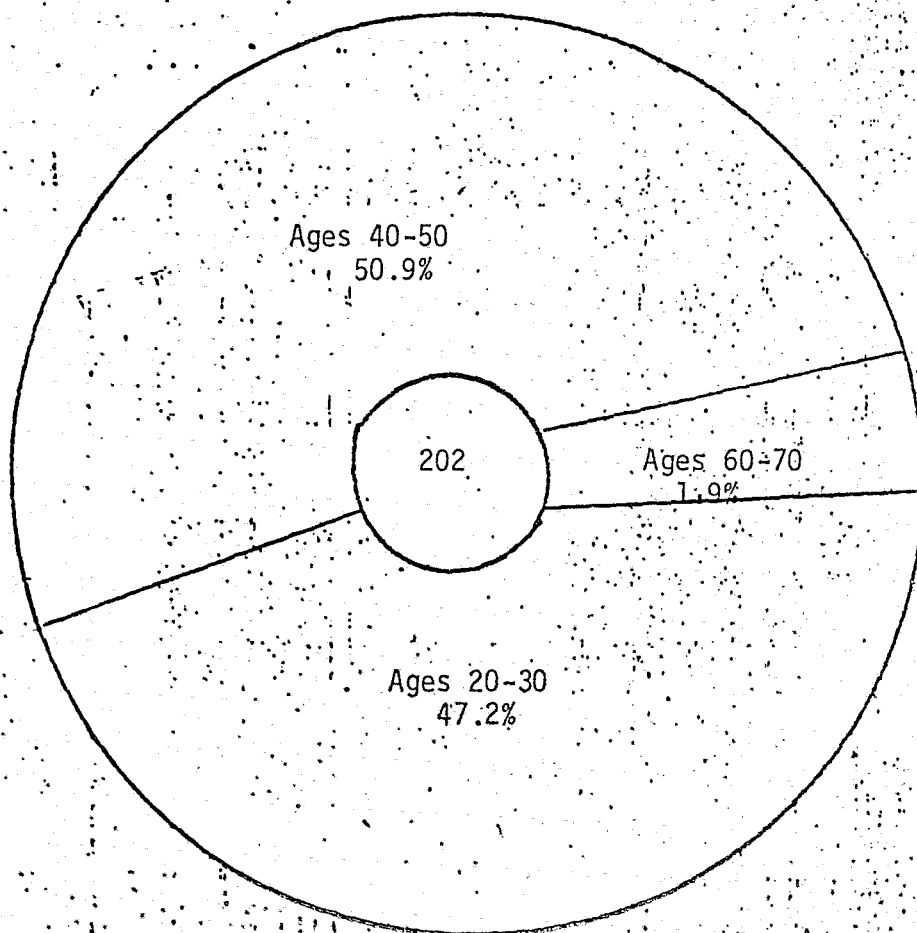
NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



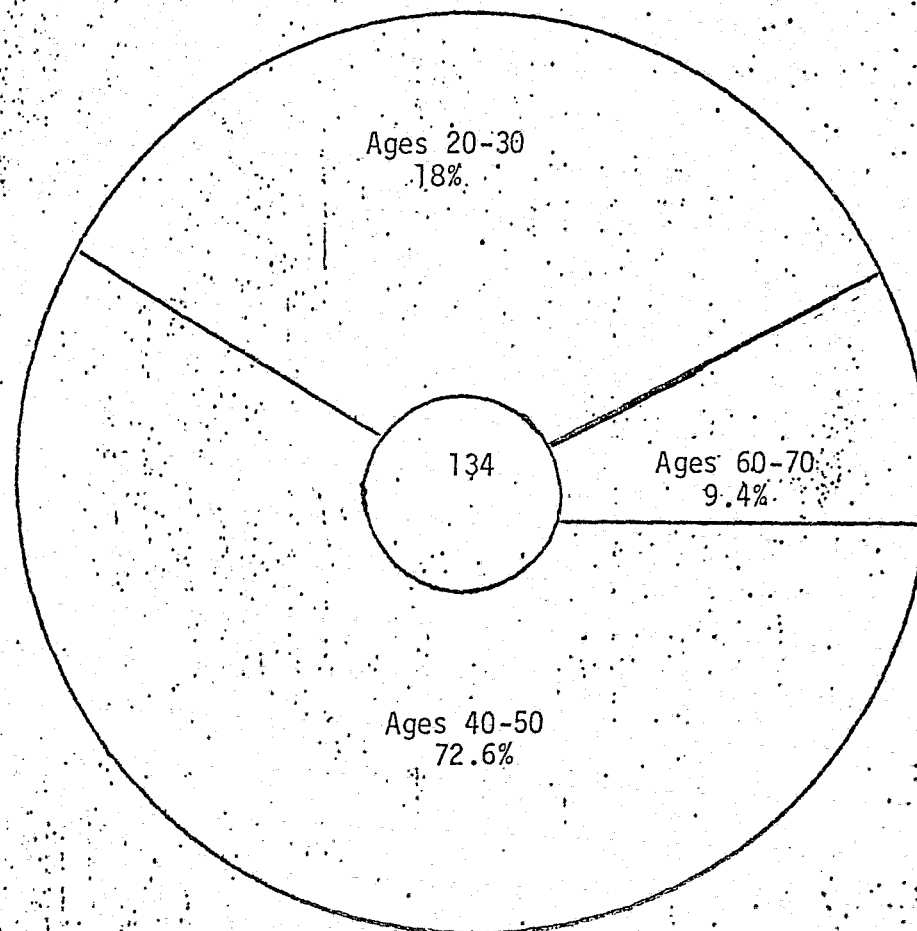
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"ROCK HILL"

MOTHER'S AGE



FATHER'S AGE





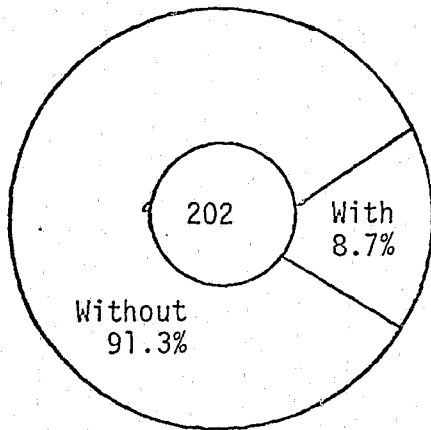
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"ROCK HILL"

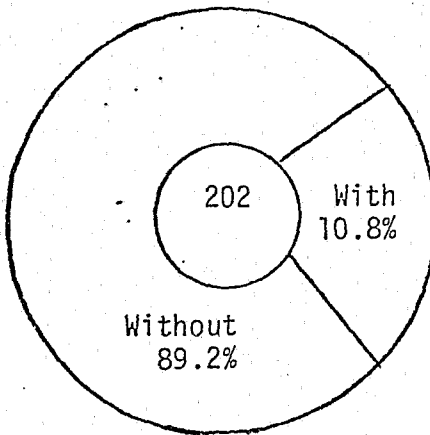
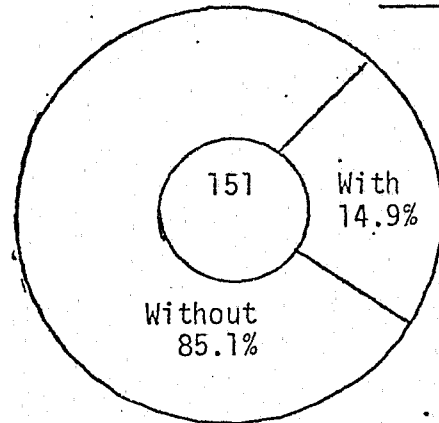
MOTHER

PARENTS DISABILITIES

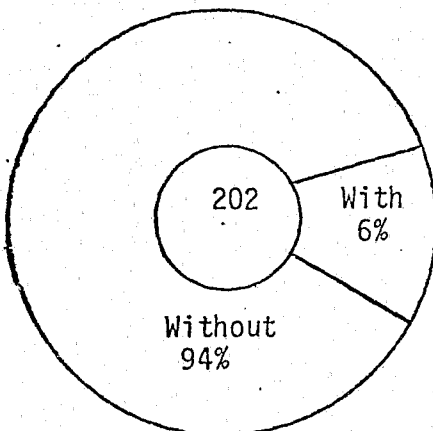
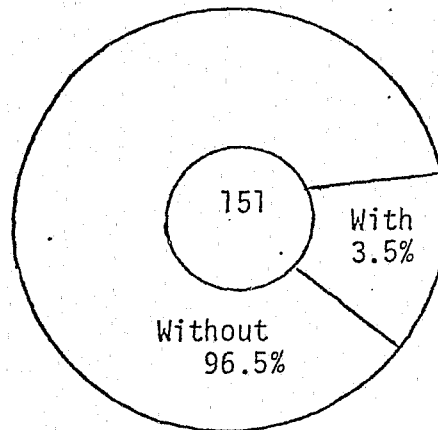
FATHER



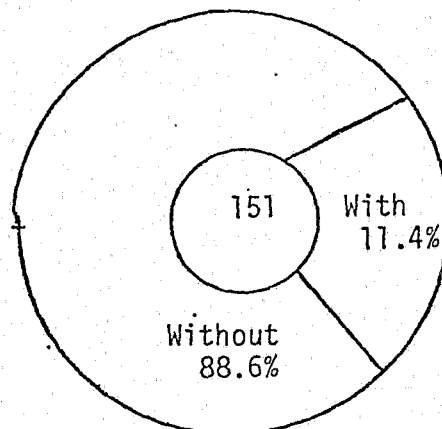
---ALCOHOL---



---MENTAL---



---PHYSICAL---

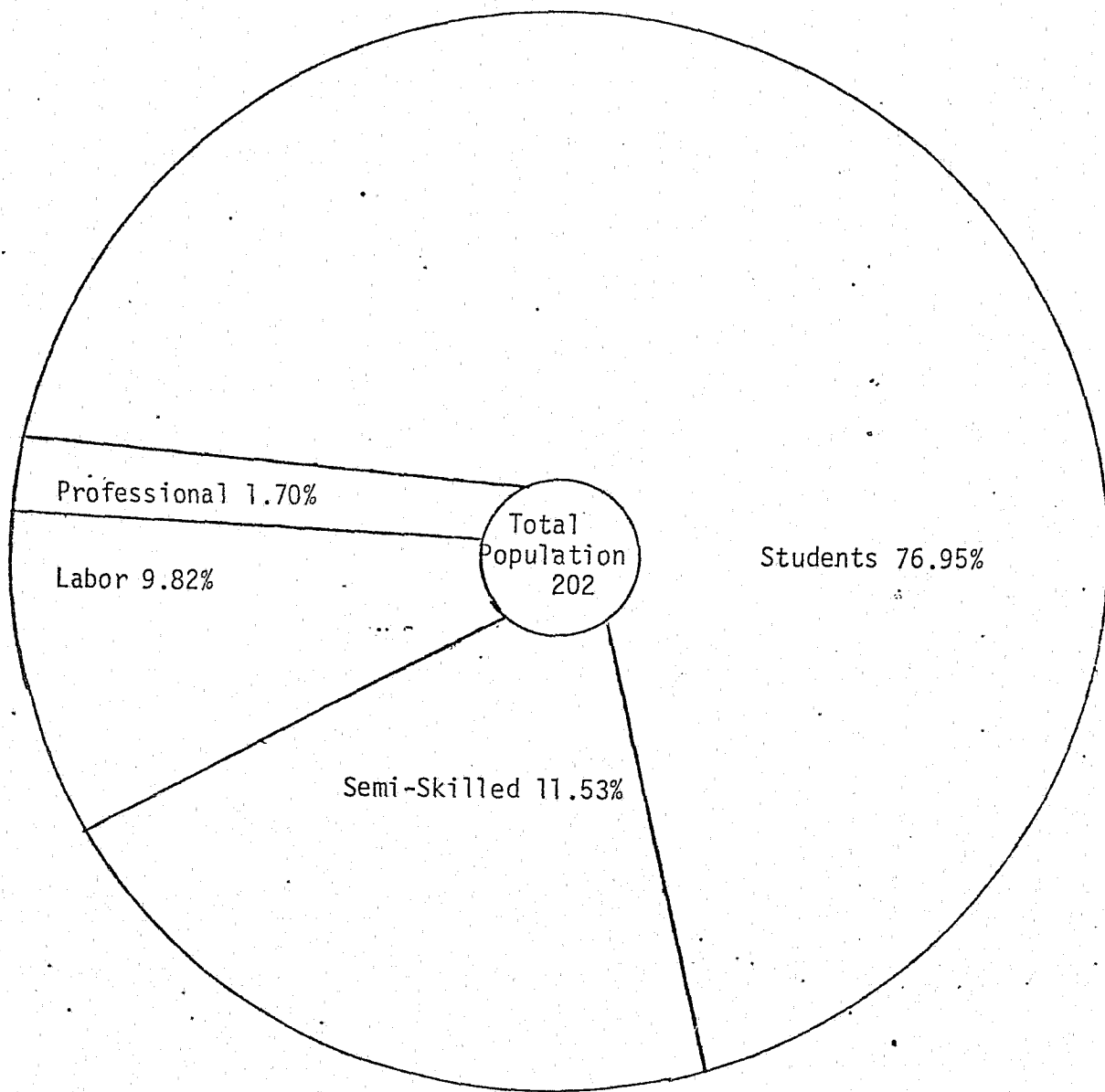


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"ROCK HILL"

PRIMARY SIBLING OCCUPATION

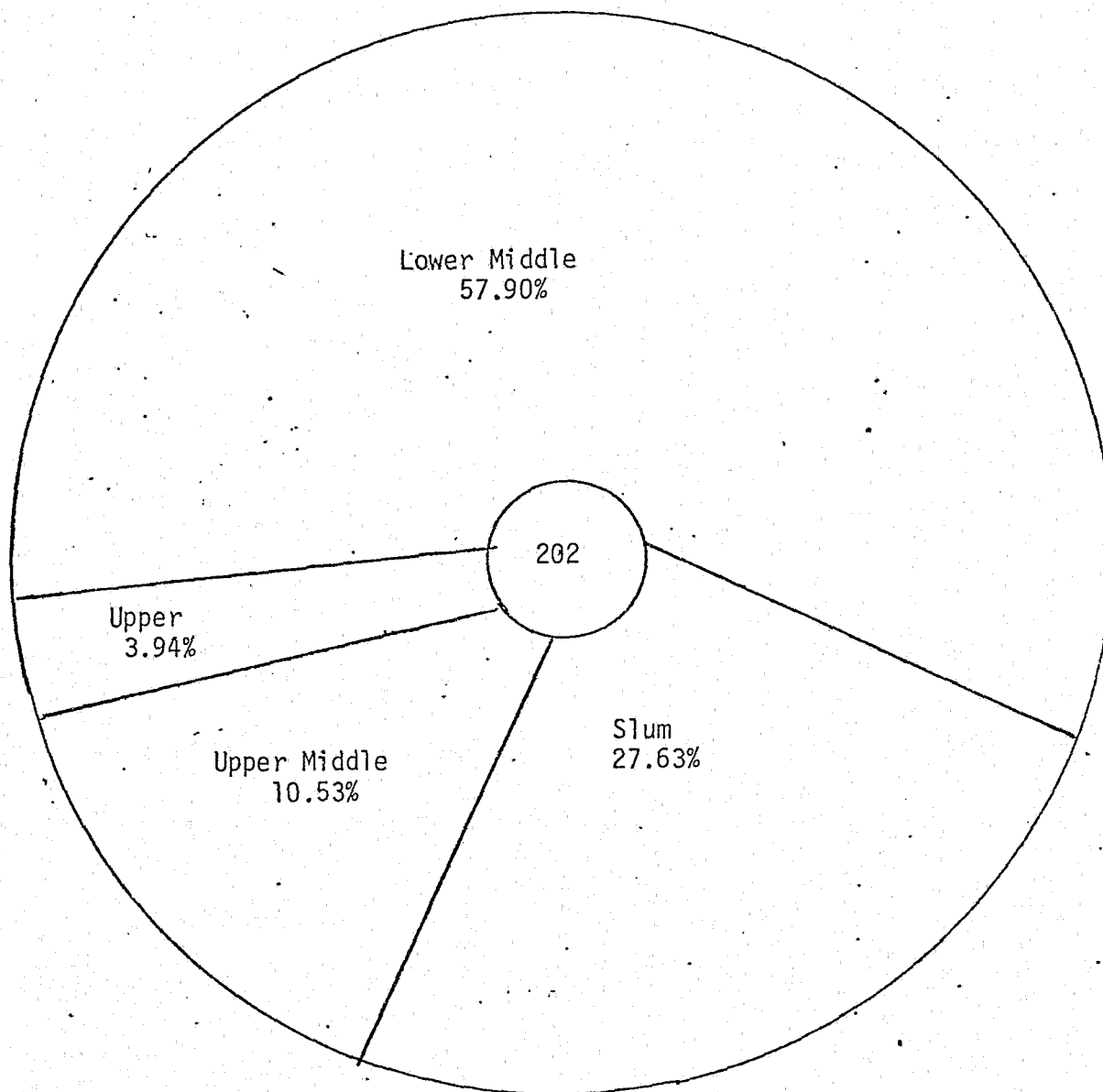


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

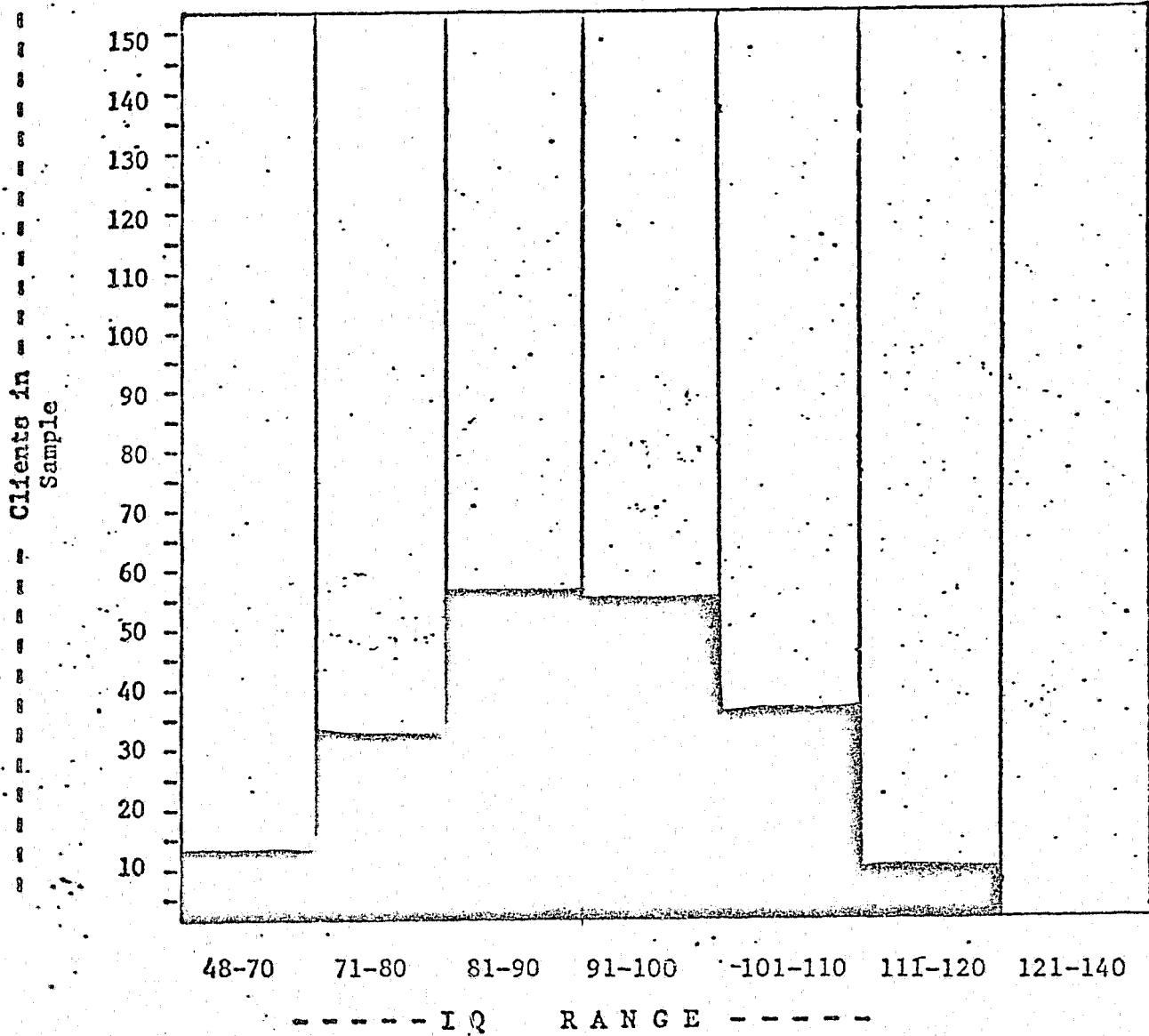
"ROCK HILL"

CLIENT'S NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT



"ROCK HILL"

Client Population IQ

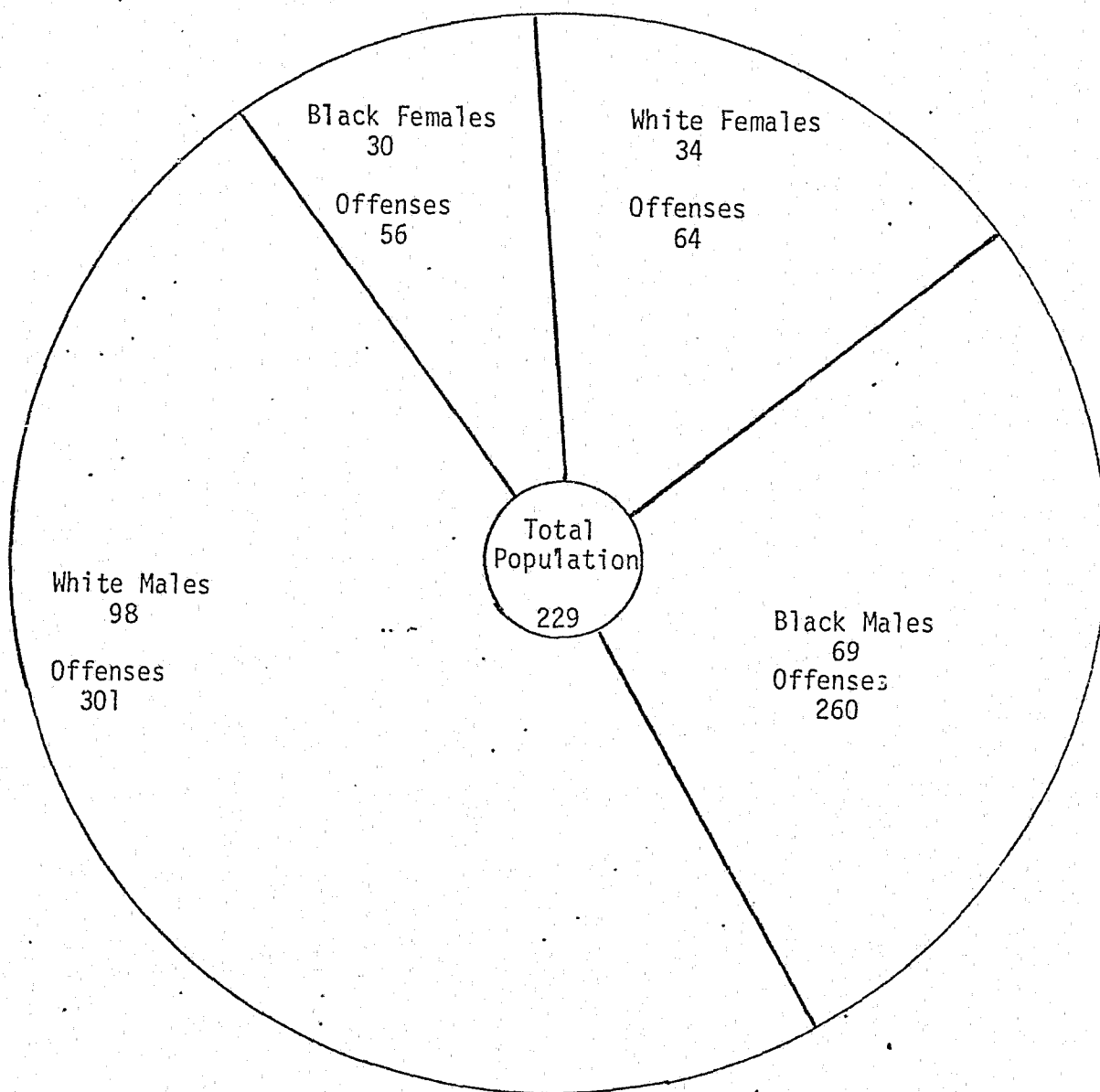


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

CLIENT'S POPULATION MAKEUP

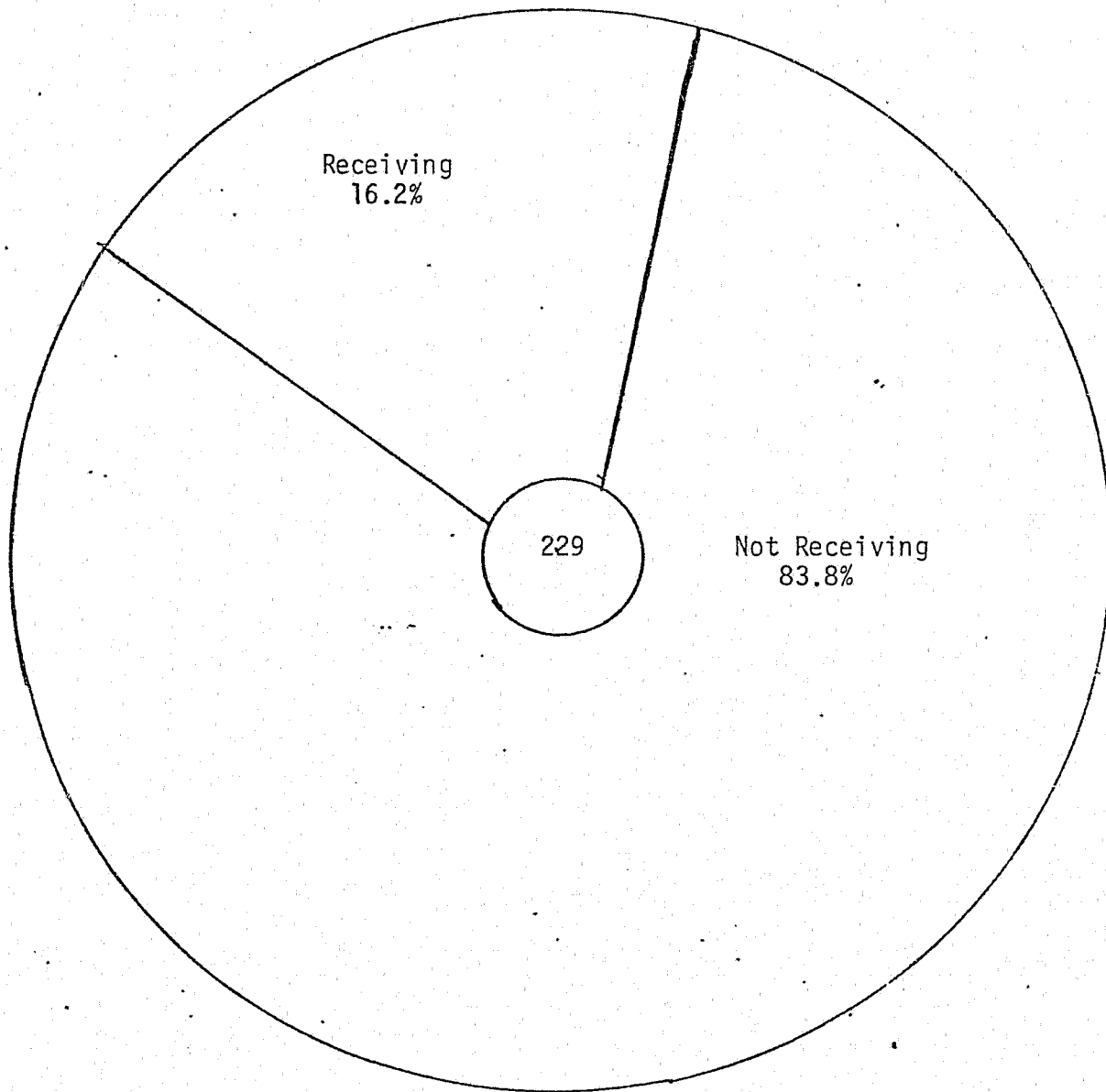


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

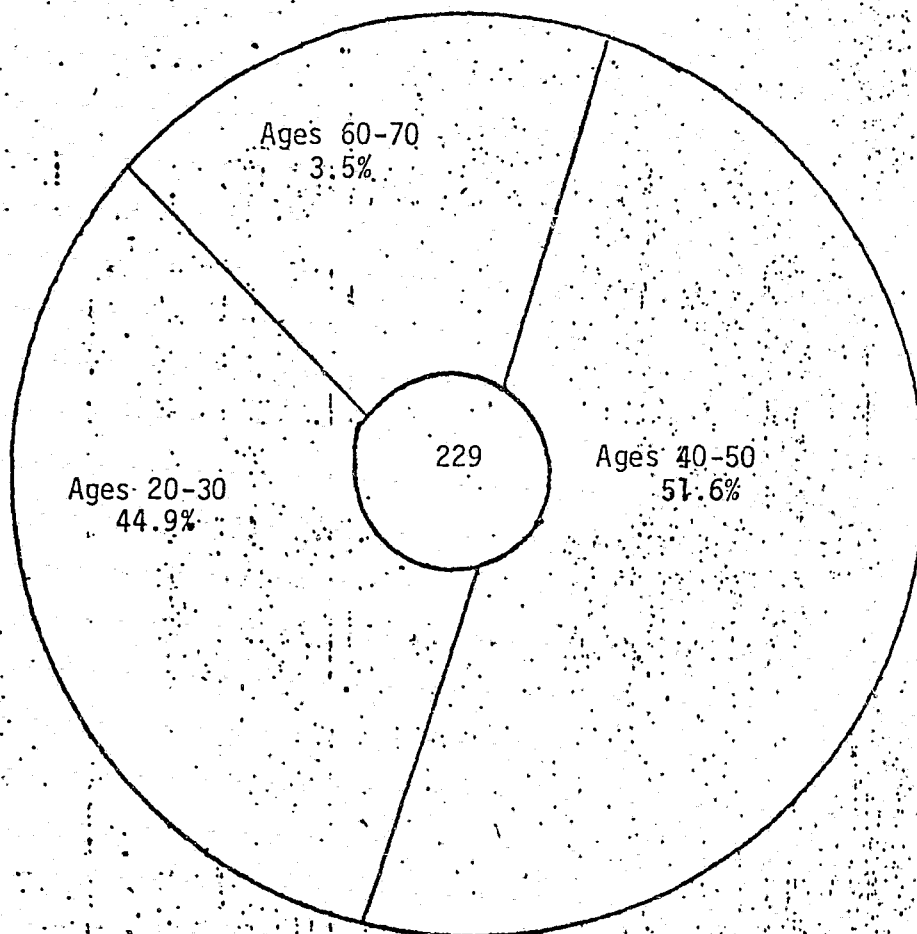
NUMBER OF FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



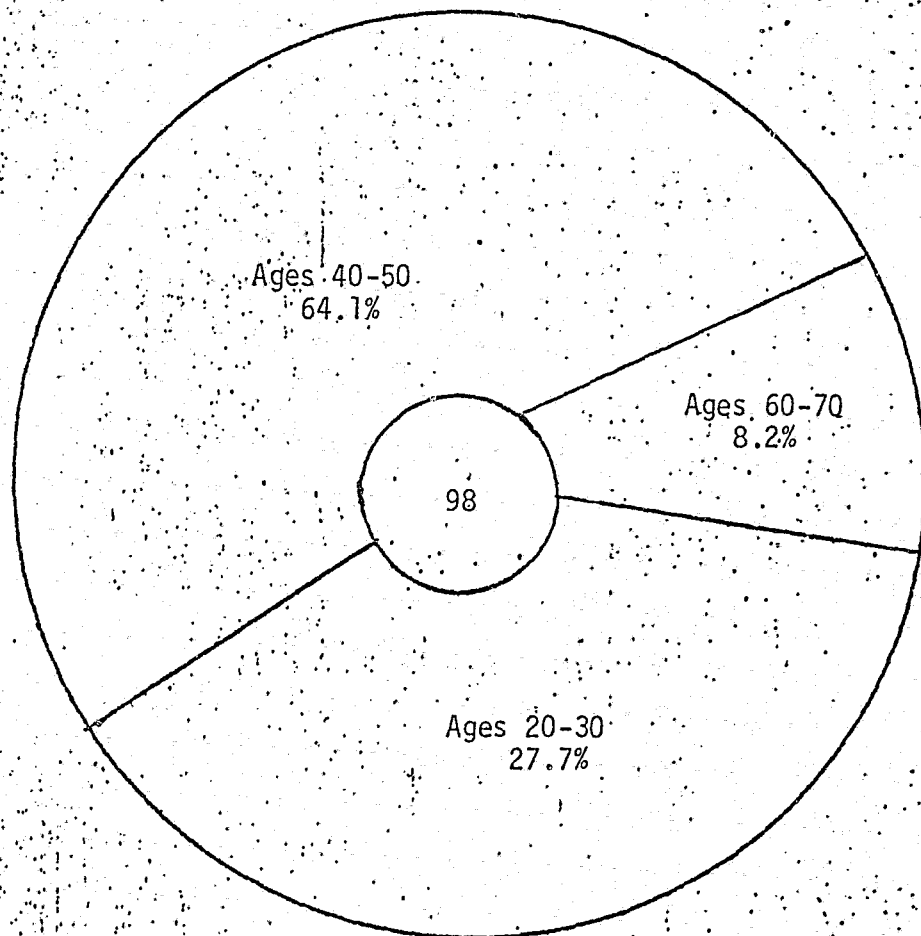
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

MOTHER'S AGE



FATHER'S AGE



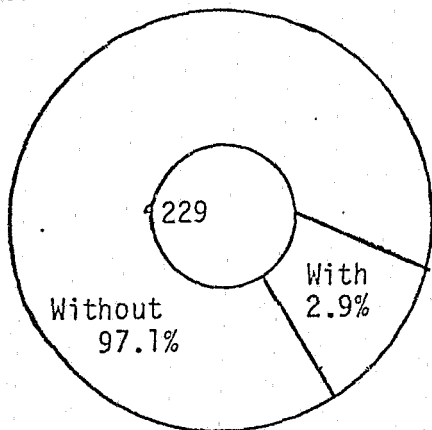
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

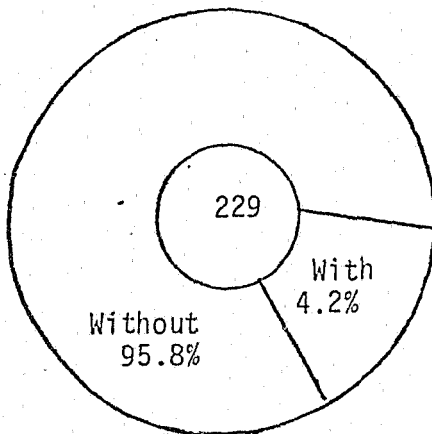
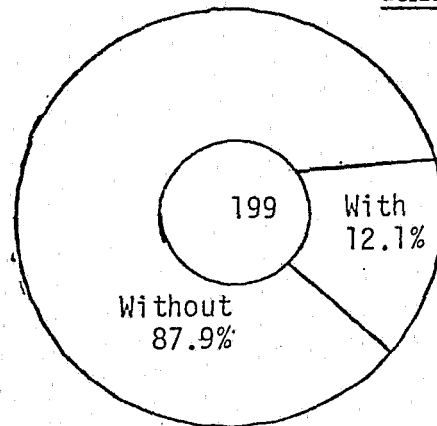
MOTHER

PARENTS DISABILITIES

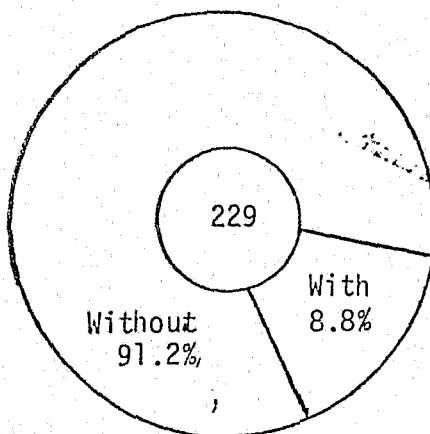
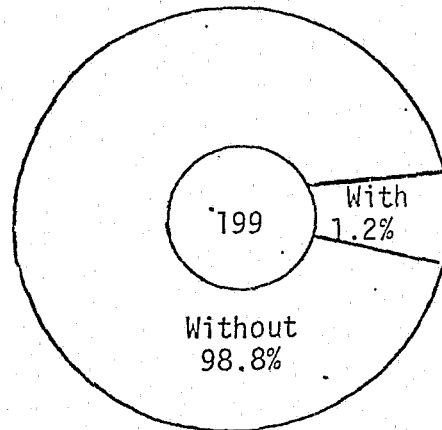
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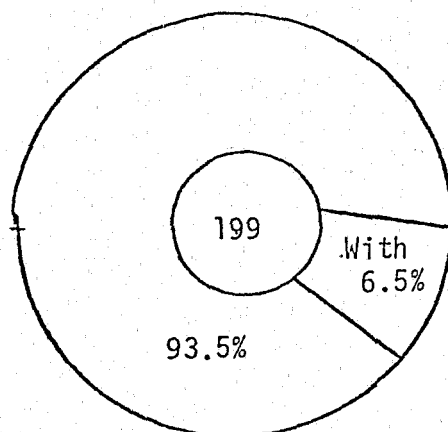
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---MENTAL---



---PHYSICAL---



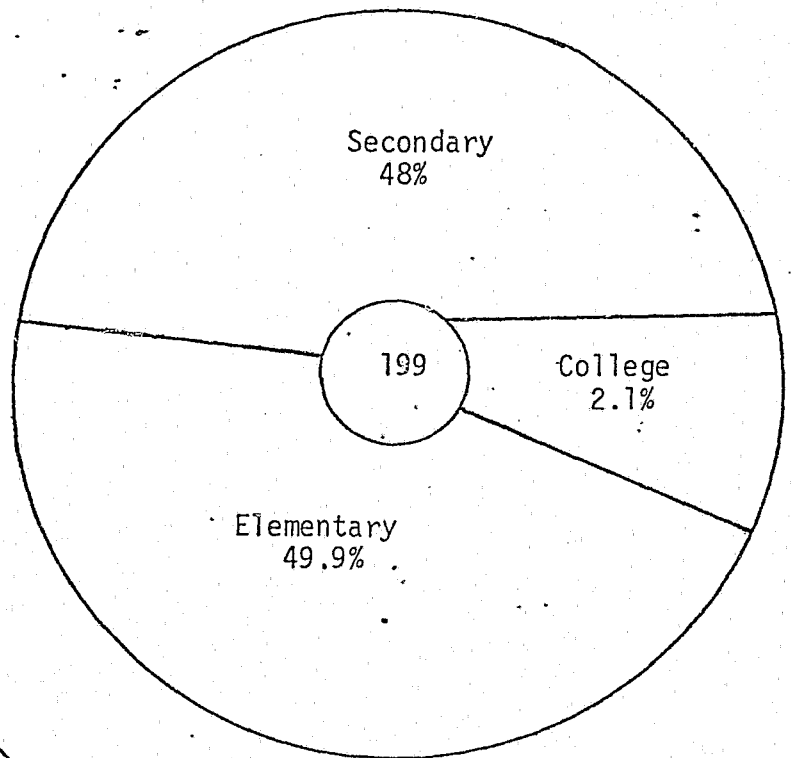


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

PARENTS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

MOTHER - - - - -



199

Secondary  
48%

College  
2.1%

Elementary  
49.9%

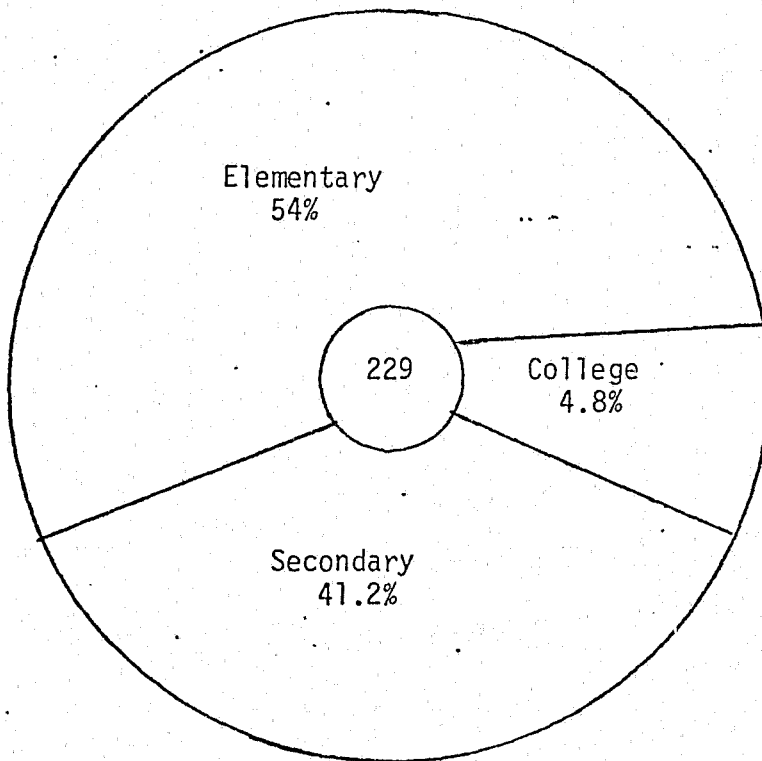
Elementary  
54%

229

College  
4.8%

Secondary  
41.2%

- - - - - FATHER

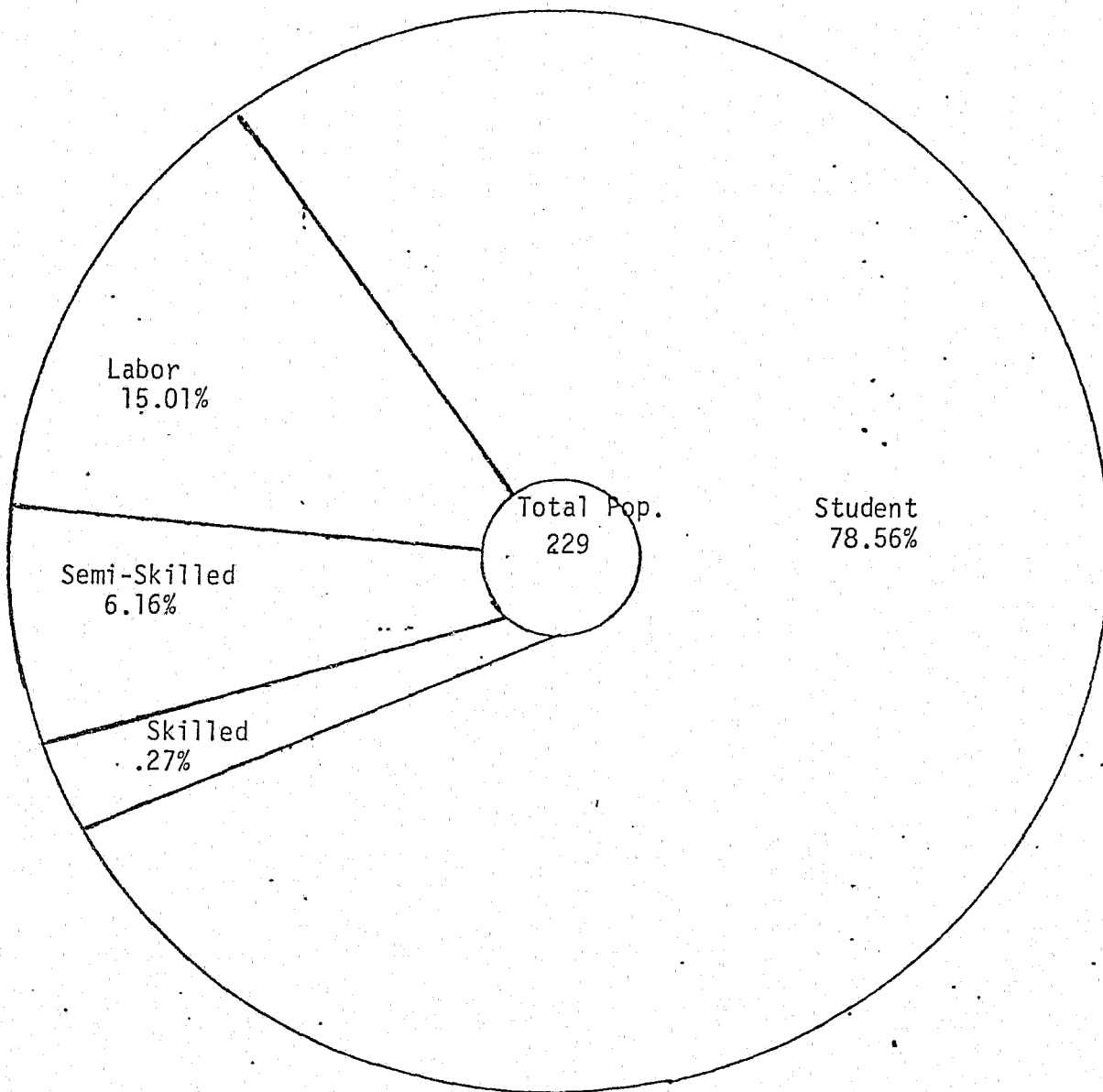


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

"SPARTANBURG"

PRIMARY SIBLING OCCUPATION

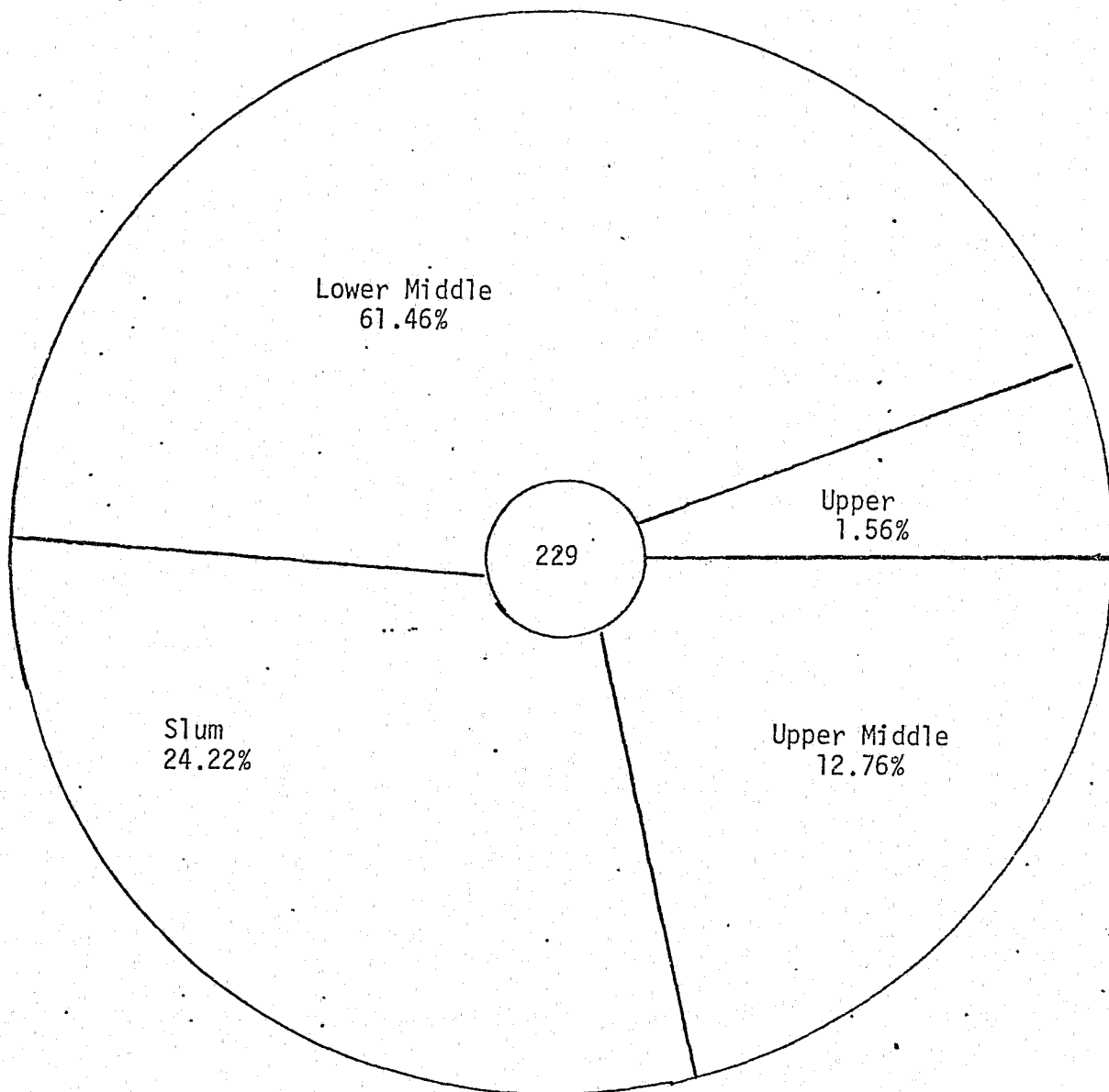


SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

FAMILY COURT PROGRAM

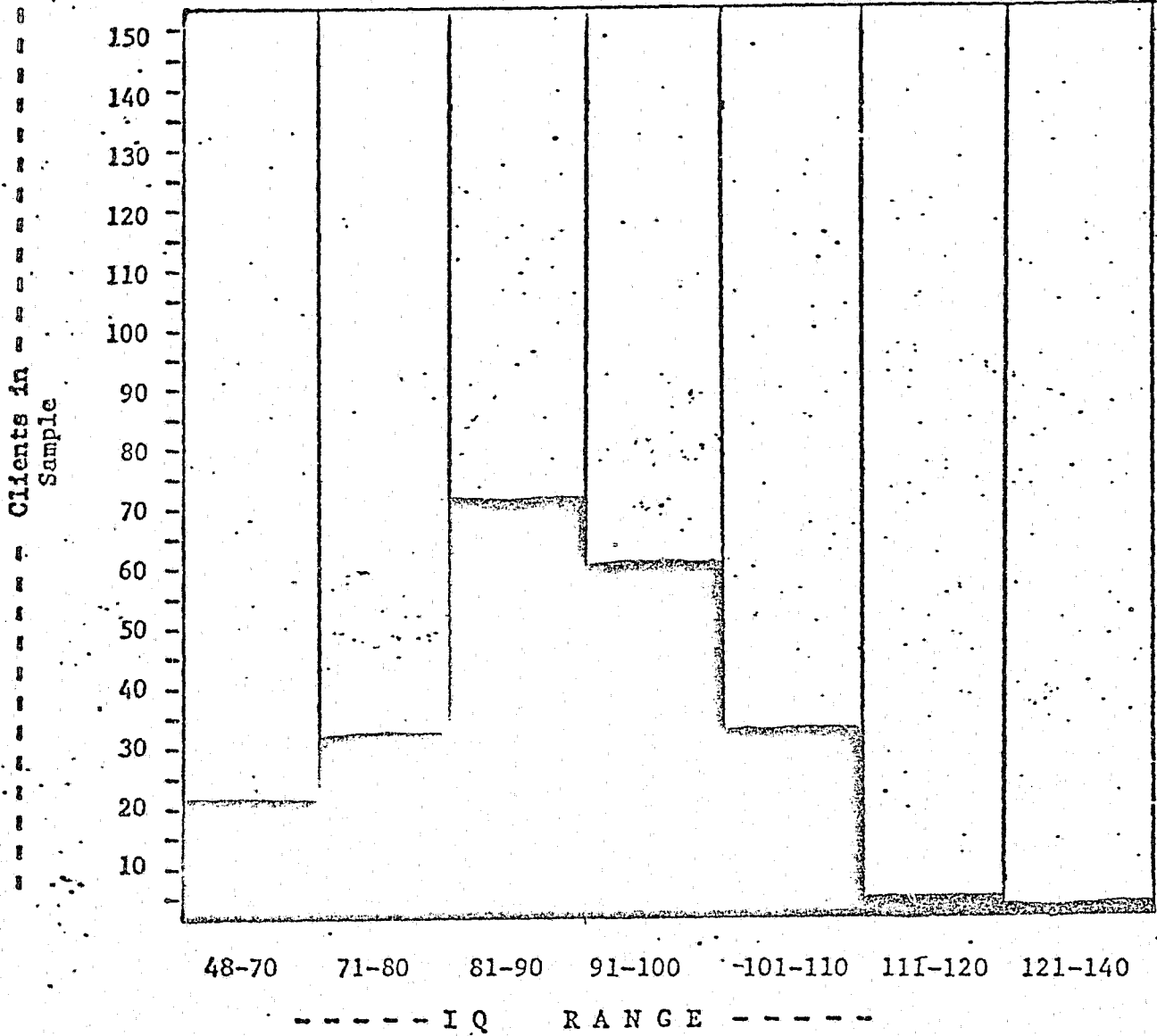
"SPARTANBURG"

CLIENT'S NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT



"SPARTANBURG"

Client Population IQ



# END

7-11-44-01