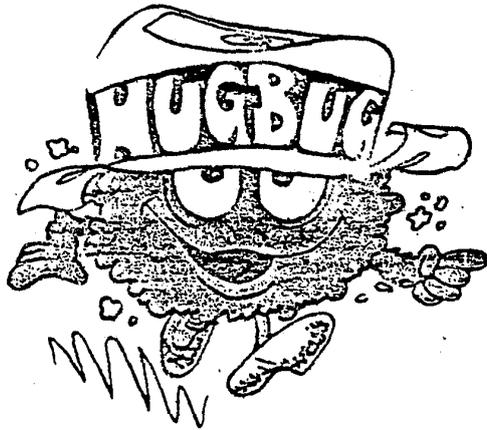


C.1

YOUTH BUREAU



"HAVE YOU HUGGED YOUR KID TODAY"

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

68912

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INTRODUCTION

In all studies of youthful behavior, there is almost unanimous agreement that something is wrong with the juvenile justice system in this nation. For the period 1960 to 1970, arrests of persons ten (10) to seventeen (17) years of age more than doubled, while the number of persons in this age group rose only 29% (J. Edgar Hoover, Crime in the United States; 1970, P. 35). These conditions have not substantially improved since this report.

Research has shown that delinquency is complex and springs from too many sources to be prevented by any one service (Cardarelli, 1972). However, it appears that roughly half of the youth who are contacted by law enforcement are not contacted a second time (Wolfgang, et. al., 1972, 65-67). Even demonstrating that an event has not occurred but would have occurred in the absence of a program is a difficult technical problem. The development of accurate measures and data collection procedures is equally difficult, as is the task of isolating the effects of any social action program from the many other sources of variance.

This does not mean, however, that action should be deferred until high confidence solutions have been found. Services can be provided that are going to be part of the eventual solution and which have the added virtue of being intrinsically valuable services for children. For example, large numbers of children have no positive role models and services that provide these role models, are likely to be useful as one counterforce to the conditions en-

couraging delinquent behavior. For example, large numbers of children can only build self-esteem through non-adaptive behavior and services that provide alternative routes to self-confidence are likely to be advantageous. This underlying logic may be best expressed in the following way:

until that time when we know how to fine tune programs to prevent delinquency, let us at least provide the services which are known to be important to the normal, positive development of children.

In 1972, the South Carolina General Assembly succinctly addressed the issue of delinquency. A re-organization had been made in the South Carolina Juvenile Corrections Department on the heels of alleged scandals and legislative investigation. The Agency was renamed the South Carolina Department of Youth Services with a Juvenile Corrections Division (for the criminal offender and youth who were a danger to themselves and others) and the Youth Bureau Division mandated to develop plans to implement an effective community program of delinquency prevention throughout the state.

No funds were given to accomplish the legislative mandate, but the task was not taken lightly. After extensive research on a statewide and national basis, a plan for a nucleus of delinquency prevention programs was begun. Through the Governor's Office of OCJP a series of grants were initiated. A group home for girls was established in November, 1971, by a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant. A nonresidential diagnostic center for Charleston was started in November, 1971, by a Law Enforcement Assistance Grant. In July, 1972, a Department of Health, Education and Welfare Grant was awarded to establish a nonresidential treatment

service center in Spartanburg and establish the State Administration Youth Bureau Office. This same HEW Grant was extended to pick up part of the Charleston Center and to begin a Greenville nonresidential treatment service center. In 1973, a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant was received to assist Greenville and Spartanburg Offices. In December, 1973, a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant was received to establish the Columbia Center and St. Luke's Center. In June, 1974, a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant was received to start a center in Rock Hill. In July, 1975, a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant was received to establish nonresidential diagnostic units in Greenville, Anderson, Laurens and Greenwood. In July, 1975, a Department of Health, Education and Welfare Grant was received to establish a runaway shelter in Charleston. In November, 1975, a Law Enforcement Assistance Agency Grant was received to deinstitutionalize status offenders over the entire state. This would incorporate present offices and expand youth diversion services throughout the entire state by November, 1977.

Present plans are being made to establish the Florence Region composing of the Pee Dee area. This would have an advocate for youth in every county of our state.

YOUTH BUREAU PHILOSOPHY

The task of the Youth Bureau is to divert children and youth from the justice system. This diversion can occur from pre-petition to adjudication. Diversion of youngsters must be accompanied by attempts to help them with their problems. No one system holds the key to unlock the baffling problems of delinquency. An interdisciplinary approach is necessary.

The surest way to doom the Youth Bureau to failure is to saddle it with unrealistically high hopes that it will change life in the United States overnight.

Nationally, over half the cases referred to juvenile and family courts concern truancy, incorrigibility, and other behavior that would not bring an adult to trial. Such behavior--as well as petty theft and other minor offenses--is often an indication that the youngster and his family need social services, not court processing. Furthermore, if community situations have contributed to his behavior, these should be changed. Some youngsters need no intervention beyond police warning. Others need to be helped. For one thing, there are serious gaps in the availability of services. Established social agencies tend to reject children with behavior problems.

Maximum experimentation should be encouraged. Programs should be creatively adapted to local needs. Programs should be flexible and change if the needs occur.

People seldom grasp the magnitude and complexity of any

realistic solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency. Too many current cliches dominate the language.

The Youth Bureau makes services available to parents and children on the verge of trouble and in need of help. The concept provides a foothold for public action.

The services should be available to children (A) who have problems that might eventually bring them within the jurisdiction of the court, (B) who have been referred to the justice system but for whom the authoritative intervention of the court is not needed or (C) who have been under court order but need services more than detention.

The family court jurisdiction covers a wide range of non-criminal behavior which sometimes makes no distinction between those behaviors and criminal behaviors. Troubled children can be detained in secure custody with older, more sophisticated youth or committed to institutions for delinquents where they soon acquire a delinquent self-image. Many of the children who come before already overburdened courts require social services more than court processing. Some probation departments (some don't have probation counselors or enough) do attempt to render social services by counseling children informally or referring them to a social agency--if an appropriate agency is available--but it is not the function of a probation counselor to follow-up cases of children who have not been adjudicated, to coordinate services on their behalf, to keep an inventory of gaps in needed services, and to promote the establishment of such services.

For generations, individuals and agencies have been involved in delinquency prevention efforts. Some programs, such as family counseling, attempt to resolve specific difficulties. Other programs offer educational and recreational activities to occupy body, mind and soul. In most communities the appeal of such services is primarily to middle class youth.

There was no single agency that (1) provided assistance to parents and troubled youngsters by coordinating services on their behalf and mobilizing concerned citizens to correct delinquency-breeding conditions, (2) that identified gaps in needed services and promoted their establishment, (3) coordinated efforts to change attitudes and practices of established institutions.

Many boys and girls referred to police for truancy or minor infractions are on the threshold of serious crime. In the past, they were (1) warned and released, (2) referred to other agencies with no follow-up, (3) placed in jail or (4) referred to court without receiving community-based corrective measures. Many youngsters who are picked up repeatedly were told, in effect, "come back when you are more delinquent: we can do nothing for you now". When they do come back, they are either rejected or punished.

The Youth Bureau provides:

the court with relief from many "nuisance cases" and a source of follow-up

the probation officer - a reduction in "time consuming informal adjustment cases" which are more effectively worked with outside an authoritarian framework

the police - alternative to detention and/or court referral

the public schools - a link with social work community

the citizen - a chance to be constructively involved

private agencies - extension of youth services

D.S.S. - advocate for troubled youth and support for protective services

for youth - a listening ear of someone who can cut establishment "red tape" in an effort to solve their problems

for the community - chance to accept responsibilities for assisting its troubled children.

The Youth Bureau helps bridge the gap between available services and youth who need them. It acts as an advocate for the child. It can strive to avoid stigma. It frees probation and intake departments to work with more serious offenders. It prevents minor behavior problems from reaching serious proportions. Furthermore, it avoids associating the minor offender with sophisticated delinquent youth.

It is of little value merely to divert a child from the system unless resources are available. The Youth Bureau works in developing new resources. It also contracts for urgently needed services that would otherwise be unavailable. When such services cannot be purchased, the Bureau encourages existing agencies to expand their programs or develop special services. The Bureau works to strengthen these agencies; it obtains data and passes the information on. The Youth Bureau seeks to modify attitudes and practices that discriminate against troublesome children. It constructively challenges procedures that affect youth adversely. It is the Bureau's job to educate, to consult, to demonstrate, and to resort when necessary to political pressure to see that resources are responsible to needs.

There was no prototype for the Youth Bureau. There is no reason why a Bureau may not begin with one type of operation and shift its emphasis as the need to do so becomes evident. It is not in competition with other direct-service agencies even though it may conduct demonstration projects and perform an information, counseling and referral function. The Bureau serves as a service agency and an agency for organizing the delivery of services to children and families.

The Youth Bureau is no panacea for delinquency. However, it does challenge citizens and government to break through the inflexibility of officialdom and open up new communication and services.

PRIORITIES OF YOUTH BUREAU

The Youth Bureau Division shares the priorities originally established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Presidents Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. This Presidents Task Force proposed the development of Youth Service Bureaus. The major priorities of the South Carolina Youth Bureau Division are too:

1. improve the administration and management of the individual juvenile justice system;
2. provide for interdisciplinary education and training at the college, pre-service and in-service levels to adequately prepare juvenile justice personnel;
3. coordinate community juvenile justice services in order to:
 - A. avoid duplication and fragmentation of efforts and provide maximum returns for funds expended;
 - B. develop interagency programs to insure that the child in trouble is treated cooperatively, based upon his individual needs;
 - C. improve operational procedures and facilitate exchange of pertinent information;
4. improve community-based programs, provide alternatives to juvenile courts and provide alternatives to delinquency;
5. establish uniform standards and licensing;
6. revise many juvenile statutes and clarify the roles and duties of individual juvenile justice components.

YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAMS

The Youth Bureau Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was established through legislative action in 1972. This Division was mandated to work along with the courts and public and private agencies in providing services for troubled youth in the community. The Youth Bureau's mission is to change conditions that tend to create delinquency and to divert children and youth from the juvenile justice system. To carry out this mission, four objectives have been defined:

1. to mobilize community resources to solve youth problems;
2. to strengthen existing youth resources and develop new ones;
3. involve youth in systems that affect them;
4. to deinstitutionalize status offenders.

In an effort to accomplish these specified objectives, a multi-faceted approach to program development has been adopted. Such an approach includes both direct and indirect service components in the form of Field Service Programs, the Neighborhood Youth Center, Residential Programs, and Advisory Councils. An overview of each of these components follows, with a detailed listing of present and proposed statewide Youth Bureau facilities and programs appearing in the attached appendix. Not all of these programs are available in all locations, as will be noted at the end of this section.

Field Service Programs play an essential and integral part in service delivery to the youth of South Carolina. This component

is the focal point for coordination of services among public and private service agencies. Field Service Functions are defined as:

1. mobilization of existing resources to provide services;
2. diagnosis of problem areas and implementation of diagnostic and treatment plans;
3. monitoring of diagnostic and treatment programs and progress;
4. direct treatment services to youth and their families;
5. identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems;
6. provision of information to other agencies and the public concerning services to, programs for, and needs of children with behavioral disorders.

These functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units, depending upon the needs of the communities in which each unit is located. The Field Service Unit is the primary member of this network and is staffed by a supervisor of social services, social workers, special projects staff and youth counselors. The Diagnostic Unit performs nonresidential evaluations for referred or committed clients prior to the development and implementation of the treatment plan. In some instances, courts utilize the nonresidential diagnostic units in lieu of commitment to the residential Department of Youth Services Reception and Evaluation Center. Also, the Diagnostic Unit serves as a resource for other agencies in need of professional evaluations of specified clients. This unit is composed of psychologists, psychometrists, and youth counselors under a supervisor of diagnostic services. The Satellite Office is a branch of the Field Service Unit func-

tioning in a designated area not served by the larger unit and staffed on a smaller scale by social workers and youth counselors. The Circuit Office is the fourth unit within the field service network and is staffed by a roving circuit counselor responsible for a multi-county area. A regional supervisor administers the overall field service network and the staffing pattern is completed by secretarial personnel in each unit. Volunteers are also utilized throughout the entire network, as are field placement students from various colleges and universities within the State of South Carolina.

Referrals to Field Services Programs come from a variety of sources such as police, courts, schools, mental health clinics, Department of Social Services, as well as from families and youth themselves. Criteria for acceptance into the Field Service Program include (1) behavioral problems, (2) non-adjudicated pre-delinquent, (3) adjudicated delinquent, and (4) past history of delinquency or previous client of the Department of Youth Services. Children with no history of behavioral problems or delinquency are potential clients and will be accepted for services if it is determined that Field Services can offer some type of assistance to them or their families. Except in certain specified instances, sixteen is the maximum age for referrals.

The second program component of the Youth Bureau is the Neighborhood Youth Center. Its goals, in keeping with the Bureau's overall mission are:

1. to reduce arrest of juveniles in a designated target area;

2. to provide recreation for community people of all ages;
3. to act as a referral and follow-up service for existing agencies;
4. to provide alternate educational programs for area youth;
5. to provide a viable channel where community voices can be heard.

The purpose of the Neighborhood Center is to provide specialized direct services to neighborhood youth and to their families on a nonresidential basis. In addition to direct services, the Center will provide programs to prevent delinquency as well as collaborate and coordinate with other agencies in terms of providing a variety of needed service to the community.

The goals and purposes of the Neighborhood Youth Center are operationalized by a staffing pattern characterized by a unique blend of professionals and volunteers. A neighborhood advisory council and a youth advisory board serve as the main vehicles for program development and policy. Staff consists of recreation coordinator, volunteer coordinator, recreational specialists, and secretary. The supervisor of the Neighborhood Center is responsible for its overall administration.

Referrals to a Neighborhood Center come from families, youth, churches, law enforcement agencies, courts, schools, and other service agencies. Priority is given to referrals from the designated target area but not restricted to that area. Services of the center are available to youth (pre-school to twenty-one years) and their parents. Examples of programs which these youth and

their parents might participate in are various recreational activities such as volleyball, baseball and basketball leagues, arts and crafts, adult education, day camps, and employment services.

Residential programs comprise the third service component of the Youth Bureau as it strives towards accomplishment of its specified objectives. These programs include agency operated group homes, contractual group homes, runaway shelters, and emergency residential care arrangements.

Agency operated group homes are the basis for the community residential programs. Group homes are twenty-four hour residential treatment centers providing treatment or custody for up to twelve residents, and afford the opportunity for utilization of community educational, training, recreational, socializational, and health facilities. Group homes represent alternatives to incarceration or institutionalization for adolescent males and females through sixteen years of age. In this respect, such residential care is designed and intended primarily for status offenders. Agency group homes allow the youth an intensified three to six month treatment program in which he/she is afforded the opportunity, through various treatment modalities, therapeutic intervention, and strong involvement with caring staff, to at least begin to resolve serious and destructive inner conflicts, conflicts with parents, teachers, and various emotional and anti-social problems commonly manifested by today's adolescents.

Group homes are staffed by a qualified director, five youth counselors and a cook. Youth counselors work eight hour shifts and

there is always a youth counselor on duty. The group home treatment program revolves around a behavior modification approach in which a token economy point system is utilized, both as a means to offer necessary structure and a positive form of discipline, as well as to teach individual responsibility and socially acceptable behaviors. The treatment philosophy is one of therapeutic involvement of the youth with the staff, close supervision, extensive individual and group counseling and "rap" sessions, and house meetings creating a self-governing system for the youth and an opportunity both to develop a peer pressure model and to allow the residents to work through various problems with each other. Also important as treatment modalities are planned recreation and recreation therapy, family counseling involving parents and/or youth, involvement with other child-caring agencies, opportunities for religious involvement, and volunteer workers, especially Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Throughout the course of treatment the youth works toward specific goals set by both him and the treatment staff, and in the form of a treatment plan. Behavioral contracts are also utilized when behavioral problems are manifested.

Agency group homes are short-term treatment centers (maximum six months) in which the primary objectives are to:

1. instill a sense of responsibility within the youth;
2. aid the youth to work through his/her emotional conflicts;
3. foster better relations with parents, guardians, teachers, and others.
4. attain more socially acceptable behavior;

5. attain an alternative permanent placement if necessary;
6. attain success at home and in school.

The Agency also runs a runaway shelter, with a similar staffing arrangement. Such a shelter provides temporary emergency placement for runaway youth. During this placement the youth receives counseling regarding a responsible course of action and help in following through on such plans. Each youth is expected to develop such a plan within three days. Basic social work is done and transportation is offered to reunite youth with parents.

Contractual group homes are a recent addition to the Agency. Contractual and thus financial arrangements are made between the Agency and the private group home or children's home to serve a certain number of Agency youth on a per diem basis and for an agreed upon sum of money. Thus the Agency has been able to expand its resources in providing alternatives to institutionalization of many Agency children, both committed and non-committed. Such contractual group homes are very similar in staffing arrangements and philosophy to the Agency group homes, and these group home directors become involved in monthly Agency group home meetings.

Future plans in the area of residential programs call for additional volunteer or contractual arrangements with foster family homes who will take selected Agency youth on either a short term (emergency) or long-term basis in providing many of the same elements as do group homes. Some youth may relate better to a more personal and private placement, whereas others relate better to a group living arrangement.

Another means of accomplishing objectives and fulfilling the mission of the Youth Bureau is through the development of Advisory councils on a regional basis throughout the state. Conceptually, the advisory council is an indirect service component which has the potential to function on three levels: the Adult Advisory Council; the Youth Advisory Council; and the Professional Advisory Council. In most regions a clear distinction of these councils has not proven as effective as a consolidated effort of some form, but to clarify the concept, the following explanation is the separate types of advisory councils.

Adult Advisory Council. This council is composed of concerned citizens representing a broad cross section of the community. These citizens are acquainted with the needs of youth and have access to the social, economic and political power structure within the region. They serve without remuneration and provide the vital services of maintaining communication with the public and assisting to effectively plan and implement Youth Bureau programs. Through the active interest and support of this Council, needs of youth within the region are assessed, programs designed, resources developed, and conditions adversely affecting youth alleviated. The Adult Advisory Council is designed around the particular needs of its region and, while the concept is unchanging, the specific mode of operation varies throughout the state.

Youth Advisory Council. The mission is to allow for youth involvement in the decision-making processes which affect their lives. Too often in the past, youth have felt alienation from society as a whole because of the lack of appropriate vehicles for participation within the system. The Youth Advisory Council seeks to bridge this gap. It is composed of youth representing a broad spectrum of the juvenile population. As is the case with the Adult Advisory Council, the composition and function of Youth Councils vary but all share the same ultimate purpose.

Professional Advisory Council. This council includes representatives of the major Youth Service agencies, law enforcement, and probation officers. This council meets regularly, generally on a weekly basis, for the pur-

pose of developing a functioning plan of integrated service for the behaviorally disturbed juvenile who has been referred to the Youth Bureau or to any agencies represented on the Council. Members will lend their expert knowledge from their field of specialty in planning a treatment program for the referred juvenile. Through the concentrated efforts of the Professional Advisory Council the fragmentation of services to juveniles is ameliorated with emphasis being placed on the total rehabilitation of the juvenile.

To this point, the nature of this narrative has been an overview of the multifaceted approach to program development which the Youth Bureau has adopted as a means of accomplishing its objectives and fulfilling its mission. It appears appropriate at this time to present the organizational schema of the Youth Bureau as a means of clarifying the framework within which these programs operate. Following this organizational description, specialized projects of the Youth Bureau will be discussed.

The Youth Bureau is a division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services. The Youth Bureau State Office is responsible for overall planning, programming and implementing of both residential and nonresidential programs throughout the state. For the purposes of administration of nonresidential programs the state is divided into two districts, each with a supervisor, while the residential programs are administered by a state supervisor. The state is further divided into eleven regions, five of which are in District I and six in District II. Each region is composed of three or more counties, administered by a regional supervisor who is responsible to his district supervisor. Each region presently has field service units, satellite offices and circuit offices in varying combinations with diagnostic

units and neighborhood youth centers in selected regions as specified at the end of this section. Each residential program throughout the state is administered by a director who is responsible to the state supervisor for residential care.

The organizational structure and the basic programmatic approach to services allows for flexibility in the creation of specialized projects as needed in particular communities and for certain client groups. Specialized projects may be in the form of pre-trial intervention programs, tracking programs, volunteer programs, alternative school programs and youth employment services.

Pre-Trial Intervention Program is designed to provide the first offender juvenile an alternative to voluntarily obtain diagnosis, counseling, and other appropriate services in an attempt to develop attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors more acceptable to the community in which he lives. The local family court system screens first offenders for eligibility and refers these juveniles to the Youth Bureau Field Service Units for services. Following a specified period of time of providing diagnostic and treatment services, the Youth Bureau Field Service Unit submits a report of the youth's progress and a recommendation concerning case disposition to the local family court system.

The Tracking Program is designed for use with multi-problem children that need to be supervised closely to maintain acceptable behavior in the community. Its intent is to provide support and a highly structured schedule for clients to prevent involvement

in delinquency and provide an alternative program to institutionalization. A volunteer counselor is responsible for maintaining a maximum amount of contact with his client. Between the two, a schedule that flows for 24 hours a day, seven days a week including recreation, school time, leisure time, and weekend activities is negotiated. These activities are monitored on an unscheduled basis to insure that the client is following the schedule.

Volunteers are presently utilized in many of the units across the state. In addition, a statewide volunteer service is to be organized to integrate, mobilize, and supervise community based volunteers who work closely with the professional staff to provide a wide variety of professional services. Volunteers will be used as treatment monitoring and supervising persons to provide constant person-to-person involvement with troubled children and youth. A sole source contract is negotiated with the Alston Wilkes Society to aid in their endeavor. This group was originally created as a prisoner aid volunteer group but has expanded its program to include volunteers for juvenile purposes.

The Alternative School Program has as its objective the encouragement of students to re-enter school or drop-out prevention. There are three basic alternative education programs: the Volunteer Tutorial Program; Stay-In-School Project; and Truancy Intervention Workshop. The Volunteer Tutorial Program is an individualized tutoring service available to in-school and/or out-of-school youth. Coordinated and supervised by a field service staff member, local volunteers provide tutoring in the areas of

basic academic skills, creative arts, recreational and sporting skills, and self-awareness.

The Stay-In-School Project is a program designed to utilize volunteers to contact school dropouts. They write letters to dropouts suggesting that they think about returning to school, and pointing out that more education means more opportunities and a fuller, more enjoyable life. In addition, the volunteers pledge to help solve problems that may have caused the student to drop-out. When the student responds to questions posed by the volunteer, a counselor telephones the youth and visits him at his home or elsewhere in the community. He may try to persuade the youth to return to school, counsel him, and keep in touch with him all year to make sure his problems do not recur, that his grades continue to be satisfactory, and to lend support.

The Truancy Intervention Workshop has as its goal the reduction of truant behavior. It is designed to function in close cooperation with the family court and the school system where referrals for the program originate. Youths participate in 27 days of instruction on self-image and self-concept in lieu of being petitioned for truancy. The petition is delayed for a specified treatment period and subsequent probationary period during which time the director of the workshop furnishes the referring school assessment information and recommendations. Upon completion of the program the family court may dismiss charges at its discretion. Follow-up is conducted at the designated periods to determine the need for further services.

The Youth Employment Service provides youth with both odd jobs and full or part time jobs. The Odd Job Pool gives youth an opportunity to earn money and learn job responsibility. The full or part time program provides training in the areas of job responsibility, how to handle an interview, how to fill out an application, and how to dress appropriately for an interview.

Purchase of services for youth is another integral aspect of the Youth Bureau program. Where established services already exist within the community, the Bureau's function is to mobilize these resources and obtain them as needed for clients. Because of the ability to purchase services, duplication is avoided and gaps in services can be effectively addressed.

This narrative began with a delineation of the mission and objectives of the Youth Bureau. The fourth objective, to deinstitutionalize all status offenders, has particular ramifications for the future programs of the Bureau. On November 4, 1975, the State of South Carolina was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the purpose of serving status offenders in community settings rather than detention and institutional correctional facilities. A status offender is any child who has committed an offense that would not be a crime if he were an adult, e.g., truancy, runaway, incorrigible. The Department of Youth Services has been designated to coordinate this grant, which is one of eleven awarded in the United States. Implementation of this grant will be accomplished over a two year period during which time previously described services and programs

will be established in every county in South Carolina. By November, 1977, it is projected that institutionalized status offenders will be decreased from a monthly total of 210 to 0. Those status offenders ordinarily institutionalized will be treated through a myriad of alternative community programs.

It is anticipated that the deinstitutionalization process will have quite an impact on school systems, courts, police, and correctional facilities. With added support services, schools will be able to attack the problem of truancy without stigmatizing the child as delinquent. In the past, many times the only recourse the school system had against a chronic truant was adjudication by the court system. Ultimately, institutionalization became a reality. By removing this threat, help must be provided to the courts and to the schools in the way of alternative approaches to deal with this problem effectively. With other alternatives developed for the status offender, courts will have more time to adjudicate the truly delinquent child without diffusing its efforts by attempting to help the status offender. Similarly, the police who have traditionally spent a considerable amount of time investigating status offenders will be able to devote more of their time to the delinquent. The removal of status offenders from correctional facilities will allow a total emphasis to be placed on the comprehensive treatment of the juvenile delinquent, for which these facilities were originally intended. Most of all, through implementation of this grant, troubled children and their families will have readily available resources within their own communities through which they can be helped to help themselves.

Thus, the mission, objectives, and service components of the Youth Bureau in the State of South Carolina have been defined and described. Again, this has been a general overview with the specification that not all programs exist in every locality in the state.

YOUTH BUREAU UNITS

District I

Aiken Youth Bureau
218-A Newberry Street, SW
Aiken, South Carolina 29801
Telephone: 648-2679

Anderson Youth Bureau
122 West Whitner Street
Anderson, South Carolina 29621
Telephone: 224-7904

Bamberg/Allendale/Barnwell Youth Bureau
307 North Main Street
Bamberg, South Carolina 29003
245-5202

Chester/Lancaster Youth Bureau
115 Reedy Street, P. O. Box 576
Chester, South Carolina 29706
Telephone: 385-3011

Greenville Youth Bureau
1208 East Washington Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601
Telephone: 233-2719

Greenwood and Abbeville/Saluda/McCormick Youth Bureau
Box P-114, One Park Avenue
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646
Telephone: 229-6125 and 229-6472

Laurens Youth Bureau
111½ Public Square
Laurens, South Carolina 29620
984-0505

Oconee Youth Bureau
120 South College Street
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691
Telephone: 638-9166

Pickens Youth Bureau
108 Court Street
Pickens, South Carolina 29671
Telephone: 878-3808

Rock Hill Youth Bureau
P. O. Box 10671
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730
Telephone: 327-1774

Specialized Projects:
Youth Employment Service
Truancy Intervention Workshop
Tutorial Workshop

Spartanburg Youth Bureau
210 Chestnut Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301
Telephone: 585-8757

Union/Cherokee Youth Bureau
Union County Courthouse
Office 302
Union, South Carolina 29379
Telephone: 427-4092

District II

Beaufort/Jasper Youth Bureau
902 North Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902
Telephone: 524-0443

Berkeley Youth Bureau
P. O. Box 627
Goose Creek, South Carolina 29445
Telephone: 797-6660

Charleston Youth Bureau
4360 Headquarters Road
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405
Telephone: 744-3381

Specialized Projects:
First Offender Diversionary Project
Nonresidential Reception and Evaluation Program
Stay-In-School Project
Behavior Modification in the Classroom
Alternative Education Program
Tracking Program

Colleton/Hampton Youth Bureau
776-B N. Jeffries Boulevard
Walterboro, South Carolina 29488
Telephone: 549-5213

Columbia Youth Bureau
3105 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205
Telephone: 758-5710
Specialized Project:
Pre-Trial Intervention Project

Dorchester Youth Bureau
107 West Sixth Street, North
Summerville, South Carolina 29483
Telephone: 871-3122

Fairfield/Newberry Youth Bureau
207 N. Congress Street
Winnsboro, South Carolina 29180
Telephone: 635-3623

Horry/Georgetown/Williamsburg Youth Bureau
511-A 28th Avenue, North
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29577
Telephone: 448-1466

Kershaw/Lee Youth Bureau
1111 Broad Street, Box 4
Camden, South Carolina 29020
Telephone: 432-0957

Lexington Youth Bureau
506 Hendrix Street
Lexington, South Carolina 29072
Telephone: 359-5153

St. Luke's Center
2211 Jady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29204
Telephone: 758-5920

Sumter/Clarendon Youth Bureau
Mother's Pajamas
226 Broad Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150
Telephone: 775-9361

Residential Care

Charleston Runaway Shelter
3945 Rivers Avenue
N. Charleston, South Carolina 29412
Telephone: 747-6500

Greenville Group Home
35 Perry Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina 29601
Telephone: 233-5574

Shannondora Valley
1064 Laurelcrest Drive
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169
Telephone: 758-8527

Summerville Group Home
123 E. Luke Avenue
Summerville, South Carolina 29483
Telephone: 871-1535

This Is It
204, 11th Avenue, South
Ocean Drive Section
N. Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29584
272-6029

Youth Bureau Administration

Youth Bureau State Office
P. O. Box 21487
Columbia, South Carolina 29221
758-6441 and 758-6592

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION: A SUMMARY

On November 4, 1975, the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was awarded a block grant from LEAA for the purpose of eliminating status offenders from detention and institutional facilities. According to the guidelines of this Deinstitutionalization Grant, within a two year period the South Carolina Department of Youth Services would eliminate the penetration of status offenders into detention and institutional programs by providing viable alternative programs in the community.

Due to a legislative mandate in 1971, the South Carolina Department of Youth Services created the Youth Bureau Division to coordinate services for the troubled and troublesome youth in the state. This division has developed community programs in eight counties of this state. These programs have included advisory councils, a neighborhood center, referral services, counseling services, group homes, pre-trial programs, alternative education programs, youth employment service, diagnostic services and consultation. The major thrust of this division is coordination of services where there is fragmentation and duplication and providing services where there is insufficient or lack of services.

The Youth Bureau Division has been able to diminish the number of status offenders from institutionalization by its present preventative, diversionary and rehabilitative programs. Now, with the expanded financial resources provided through the Deinstitutionalization Grant, the concept of providing community al-

ternatives for detention and institutionalization of status offenders can be realized in every county of this state.

During the two years of the grant period (November, 1975 - November, 1977), the Youth Bureau will gradually phase in these alternative programs in each county of the state. Among the programs available on an as needed basis will be all the services previously mentioned plus foster care and volunteer projects.

As these alternative programs are established in the county, those status offenders in the institutions of the Department of Youth Services will return home by attrition, and those youth committing status offenses in the community will no longer be accepted by the institutional programs of the Department of Youth Services. These troubled and troublesome youth will have services available to them at or near home.

The Deinstitutionalization Grant is allowing the Youth Bureau to participate in the exciting basic concept of the community taking care of its own.

By November, 1977, it is projected that institutionalized status offenders will be decreased from a monthly total of 210 to 0. Those status offenders ordinarily institutionalized will be treated through a myriad of alternative community programs. In this same time period, Youth Bureau services will be available to every county in the state.

YOUTH BUREAU RESULTS

The Youth Bureau Division has done the following to meet their objectives and goals:

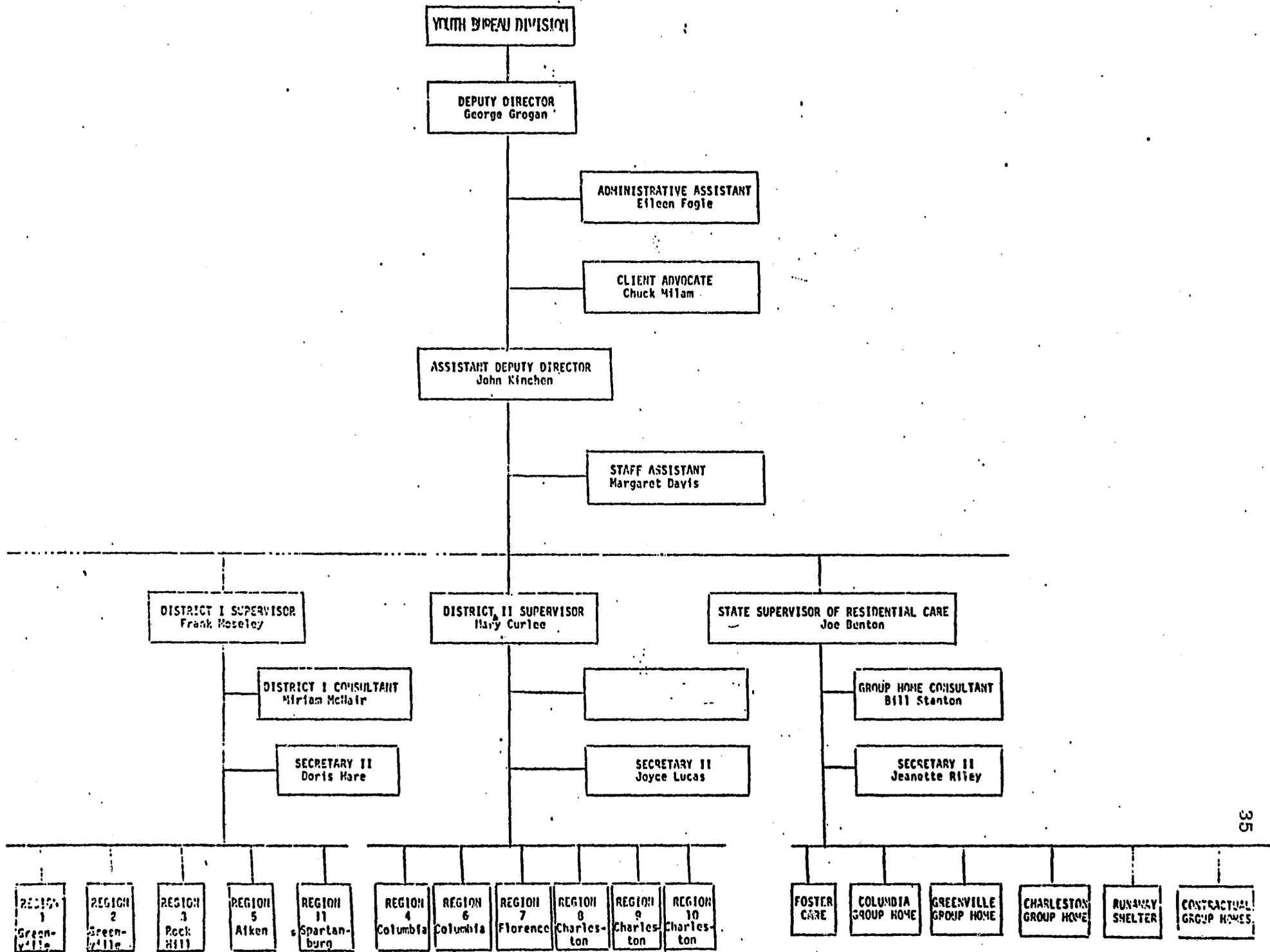
1. Used extensive research data to establish a statewide approach to change conditions that tend to create delinquency. Instituted a management by objectives system that incorporates a long range plan, standardized evaluation techniques, standardized procedures and form manuals, provides for sound fiscal and inventory systems, computer recording of data and client service analysis, and establishes Regional Citizen Advisory Councils.
2. Established a standardized pre-service training program and orientation to every new employee. Encouraged and sponsored participation in seminars, conferences, workshops and in-service training programs. Lectured at the Criminal Justice Academy, University of South Carolina, technical schools and other facilities of higher education. Trained interns from graduate and undergraduate institutes of higher education throughout the state.
3. Established and/or participated in local inter-agency councils throughout the state. Developed agreements, contracts and procedures to insure good communication with other agencies. Consulted with other agencies and private groups on the development of new programs.
4. Established field service units. This component is the focal point for coordination of services among public and private service agencies. Field service functions are defined as:
 - A. Mobilization of existing resources to provide services.
 - B. Diagnosis of problem areas and implementation of diagnostic and treatment plans.
 - C. Monitoring of diagnostic and treatment programs and progress.
 - D. Direct treatment services to youth and their families.

- E. Identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems.
 - F. Provision of information to other agencies and the public concerning services to, programs for, and needs of children with behavioral disorders. These functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units, depending upon the needs of the community in which each unit is located.
5. Established agency operated and contractual group homes whose objectives are to:
 - A. Instill a sense of responsibility within the youth.
 - B. Aid the youth to work through his/her emotional conflicts.
 - C. Foster better relations with parents, guardians, teachers and others.
 - D. Attain more socially acceptable behavior.
 - E. Obtain an alternative permanent placement, if necessary.
 - F. Attain success at home and in school.
 6. Established volunteer components in most of the Youth Bureau Units throughout the state.
 7. Established a standard for residential care facilities over the state. Participated in the consortium for consolidating licensing mandated by the legislature.
 8. Proposed many pieces of legislation to update the juvenile justice system. The legislature passed unified court legislation under which our agency will play a major role.

ONE YEAR PROJECTED BUDGET
Youth Bureau Division

I.	State Office	
	A. Personnel	\$266,738.69
	B. Operations	<u>50,700.00</u>
		\$317,438.69
II.	District I	
	Greenville Youth Bureau	
	Spartanburg Youth Bureau	
	Rock Hill Youth Bureau	
	Aiken Youth Bureau	
	Union/Cherokee Youth Bureau	
	Chester/Lancaster Youth Bureau	
	Pickens Youth Bureau	
	Anderson Youth Bureau	
	Laurens Youth Bureau	
	Oconee Youth Bureau	
	Greenwood Youth Bureau	
	Abbeville/Edgefield/Saluda/McCormick Youth Bureau	
	Barnwell/Allendale/Bamberg Youth Bureau	
	A. Personnel	\$620,783.60
	B. Operations	<u>242,311.00</u>
		\$863,094.60
III.	District II	
	Charleston Youth Bureau	
	Columbia Youth Bureau	
	Lexington Youth Bureau	
	Newberry/Fairfield Youth Bureau	
	Kershaw/Lee Youth Bureau	
	Sumter/Clarendon Youth Bureau	
	Dorchester Youth Bureau	
	Berkeley Youth Bureau	
	Beaufort/Hampton Youth Bureau	
	Colleton/Jasper Youth Bureau	
	Horry/Georgetown/Willaimsburg Youth Bureau	
	Florence/Marion/Dillon Youth Bureau	
	Darlington Youth Bureau	
	Chesterfield/Marlboro Youth Bureau	
	A. Personnel	\$812,641.36
	B. Operations	<u>336,170.00</u>
		\$1,148,811.36

IV. Residential Care (State Operated)		
Greenville Group Home - Boys		
Columbia Group Home - Boys and Girls		
Greenville Group Home - Girls		
Charleston Group Home - Girls		
Charleston Group Home - Boys		
Florence R & R Home		
Charleston Runaway Shelter		
A. Personnel	\$579,891.00	
B. Operations	208,138.00	
Residential Care (Contractual)		
Rock Hill Jaycees Boy's Home		
Spartanburg Boy's Home		
Anderson Crisis Center for Girls		
Rock Hill Girl's Home		
Anderson Girl's Home		
A. Contractual Funds	<u>361,350.00</u>	
	\$1,149,379.00	
V. Grant Total		\$3,478,723.65



S.C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
BO
(7 Members)

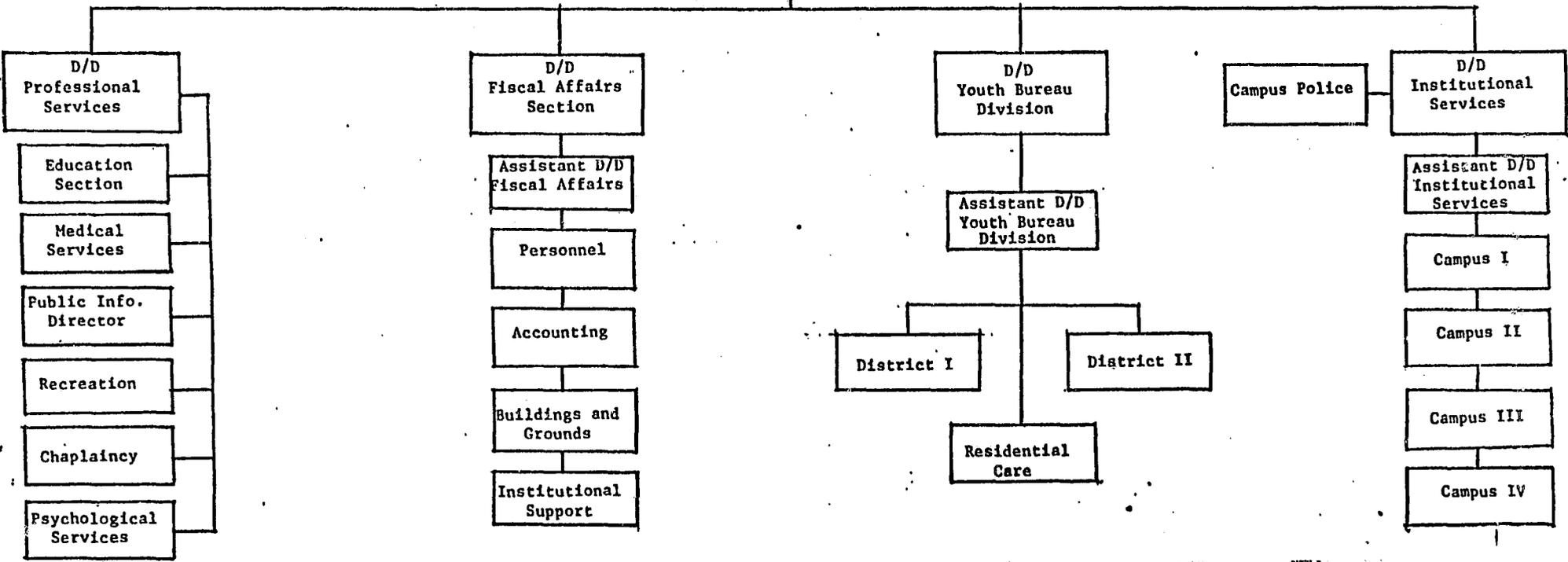
Agency Director

Administrative Support

Planning and Grants

Research and Evaluation

Data Processing



HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

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

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present John G. Richards School for Boys. A school for white boys between the ages of eight and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized. The South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was located near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of eight and 20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate board, a five-member panel called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro girls was established. The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of Juvenile Corrections.

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

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

The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its effort was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released. The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities.

Although the state allocated sufficient funds for permanent

improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the state instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received neither state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

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

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

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act. This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and to purchase educational equipment and

supplies in order to generate an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. The Department of Juvenile Corrections participated in these task forces and helped plan short and long range needs of the Agency.

In 1968, initial suggestions were for a Reception and Evaluation Center to meet multi-purpose goals. In 1969, new legislation expanded upon these recommendations and mandated the operations of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that before a child could be committed to any of the institutions operated by the Agency he must first be sent on a temporary basis to a state controlled evaluation center whose primary purpose was to examine the causes of his problem and make recommendations. These recommendations included the question of institutionalization as opposed to diversional possibilities within the community area. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child be returned to the jurisdiction of the court where he could undergo a dispositional hearing before

final decisions were made as to the best program that would be established to meet the child's needs.

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

In order to assure high educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 also established a new school district for the Department of Juvenile Corrections and required that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member on the Board of Juvenile Corrections. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to aid the child in his adjustment to his environment.

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

or parole during their first institutionalization, and 60 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

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

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

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

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

The Agency is funded by a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplement and help from the Federal Educational Acts. The Agency has also obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Boys Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. This Agency has also received specialized grants from the Arts Commission and, of course, explores all types of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs.

In 1975, the Department of Youth Services was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. This grant is to be implemented by the Youth Bureau Division during the next two years.

It is anticipated that the deinstitutionalization process will have quite an impact on school systems, courts, police, and correctional facilities. With added support services, schools will be able to attack the problem of truancy without stigmatizing the

child as delinquent. In the past, many times the only recourse the school system had against a chronic truant was adjudication by the court system. Ultimately, institutionalization became a reality. By removing this threat, help must be provided to the courts and to the schools in the way of alternative approaches to deal with this problem effectively. With other alternatives developed for the status offender, courts will have more time to adjudicate the truly delinquent child without diffusing its efforts by attempting to help the status offender. Similarly, the police who have traditionally spent a considerable amount of time investigating status offenders will be able to devote more of their time to the delinquent. The removal of status offenders from correctional facilities will allow a total emphasis to be placed on the comprehensive treatment of the juvenile delinquent, for which these facilities were originally intended. Most of all, through implementation of this grant, troubled children and their families will have readily available resources within their own communities through which they can be helped to help themselves.

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

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

STATISTICAL SECTION

The Youth Bureau Division along with the Research Department have put all pertinent client data on a computer system. This system is based on a fiscal year.

The following information is sent to the research division:

1. Youth Bureau Referral Form
2. Client Status Log
3. Personal Data Form
4. Family Data Form
5. Medical Data Form
6. Psychological Data Form
7. Discharge Form

A sample copy of these forms follow this section.

The following reports are used for reporting back to the Youth Bureau on a regular basis.

1. Reason for Referrals
2. Source of Referrals
3. Action Codes (what services client is receiving)
4. Association of Referral and Source of Referral
5. Client Status Report

These reports are produced quarterly and annually only on a county and total Youth Bureau format with the exception of the CSR which is produced weekly. The annual statistics for the total Youth Bureau program for FY 76-77 follows this section. Asterisks denote units that have been opened during this fiscal year.

The residential care units are composed of agency operated and contractual group homes. The total capacity of the homes follow:

	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1.	Rock Hill Girls Home	10
2.	Rock Hill Boys Home	10
3.	Spartanburg Boys Home	10
4.	Spartanburg Girls Home	12
5.	Anderson Girls Home	10
6.	Anderson Boys Home	15
7.	Shannondora Valley Boys and Girls Home	20
8.	Greenville Boys Home	10
9.	Summerville Girls Home	10
10.	Charleston Runaway Shelter	10
11.	North Myrtle Beach Satelitic Runaway Shelter	10
12.	Other Contractual Group Homes	20

One more agency operated group home is to be opened in 1977. Our residential care units will serve 600 children per year. The foster care programs will place approximately 200 children each year.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

REFERRAL FOR SERVICES

FACILITY CODE

--	--	--

-TRANSACTION CODE	
A	ADD
C	CHANGE
D	DELETE

(CHECK ONE)

LOCATION									

TO:

FROM

SOURCE NAME

--	--

CODE

NAME OF REFERRAL																								
LAST							FIRST							MIDDLE										

YB CASE #				

COUNTY

(NAME)

--

CODE

STREET OR RFD									

CITY																			

REFERRAL DATE				

SOCIAL WORKER

NAME

--	--

CODE

DATE OF BIRTH					

EDUCATION LEVEL

--	--

SEX	
H	MALE
F	FEMALE

RACE	
1	WHITE
2	BLACK
3	INDIAN
4	ORIENTAL
5	OTHER

(CHECK ONE)

NAME OF FATHER
(GUARDIAN)

MOTHER
(GUARDIAN)

PHONE #

REASON FOR REFERRAL

REFERRAL CODE

--	--

SIGNED

TITLE AGENCY

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN ON REFERRAL

SIGNED

TITLE AGENCY

EMPLOYMENT 05

14 15

Last Employer [] Job [] Weekly Salary []

Address [] Phone [] Dates [] to []

COMMITMENT 10

14 15

Court [] County [] Judge [] DOC []

Date of Adjudicated Hearing [] Date of Disposition []

Agency Submitting Complaint (68) Neglect Complaint (69) Status of Complaint (70)

Type of Petition (71) Type of Order (72) Deinstitutionalized (84) Type of Commitment (73)

Offense (74-79) Source []

REFERRAL 11

14 15

Agency Referring [] County [] DOR []

Address [] City, State, Zip []

Agency Submitting Referral (119) Reason for Referral (120-121) Source []

INTERNAL 20

14 15

Social Worker [] Date Prior Adm. []

Correspondence Required (26-33) Restriction Level (34) Staffing Date [] Source []

GENERAL 32

14 15

Parent Status (16)

- 1 Together
- 2 Separated
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Deceased

Child's Living Arrangement (17)

- 1 Parents
- 2 Mother Only
- 3 Father Only
- 4 Relatives
- 5 Mother/Stepfather
- 6 Father/Stepmother
- 7 Foster Home
- 8 Other

Own Home (18)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Location (19)

- 1 Urban
- 2 Rural
- 3 Suburban

WELFARE 40

14 15

Family Size
16 17

Number in School
18 19

Number Employed
20 21

Number of Home
22 23

Number with Disabilities
24 25

Number Receiving Welfare
26 27

Total Family Income (Past 12 Mos.)
28 29

Total Welfare Amount
30 31

Public Housing (38)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Model City (39)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Poverty Area (40)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Certifying Public Agency (41)

- 1 OEO
- 2 CMHC
- 3 DD
- 4 Other

Welfare Status (42)

- 1 Recipient of Title XX
- 2
- 3
- 4 None

Category (43)

- 1 AFDC
- 2 Income Eligible
- 3 SSI
- 4
- 5

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

MEDICAL DATA FORM

CASE NO. DATE CHANGE REQ
 NAME DOB AGE

GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY 70

FACILITY PHYSICIAN
 ADOPTED CHILD DESCRIPTION OF ILLNESS/DISABILITY

 ALLERGIES
 LAST DOCTOR ADDRESS
 CURRENT MEDICATION
 UCHD
 MEASLES MUMPS CHICKENPOX OTHER

PARENTS' MEDICAL HISTORY 71

NATURAL FATHER: DECEASED CAUSE
 DISEASES
 NATURAL MOTHER: DECEASED CAUSE
 DISEASES

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION 72

TEMP PULSE RESP BLOOD PRESSURE WEIGHT
 HEIGHT "
 VISION: L-GLASSES R-GLASSES L-NO GLASSES
 R-NO GLASSES
 HEARING: L-DEC LOSS R-DEC LOSS

CHECK IF ABNORMAL

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EYES | <input type="checkbox"/> NECK | <input type="checkbox"/> VEINS | <input type="checkbox"/> ANO-RECTAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EARS | <input type="checkbox"/> BREASTS | <input type="checkbox"/> ABDOMEN | <input type="checkbox"/> NERVOUS SYSTEM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOSE | <input type="checkbox"/> LUNGS | <input type="checkbox"/> HERNIA | <input type="checkbox"/> PSYCHIATRIC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> THROAT | <input type="checkbox"/> HEART | <input type="checkbox"/> GENITALIA-MALE | <input type="checkbox"/> SKIN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOUTH | <input type="checkbox"/> ARTERIES | <input type="checkbox"/> GYNECOLOGICAL | <input type="checkbox"/> ORTHOPEDIC |

COMMENTS

URINALYSIS: SPEC GRAY ALBUMIN SUGAR MIC

BLOOD SEROLOGY: VDRL RESULT GG TUBERCULIN-TINE

OTHER: PARASITES-STOOL SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PREGNANCY TEST

LMP DATE X-RAY DATE

PREVIOUS HOSPITALIZATION: 74

DATE _____ HOSPITAL _____

REASON _____

DATE _____ HOSPITAL _____

REASON _____

DATE _____ HOSPITAL _____

REASON _____

DIAGNOSIS 75

NORMAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IS THE GIRL PREGNANT

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS _____

Doctor Signature

SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA FORM

CASE NO. TEST DATE CHANGE REQ
NAME DOB AGE R S

TEST RESULTS

WRAT GE READING SPELLING ARITHMETIC
 NON LANGUAGE BETA IQ PPVT IQ
 WAIS VERBAL PERFORMANCE FULL SCALE
 WISC VERBAL PERFORMANCE FULL SCALE
 WAIS SUBTEST WISC SUBTEST
1 DS 1 PC
C PC C PA
A BD A BD
S PA S OA
DS OA Y C
V (DS) (M)

BINET BENDER DAP
 OTHER REC RESTR LEVEL

PSYCHO-DIAGNOSTICS

GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL CLASSIFICATION

DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

COMMENTS:

- () 1. RED TAG
- () 2. LOW SCREENING TESTS
- () 3. COURT REQUEST
- () 4. STAFF REQUEST
- () 5. OTHER SPECIFY

SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

DISCHARGE FORM

CASE NO. _____

DATE _____

CHANGE REQ. _____

DISCHARGE 90

TYPE OF DISCHARGE FROM FACILITY:

- 1. CONDITIONAL RELEASE
- 2. NON-CONDITIONAL RELEASE
- 3. JUDICIAL ACTION
- 4. COMPLETION OF DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES
- 5. COMPLETION OF NON-JUDICIAL SERVICES

DISCHARGE TO JURISDICTION OF:

- 1. COURT
- 2. JP & A
- 3. REFERRAL AGENCY
- 4. NONE
- 5. OTHER _____

DISCHARGE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM R&E:

- 1. COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAM
- 2. COMMITMENTS
- 3. OTHER _____

DISCHARGED TO RESIDENCE OF:

- 1. PARENTS
- 2. GUARDIAN
- 3. OTHER RELATIVES
- 4. REFERRAL AGENCY _____

NAME OF RESIDENCE DISCHARGED TO:

COMMENTS

FACILITY SPARTANBURG YTH BUREAU

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION
 CLIENT STATUS REPORT

SOCIAL WORKER KIIM, KATHY

--CURRENT STATUS--

NAME	CASE NUMBER	STATUS MESSAGE	REFERRAL		ACCEPTED	ACTIVE	CRISIS	INTERRUPT	INACTIVE	INACTIVE	INACTIVE	FINAL
			* 01 *	* 02 *	* 03 *	* 03C1 *	* 04 *	* 05 W/SERV *	* 06 W/SERV *	* 07 CRISIS *	* 08 *	
ARROWOOD KATHY	019753		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*05/27/76*
BURKETT	019790		*	*	*	*	*06/16/76*	*	*			*
CARLSON, DONNA MARIE L.	019695		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/21/76*		*
FOWLER	019799		*	*	*	*	*06/16/76*	*	*			*
FOWLER GILTON RAY	019749		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/12/76*		*
FOWLER, TIMOTHY DALE	019748		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/12/76*		*
GILBERT DANNY	019774		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/28/76*		*
GLASS TONYA KAY	019792		*	*	*	*	*	*				*06/16/76*
HORNE JACKIE	019779		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/19/76*		*
KOON	019802		*	*	*	*	*	*				*
LEDFORD KEITH	019787	EXCEEDS 10 DAYS	*06/16/76*	*	*	*	*	*				*
LIPSCOMB JAMES FLOYD	019797	EXCEEDS 10 DAYS	*05/26/76*	*	*	*	*	*				*
MATTHEW MICHAEL WAYNE	019754		*	*	*	*	*	*				*05/12/76*
MCINTYRE, MICHAEL	019741	EXCEEDS 10 DAYS	*04/28/76*	*	*	*	*	*				*
MCINNERY DONNA JEAN	019729		*	*	*	*	*	*		*04/28/76*		*
MEANS DARLENE	019725		*	*	*	*	*	*		*04/22/76*		*
MILLER, MARTIYN DENISE	019702	EXCEEDS 10 DAYS	*03/31/76*	*	*	*	*	*				*
MORATO, ANTHONY	019690		*	*	*	*	*	*		*03/30/76*		*
SENNEBA SUSAN	019731		*	*	*	*	*	*				*04/21/76*
SMITH DIANE	019783	EXCEEDS 20 DAYS	*	*	*	*	*05/18/76*	*				*
SMITH SCOTTIE SUF	019793		*	*	*	*	*	*				*06/16/76*
SOLESBEFF, CLAUDE KEBEN	019775		*	*	*	*	*	*		*06/02/76*		*
SOLESBEFF, SHARLA FARLENE	019730		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/12/76*		*
THOMPSON RICHARD PEARSON	019769		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/19/76*		*
THORNTON DONNA JEAN	019760		*	*	*	*	*	*		*05/13/76*		*
TURNER, CHARLES	019253		*	*	*	*	*	*		*03/18/76*		*
WILLIAMS DOROTHY FLAINE	019733		*	*	*	*	*	*		*04/27/76*		*
SOCIAL WORKER TOTALS			05	00	00	03	00	00	00	14	05	000
FACILITY TOTALS			11	13	095	26	001	125	166	141	004	

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
 DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GEORGE GREGG
 YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

YOUTH BUREAU SYSTEM

6 MONTH FOLLOW UPS FOR PERIOD 07/01/76 TO 06/30/77

TOTAL FOR YOUTH BUREAUS

FOLLOW UP ACTION CODE	TOTAL NO. IN FAC.	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	NONWHITE MALES	FEMALES	AVERAGE AGE
1 MONTHS SUCCESS TERM/SUCCESS FOL	0583	0214	0165	0123	0081	015.6
1 MONTHS SUCCESS TERM/UNSUCCESS	0046	0016	0011	0013	0006	015.5
1 MONTHS SUCCESS/UNABLE LOCATE	0175	0077	0044	0037	0017	015.4
1 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/SUCCESSFUL	0056	0043	0029	0018	0006	016.0
1 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/UNSUCCESS	0055	0019	0013	0011	0012	015.6
1 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/UNABLE LOCAT	0129	0053	0040	0023	0013	015.3

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GEORGE GREGAN
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

YOUTH BUREAU SYSTEM

ACTION CODES FOR PERIOD 07/01/76 TO 06/30/77

TOTAL FOR YOUTH BUREAUS

CONTAINED ACTION CODE	TOTAL NO. IN FAC.	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	NONWHITE MALES	NONWHITE FEMALES	AVERAGE AGE
COLLET	0033	0011	0009	0008	0005	015.7
PREPARATION	0030	0017	0005	0005	0003	015.4
POLICE	0006	0001	0005	0000	0000	015.3
SCHOOL	0162	0059	0045	0038	0020	015.0
TUTORIAL SERVICES	0041	0024	0005	0010	0002	014.2
CHURCH	0007	0002	0001	0002	0002	015.6
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0052	0015	0017	0009	0011	013.9
DEPT. OF MENTAL RETARDATION	0002	0000	0000	0002	0000	015.9
DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHAB.	0078	0040	0018	0012	0008	016.1
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC	0065	0029	0023	0010	0007	014.2
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTION	0004	0002	0001	0001	0000	015.1
PRIVATE PSYCH/PSYCO-SOC AGENCY	0012	0008	0002	0001	0001	014.5
FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY	0029	0006	0019	0000	0004	015.2
CRISIS SERVICE AGENCY	0002	0000	0001	0001	0000	016.5
DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAM	0056	0035	0018	0001	0002	015.7
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	0024	0010	0003	0006	0005	016.2
VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	0022	0010	0005	0004	0003	013.8
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	0017	0001	0001	0012	0003	013.6
RECREATION	0056	0018	0011	0018	0009	014.7
MEDICAL	0023	0002	0011	0000	0010	014.5
GROUP HOME	0131	0059	0044	0015	0013	015.0
YOUTH BUREAU - GROUP HOME	0052	0011	0020	0008	0013	015.5
FOSTER HOME	0017	0005	0006	0003	0002	015.1
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER	0077	0030	0033	0009	0005	015.4
PSYCHOL. OR PSYCHIAT. EVAL.	0040	0019	0013	0005	0003	013.6
YOUTH BUREAU COUNSELLING	2308	0967	0661	0435	0245	001.8
YOUTH BUREAU TRANSFER IN	0080	0046	0019	0007	0000	015.2
YOUTH BUREAU TRANSFER OUT	0097	0036	0036	0009	0006	015.1
OTHER SERVICES	0133	0048	0038	0024	0023	014.8
SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	1487	0600	0436	0288	0163	001.8
06-UNABLE TO LOCATE	0086	0030	0033	0009	0014	015.2
06-LACK OF COOPERATION	0255	0105	0075	0043	0032	015.3
06-ASSIGNED TO OTHER PROGRAM	0162	0069	0041	0038	0014	015.1
06-NOT QUALIFIED	0034	0016	0011	0005	0002	015.0
06-OTHER	0027	0143	0090	0052	0042	015.2
6 MONTHS SUCCESS TERM/SUCCESS FOL	0606	0245	0165	0117	0079	015.4
6 MONTHS SUCCESS TERM/UNSUCCESS	0053	0022	0012	0013	0006	015.6
6 MONTHS SUCCESS/UNABLE LOCATE	0153	0082	0059	0035	0017	015.3
6 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/SUCCESSFUL	0119	0054	0035	0023	0007	015.7
6 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/UNSUCCESS	0077	0026	0023	0014	0014	015.4
6 MONTHS UNSUCCESS/UNABLE LOCAT	0153	0056	0054	0024	0019	015.3
12 MOS SUCCESS/SUCCESS FOLLO	0416	0154	0108	0104	0050	016.3
12 MOS SUCCESS TERM/UNSUCCESS	0068	0024	0011	0025	0008	017.1
12 MOS SUCCESS/UNABLE TO LOCATE	0285	0097	0079	0077	0032	016.6
12 MOS UNSUCCESS/SUCCESSFUL FOL	0072	0024	0020	0016	0012	016.7
12 MOS UNSUCCESS/UNSUCCESS FOL	0037	0018	0009	0008	0002	015.9
12 MOS UNSUCCESS/UNABLE LOCATE	0149	0049	0034	0036	0030	017.0

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GEORGE GREGAN
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

YOUTH BUREAU SYSTEM

ASSOCIATION OF REASON FOR REFERRAL AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL FOR PERIOD 07/01/76 TO 06/30/77

TOTAL FOR YOUTH BUREAUS

REASON FOR REFERRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
SCHOOL RELATED PROBLEMS	25	24		6	2	175		2		4	11	1		3			1	61	32					9	2	
ABUSE AND NEGLECT		3		2		1						3						2	2	1					2	
HEALTH PROBLEM						10					1						4	3	5	12					2	
EVCT. OR PSYCHOL. ADJUSTMENT	2	13	1	7		48	1	1		2	8	2		1			3	21	5					3	1	
ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT	44	27	1	1		8	14		2	6	17					1	1	8	3	4				9	2	
HOME RELATED PROBLEMS	30	66	3	31	1	49	1	3	4	1	20	9		2	3		6	88	25	7	1	1	1	11	1	
EMPLOYMENT NEEDS																		3	2						1	
INFORMATION FOR OTHER AGENCIES	1							1			1														7	
TUTORIAL WORKSHOP	11	3				3				1								6	2						3	
SEXUAL RELATED PRIMS.		2		4		1					1							1	1						2	
INGOVERNABLE	210	100	1	34		41	56		1	4	49			1	1		1	149	42	5			1	16	15	
TRUANCY	143	31	2	15	1	137	22	1		1	8	1		2			1	25	15	1				18	9	
RUNAWAY	84	63	1	67		12	10		1	2	10	1			2			36	21	1				20	21	
STATUS - OTHER	9	6		6		1												9	1		1		1	3	1	
BREAKING AND ENTERING	111	16	2	8		1	49				11							3					1	2	9	
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	13	9	1	21			3				1															
ASSAULT AND BATTERY	31	7		1			18																		1	1
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	7	4					8												1						1	1
TARFELTY	86	18	1	26		1	30			1	4								1						1	8
SECURITING	67	99		44		2	7				1								1		1				1	
DRUGS MISDEMEANOR	42	19		7	1	3	9					1					1	8	1						6	2
AUTO THEFT	7	5		1			10																		2	
TRESPASSING	18	6		4		1	1				1															
AUTO ENTRY	7	2		2			3																		1	
ROBBERY / ARMED ROBBERY	1			1			3																			
PURSE SWATCHING	2	1					1																			
TRAFFIC VIOLATION	16	15					1																			
SEX OFFENSE	2	1		3		1	4								1											2
Possession of Stolen Goods	1			7			4																			1
CONTEMPT																										
PURGERY	1																									
UNLAWFUL WEAPON	5					2	3																			
FORGERY	1	2		1																						
ARSON	2			2			5																			
BOY THREAT																										
MURDER																										
CRIMINAL - OTHER	99	16		9		1	11																			3
DRUGS OFFENSE	9						5																			

KEY FOR SOURCE CODES

1. FAMILY COURT, PETITIONED	2. FAMILY COURT, NONPETITIONED	3. PROBATION
4. POLICE DEPARTMENT	5. MILITARY INSTALLATION	6. PUBLIC SCHOOL
7. COURT COMMITMENTS	8. PRIVATE SCHOOL	9. CHURCHES
10. MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC	11. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	12. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
13. MENTAL RETARDATION	14. FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY	15. CRISIS SERVICE AGENCY
16. VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	17. PHYSICAL / MEDICAL SOURCE	18. FAMILY /RELATIVE
19. SELF	20. GROUP HOME	21. NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
22. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AGENCY	23. RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER	24. OTHER
25. PRIVATE COURTS		

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GEORGE GROGAN
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

YOUTH BUREAU SYSTEM

REASON FOR REFERRAL FOR PERIOD 07/01/76 TO 06/30/77

TOTAL FOR YOUTH BUREAU

REASON FOR REFERRAL	TOTAL NO. IN FAC.	WHITE MALES	WHITE FEMALES	NONWHITE MALES	NONWHITE FEMALES	AVERAGE AGE
SCHOOL RELATED PROBLEMS	0359	0158	0071	0089	0041	014.0
ABUSE AND NEGLECT	0016	0013	0012	0001	0000	013.8
HEALTH PROBLEM	0037	0025	0009	0012	0011	014.5
EMOT. OR PSYCHOL. ADJUSTMENT	0119	0052	0040	0018	0009	013.5
ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT	0148	0047	0057	0021	0023	015.4
HOME RELATED PROBLEMS	0364	0117	0147	0052	0049	015.0
EMPLOYMENT NEEDS	0007	0003	0003	0001	0000	015.7
INFORMATION FOR OTHER AGENCIES	0011	0008	0002	0000	0001	014.2
TUTORIAL WORKSHOP	0029	0014	0007	0006	0002	014.0
SEXUAL RELATED PROBS.	0012	0006	0004	0000	0002	014.2
UNCOMPREHENSIBLE	0226	0260	0216	0106	0144	001.0
TRIANGULAR	0433	0179	0139	0072	0043	014.2
PIVOTAL	0342	0087	0220	0008	0027	015.2
STATUS - OTHER	0038	0018	0009	0008	0003	015.2
BREAKING AND ENTERING	0213	0120	0007	0075	0011	014.5
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0048	0022	0008	0013	0005	015.1
ASSAULT AND BATTERY	0059	0018	0003	0020	0010	015.3
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	0022	0011	0004	0003	0004	015.8
LARCENY	0177	0092	0009	0069	0007	014.7
SHOPLIFTING	0213	0046	0065	0053	0049	014.7
DRUGS MISDEMEANOR	0101	0079	0017	0005	0030	016.0
AUTO THEFT	0025	0016	0001	0006	0002	015.6
TRESPASSING	0031	0016	0000	0014	0001	014.6
AUTO ENTRY	0015	0010	0000	0005	0000	015.8
ROBBERY / ARMED ROBBERY	0005	0002	0001	0001	0001	015.4
PURSE SNATCHING	0004	0001	0000	0002	0001	015.3
TRAFFIC VIOLATION	0036	0024	0008	0003	0001	016.2
SEX OFFENSE	0014	0025	0001	0008	0000	014.7
POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS	0013	0004	0000	0008	0001	015.3
CONTINENT	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	000.0
BURGLARY	0001	0001	0000	0000	0000	013.9
UNLAWFUL WEAPON	0010	0006	0000	0003	0001	015.3
FORGERY	0004	0003	0001	0000	0000	017.1
ARSON	0009	0003	0002	0004	0000	014.3
POVY THREAT	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	000.0
MURDER	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	000.0
CRIMINAL - OTHER	0141	0074	0012	0050	0005	014.5
DRUGS OFFENSE	0014	0010	0004	0000	0000	016.6

YOUTH BUREAU SYSTEMS

-----ANALYSIS OF SOURCE OF REFERRAL-----
 REPORTING PERIOD 07/01/76 TO 06/30/77

FACILITY TOTAL YOUTH BUREAUS

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CLIENTS REFERRED	NUMBER OF CLIENTS ACCEPTED	AVERAGE AGE	WHITE		NON-WHITE	
				MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
FAMILY COURT PETITIONER	1087	0921	14.9	0427	0257	0264	0139
FAMILY COURT WORK-PETITION PROBATION	0555	0495	15.0	0221	0152	0071	0071
POLICE DEPARTMENT	0013	0010	14.5	0006	0005	0000	0002
MILITARY INSTALLATION	0312	0233	14.5	0133	0103	0062	0014
PUBLIC SCHOOL	0005	0002	14.5	0004	0001	0000	0000
COURT COMMITMENTS	0498	0395	14.3	0216	0140	0092	0050
PRIVATE SCHOOL	0279	0262	15.2	0127	0045	0072	0035
CHURCHES	0008	0007	13.3	0002	0005	0000	0001
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC	0008	0008	15.1	0002	0005	0000	0001
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0022	0015	14.3	0007	0014	0001	0000
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	0147	0115	14.2	0042	0032	0039	0035
MENTAL RETARDATION	0015	0010	15.2	0006	0004	0002	0003
FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY	0000	0000	00.0	0000	0000	0000	0000
CRISIS SERVICE AGENCY	0009	0010	15.0	0004	0002	0002	0001
CRISIS SERVICE AGENCY	0007	0004	16.3	0001	0005	0001	0000
PHYSICIAN/MEDICAL SOURCE	0001	0000	17.0	0000	0000	0001	0000
FAMILY/RELATIVE	0018	0011	14.4	0005	0004	0007	0002
SELF	0427	0333	14.5	0178	0116	0078	0055
GROUP HOME	0147	0123	14.4	0052	0066	0022	0007
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	0032	0027	14.9	0002	0019	0002	0009
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AGENCY	0002	0001	16.5	0001	0000	0000	0001
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER	0001	0000	16.7	0001	0000	0000	0000
OTHER	0004	0003	14.4	0001	0001	0002	0000
PROBATE COURTS	0121	0084	14.9	0048	0036	0019	0018
	0079	0072	15.1	0034	0026	0010	0009
TOTAL	3797	3147	14.7	1520	1078	0746	0453

END