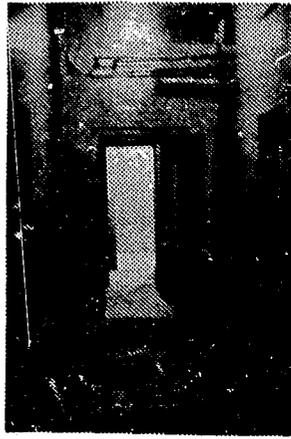
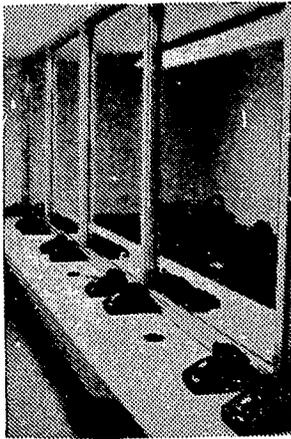


68906



Comprehensive Statewide Juvenile Detention Study

Office of Criminal Justice Programs

Stephen Carter & Associates

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	i
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	1
I. Facility Related Recommendations	1
II. Monitoring and Evaluation Recommendations	7
III. Training, Education, and Reporting Recommendations	9

SECTION I - THE PRESENT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAPTER I - THE LEGAL BASIS OF DETENTION	I- 1
The Federal Legislation	I- 1
The South Carolina Legislation.	I- 2
The Legislative Dilemma	I- 5
CHAPTER II - THE JUVENILE SYSTEM COMPONENTS	II- 1
Primary Components	II- 2
Secondary Components	II-13
Component Summary	II-16

SECTION II - FACTORS AFFECTING DETENTION NEEDS

CHAPTER III - EXISTING AND FUTURE DETENTION INCIDENCE	III- 1
Juvenile Population Characteristics.	III- 1
Current Juvenile Detention Characteristics	III- 7 ✓
Future Juvenile Detention Forecasts	III-16 ✓
Summary	III-18

CHAPTER IV - FACILITIES CAPACITY AND ADEQUACY	IV- 1
The Juvenile Detention Facility Inspection Criteria	IV- 1
Physical Conditions	IV- 2
Services	IV- 3
Staffing Patterns	IV- 3
Detention Facility Practices	IV- 4
The Survey Results	IV- 4
Detention Services	IV- 5
Physical Conditions	IV- 8
Sight and Sound Mandate	IV- 9
Non-Secure Facilities	IV-10
In Summary.	IV-11
Comparative Analysis of Detention Facilities	IV-13
Method of Evaluation	IV-13
Strata One: Jurisdictional Boundaries	IV-17
Strata Two: Facilities with Separate Juvenile Quarters.	IV-22
Strata Three: Facilities with a Designated Juvenile Area.	IV-28
Strata Four: Facilities in Non-compliance with State Law	IV-34
Summary of Comparative Analysis.	IV-38
A System Approach	IV-40

SECTION III - STRATEGY FOR JUVENILE DETENTION

CHAPTER V - SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS AND FACILITY NEEDS	V- 1
Supply and Demand Analysis	V- 1
Secure Facility Needs	V- 3
Non-Secure Facility Needs	V- 8
CHAPTER VI - THE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND TRAINING PROGRAM	VI- 1

CHAPTER VII - A STATEWIDE JUVENILE DETENTION POLICY VII- 1

The Policy Components. VII- 3
Urban Areas VII- 4
Rural Areas VII- 5
Institutional Arrangements VII-12
Time Horizon for Implementation VII-14
Financial Implications of Policy VII-15
Legislative Support VII-16

CONCLUSIONS

APPENDIX

- Exhibit A Sample Survey Form
- Exhibit B Enabling Legislation
- Exhibit C Shelter Facility Report

TABLES

<u>Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
III-1	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Individual Counties - 1975	III-19
III-2	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Individual Counties - 1976	III-20
III-3	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Individual Counties - 1980	III-21
III-4	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Individual Counties - 1985	III-22
III-5	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Grouped Counties - 1975	III-23
III-6	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Grouped Counties - 1976	III-24
III-7	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Grouped Counties - 1980	III-25
III-8	Juvenile Age/Sex/Race Characteristics - Grouped Counties - 1985	III-26
III-9	Percent of Total Splits for Remaining 31 Counties	III-27
III-10	Juvenile Detention Data - 1975	III-28
III-11	Juvenile Detention Data - 1976	III-30
III-12	Juvenile Arrest Data - 1975	III-32
III-13	Juvenile Arrest Data - 1976	III-33
III-14	Arrest Characteristics - Grouped Counties - 1976	III-34
III-15	Juvenile Disposition by Courts - 1976	III-35
III-16	Racial Percentage of Population, Detention, Arrest, and Courts Adjudication - 1975 and 1976	III-37
III-17	Percentage Male Detention, Arrest, and Courts Adjudication - 1975 and 1976	III-38
III-18	Percentage Detention to Population By Age - 1975 and 1976	III-39
III-19	Percentage Arrest to Population by Age - 1975 and 1976	III-40

<u>Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
III-20	Percentage Court Adjudication to Population By Age - 1976	III-41
III-21	Offense Characteristics and Relationships of Detention, Arrest, and Court Dispositions - 1976	III-42
III-22	Length of Detention Minimums, Maximums, and Averages - 1976	III-44
III-23	Estimated Detention for 31 Non-Sample County Group - 1976	III-45
III-24	Estimated Detention for 31 Non-Sample Counties as Computed From County Population Shares - 1976	III-47
III-25	Status Offender and Total Offense Arrest Percentage Shares of Remaining 31 Counties - 1976	III-49
III-26	Forecasted Total Detention of Counties and County Groups Based on Age of Population for 1985 Versus 1976	III-51
IV-1	Stratification of Facilities by Jurisdictional Boundaries	IV-41
IV-2	Stratification of Facilities with Separate Juvenile Areas	IV-49
IV-3	Stratification of Facilities with Designated Juvenile Area	IV-57
IV-4	Stratification of Facilities with no Arrangements Area for Juveniles	IV-65
IV-5	Proposed Designated Juvenile Detention Facilities	IV-73
V-1	Supply and Demand Analysis	V-9

FIGURES

<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>FOLLOWS PAGE</u>
I-1	Court Circuits	I-2
II-1	Juvenile Justice System Flow	II-16
IV-12	Location of Secure and Non-Secure Facilities	IV-11
V-1	Proposed Facility Improvements	V-5
V-2	Priority Funding	V-5

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Persons serving on this committee are as follows:

Mr. Joseph J. Casper, Chairman
Mr. Charles L. Appleby
Mr. James T. Berry
Mr. Al Brodie
Mr. James W. Cuddy
Mr. Jerry Fennell
Ms. E. Jane Fox
Mr. Clebe McClary
Mr. Ron Mangum
Mr. Marshall Dean Powell
Mr. Danny R. Sharp
Mr. Kenneth Wrixon

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INTRODUCTION

In January of 1977, the South Carolina Office of Criminal Justice Programs began an extensive program to determine the problems associated with providing appropriate and legal pre-trial and pre-disposition "holding" environments for juvenile criminal offenders and alleged offenders. The research program was also to include an analysis of non-secure surroundings for the detention of status and alleged status offenders. The intent of this program was to provide the framework for various solutions which would enable the State to conform with both State and Federal law.

This report is a result of a five-month research effort which included the physical inspection of 139 county and municipal detention facilities and 48 non-secure group home facilities. A standard inspection format was administered to each facility and results cross-tabulated to further expand the data base. In the ten high committing counties plus five randomly selected counties a detailed search was made of detention logs and records. This search provided the statistical base for estimating future bed space demand relative to existing supply.

Two major problems became obvious during the on-site inspections. First, the State as a whole and certain individual counties in particular are not making acceptable progress in meeting the federal mandate of the removal of status offenders. In most instances status offenders, when detained, are held longer than accused juvenile offenders. The second severe problem is that inability to provide sight and sound separation of juvenile and adult offenders. While the survey did not find any examples of co-mingling juvenile and adult offenders, in a disturbing number of facilities the juvenile was located in close proximity to adults and was subject to frequent contact with adults, especially trustees.

As a result of the survey, a comprehensive juvenile detention policy has been proposed which addresses a program

for identifying specific facilities for detaining juveniles and the staff to operate these facilities. The proposed program also includes the development of a comprehensive training program which can be made available to all law enforcement and detention agencies at a minimal of cost. This report provides specific time horizons for the accomplishment of the program components and estimated initial costs to implement the programs.

The success of the program will depend, to a large extent, upon the enactment of expanded legislation oriented towards the establishment of procedures for certifying facilities and staff and the identifying agency responsibilities in monitoring the process. The existing Family Court Act provides the basis for expanding legislation to ensure the objectives of a comprehensive juvenile detention program.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the survey and analysis of juvenile detention practices in the State and with a view toward fulfilling the legislative compliance mandate necessary for funding under the U.S. Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Act of 1974, it is concluded that several changes must be made in the way juveniles are processed in the justice system in South Carolina. These changes and the results on which the conclusions are based follow in detail in later chapters. A summary of the recommendations is presented here as follows:

I. FACILITY RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

- . A two tier system of juvenile holding facilities is recommended for the State:
 1. Detention Facilities - Must achieve total sight and sound separation of adults and juveniles
 2. Shelter Facilities - Certify as non-secure holding facilities
- . Shelter facilities provide the most significant alternative to the conventional adult jail. These shelter facilities can include the following:
 1. Individual, private homes - Short-term, emergency care for one or a few juveniles alleged to have committed a status or criminal type offense but not yet adjudicated or awaiting final disposition.
 2. Emergency Shelters - Short-term care in a non-secure facility for juveniles with the same judicial status. An emergency shelter may be a unit within a larger facility or institution.

3. **Group Homes** - A non-secure facility that can house juveniles with the same judicial status, but may also house juveniles for an extended time period (several months) if the case is continued or disposition is otherwise delayed. Group homes normally include a treatment program, i.e. counseling and/or social work services.
- . The shelter facilities can be either publicly (e.g. DSS) or privately (e.g. Alston Wilkes) owned and operated, but must be certified through a uniform procedure. The detention facilities must also be certified illustrating conformance with certain minimal criteria to be inspected and monitored through a regular procedure.

A. Status Offenders - Confinement and Treatment

- . The Charleston, Grand Strand, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, Lexington-Richland areas account for approximately 75 percent of the status offenders in the State.
- . Strategies

Urban Areas

1. Certify existing group homes, group foster homes, and shelter facilities as to their desirability to hold juveniles for a long or short-term period.
2. Place funding priority on the expansion of selected group homes and emergency shelters to become more suitable for short and long-term holding.
3. Based upon the demand for shelter space and the need to balance the facilities in the major metro areas, certify area-wide shelter facilities for Charleston, Grand Strand, Richland-Lexington, and Anderson-Greenville-Spartanburg.
4. Expand the role of individual foster homes to serve as emergency shelters for run-aways.

Rural Areas

1. Identify, certify, and utilize individual and group homes (if available) as the alternative to secure detention.

All Areas

1. Develop legislation that prevents the secure detention of status offenders.
2. Develop legislative and administrative procedures that require law enforcement and family court to utilize the certified non-secure detention alternatives for status offenders.
3. Movement of juveniles to and from certified shelter facilities should be based on assignment by the family court, which would vary depending upon local conditions.

B. Accused Criminal Juvenile Offenders - Confinement and Treatment

All Areas

1. Certify at least one facility per county as capable of holding accused juvenile offenders in sight and sound separation from adults.
2. Within each county, funding priorities for detention facilities should be directed toward those facilities that can achieve sight and sound separation with the minimum of cost, provided it is not dislocated with respect to the demand. In the sequel, a list of funding priorities for each of these county and State facilities is given.
3. Movement of juveniles to and from detention facilities should be based on assignment by the Family Court, which would vary depending upon local conditions.

C. Uniform Classification Procedure - Development Needed

1. The classification of shelter and detention facilities is the most important component of the juvenile holding process.
2. The general criteria and specifications for facility classification, which is presented in the Council of State Governments report entitled, Juvenile Facilities: Functional Criteria, should be utilized.

3. The development of uniform facility classification criteria should be based on this consultant study and such work as recently completed by SCDYS and JP&A.

D. Priority Funding of Detention Facilities - Identification

1. The criteria for funding should be based upon assuring that a balance is developed in the State for non-secure shelters and detention facilities. This will require a major focus upon coordinating existing shelters and group homes into a comprehensive system and supplementing this with a coordinated system of certified detention facilities.
2. A portion of the current year juvenile justice funds should be devoted to improving existing detention facilities. The following list indicates those county facilities that should receive the highest priority for funding in the State. The priority funding is broken down into three categories: Priority 1 deals with those facilities which are located in the ten highest committing counties; Priority 2 deals with those facilities requiring sight and sound separation construction to satisfy the sight and sound separation; Priority 3 deals with those facilities generally requiring sound separation. Other municipal or county facilities not noted in the following list should not be utilized for detaining juveniles. The maximum length of stay in a facility other than those listed should be four hours and holding should be in the office area only.

Designated Facilities

	<u>No Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Priority</u>
<u>Region 1 - Appalachian</u>			
Anderson Co. Jail		X	1
Cherokee Co. Jail	X		
Greenville Law Enf. Cen.	X		
Oconee Co. Jail (under construction)	X		
Pickens Co. Jail		X	3
Spartanburg Co. Jail	X		

Designated Facilities (Cont'd.)

	<u>No Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Priority</u>
<u>Region 2 - Upper Savannah</u>			
Abbeville Co. Jail		X	2
Edgefield County - Johnston ONLU		X	2
Greenwood Co. Det. Cen.	X		
Laurens Co. Jail		X	2
McCormick Co. Jail		X	2
Saluda Law Enf. Cen.	X		
<u>Region 3 - Catawba</u>			
Chester Co. Jail	X		
Lancaster Co. Jail	X		
Union Co. Jail		X	3
York County - New Co. Juvenile Fac.		X	1
Rock Hill ONLU		X	1
<u>Region 4 - Central Midlands</u>			
Fairfield Co. Det. Cen.	X		
Lexington Co. Jail	X		
Newberry Co. Det. Cen.	X		
Richland Co. Det. Cen.		X	1
<u>Region 5 - Lower Savannah</u>			
Aiken ONLU (temporary solu- tion; see page IV-73)	X		
Allendale Co. Jail		X	3
Bamberg Co. Jail	X		
Barnwell Co. Jail (juvenile section under construction)	X		
Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Correctional Cen.	X		

Designated Facilities (Cont'd.)

	<u>No Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Priority</u>
<u>Region 6 - Santee Water</u>			
Clarendon Co. Jail (under construction - no juvenile cells)		X	2
Kershaw Co. Deten. Cen.	X		
Lee Co. Jail		X	3
Sumter Co. Cor.Cen.	X		
<u>Region 7 - Pee Dee</u>			
Chesterfield Co. Jail	X		
Darlington Co. Det. Cen.	X		
Dillon Co. Jail	X		
Florence Co. Det. Cen.	X		
Marion Co. Jail	X		
Marlboro Co. Det. Cen.	X		
<u>Region 8 - Waccamaw</u>			
<u>Horry County</u>			
Horry Co. Jail		X	1
Myrtle Beach ONLU		X	1
North Myrtle Beach ONLU		X	1
Georgetown Co. Jail	X		
Williamsburg Co. Jail		X	3
<u>Region 9 - Berkeley/ Charleston/Dorchester</u>			
Berkeley Co. Jail	X		
Charleston Co. Juv. Det. Cen.	X		
Dorchester Co. Jail	X		

Designated Facilities (Cont'd)

	<u>No Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Required</u>	<u>Funding Priority</u>
<u>Region 10 - Lowcountry</u>			
Beaufort Co. Jail		X	2
Colleton Co. Jail	X		
Hampton Law Enf. Cen.	X		
Jasper Co. Jail		X	3

II. MONITORING AND EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- . The success of a comprehensive juvenile detention system depends upon a uniform procedure for certifying a variety of detention and holding facilities and a uniform program for monitoring the compliance of certified facilities.
- . Although a variety of State and other agencies are involved in monitoring certain aspects of shelter and detention facilities and of the juvenile justice system, as few agencies (bodies) as possible should be designated as responsible for certifying the facilities and monitoring the continued physical and operational compliance of these facilities.
- . Recommendations are:

Physical Compliance

A. Formalize the Physical and Spatial Certification Process

1. Develop and adopt by January 1, 1978, a formalized certification process for shelters and detention facilities
2. Utilize a two-tier certification system:
 - Detention facilities
 - Shelter facilities
 - a. Individual, private homes
 - b. Emergency Shelters
 - c. Group Homes

3. In the development of the certification process, incorporate the previous work efforts of various State and private agencies concerning minimal standards
- B. Adopt a Comprehensive Monitoring System for Facility Certification and Continued Compliance
1. An existing agency with statewide jurisdiction that is already involved in physical inspections should be selected. Although just one agency would be preferred, two agencies could be utilized with one handling shelter facilities and the other detention facilities.
 2. This responsibility should be assumed by January 1, 1978.
 3. Ideally, legislation should be drafted and introduced to require this certification and monitoring procedure. Uniform enforcement of standards would then be mandatory.
 4. Utilize the disposition of juvenile justice funds as an incentive for timely and effective compliance.

Operational Compliance

- A. Monitor the Separation of Adult and Juvenile (Alleged) Offenders
1. The monitoring responsibility should rest with one non-service delivery agency.
 2. Possible candidates for this function might ideally be private, non-profit agencies such as the Alston Wilkes Society or private contractors.
 3. The criteria for monitoring and achieving separation of adult and juvenile offenders should include:
 - a. Periodic and random inspection of all detention facilities
 - b. Total sight and sound separation
 - c. Placement of detained juveniles within a certified facility
 - d. Availability of a certified juvenile officer
 - e. Detention order issued within 6 hours
 - f. Availability of family court officer on a 24-hour basis
 - g. Utilization of all available community-based support services
 - h. Transportation practices utilized and the achievement of movement separate from adults

B. Monitor Non-Secure Detention of Status Offenders

1. A "sunset" should be adopted for removal of status offenders from secure detention.
 - a. Metro counties should achieve a 75 percent removal by December 31, 1978 and a 100 percent removal by December 31, 1979.
 - b. Rural counties must achieve a 50 percent removal by December 31, 1978, and a 100 percent removal by December 31, 1979.
 2. The monitoring responsibility should rest with one non-service delivery agency (the same one as for the juvenile-adult offender separation monitoring).
 3. Criteria for monitoring should include:
 - a. Periodic and random inspection of all detention facilities and all certified shelter facilities
 - b. Placement of status offenders in certified shelter facilities
 - c. Utilization of all available community-based support services
 - d. Transportation practices utilized to separate status offenders from alleged and convicted offenders
-

III. TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND REPORTING RECOMMENDATIONS

- . One of the major shortcomings in the present juvenile detention process is the lack of a uniform data reporting system.
- . Without a uniform training and education program, a comprehensive treatment program for juveniles is impossible.
 - A. Adopt a Uniform Data Reporting and Processing System for Juvenile Detention
 1. Define and implement by December 31, 1977 a specific set of offense categories to be used in computing all juvenile detention records.

2. Require by December 31, 1977 a uniform reporting procedure from both shelter and detention facilities of all juveniles held for any length of time.
3. By December 31, 1977, review and coordinate the on-going data systems development work of all State and private agencies concerned with juvenile detention. This should be a top priority of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs.
4. Develop a consistent and uniform computerized detention information system by June 30, 1978, which can be incorporated into the existing CJIS and the Court Administration System.
5. Provide to each regional OCJP planner and county family court officer monthly computerized reports on juvenile detention.

B. Adopt a Comprehensive Training and Education Program

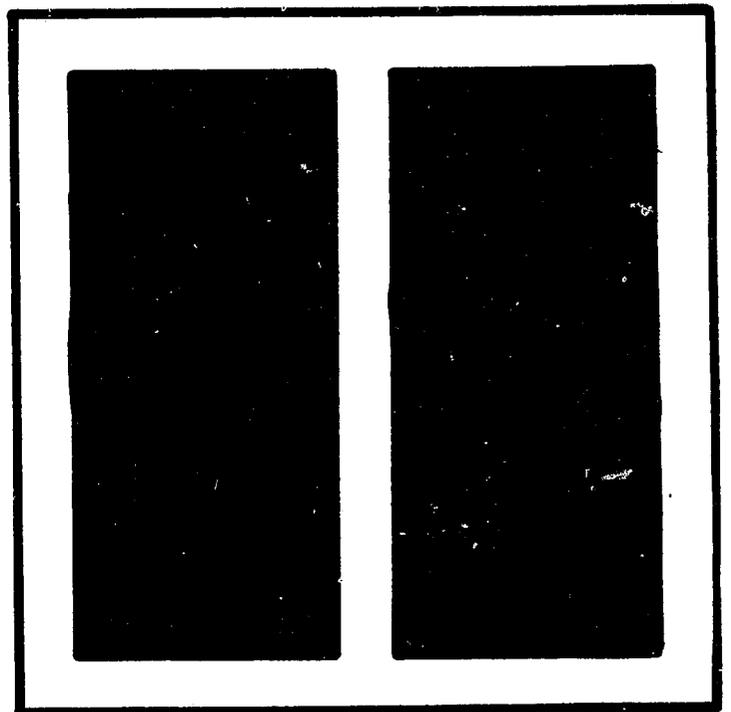
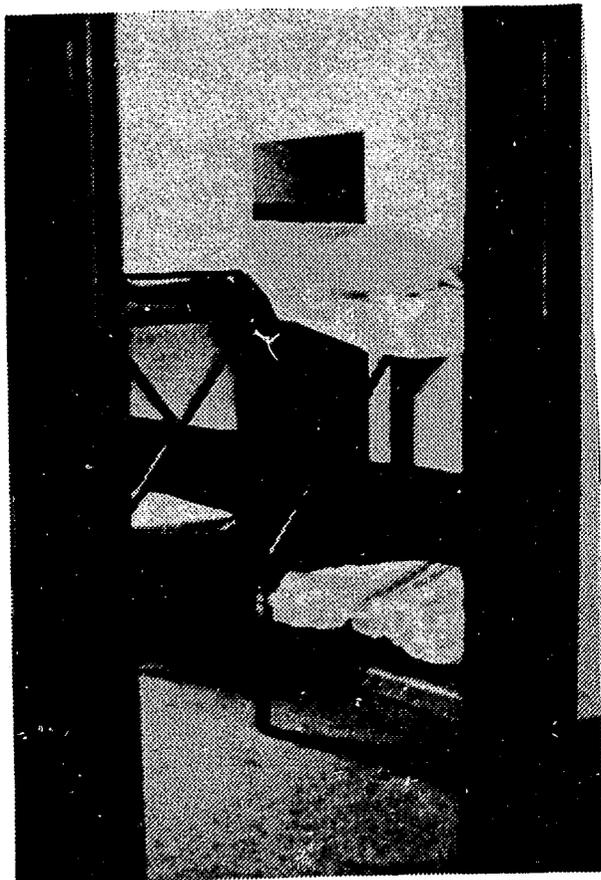
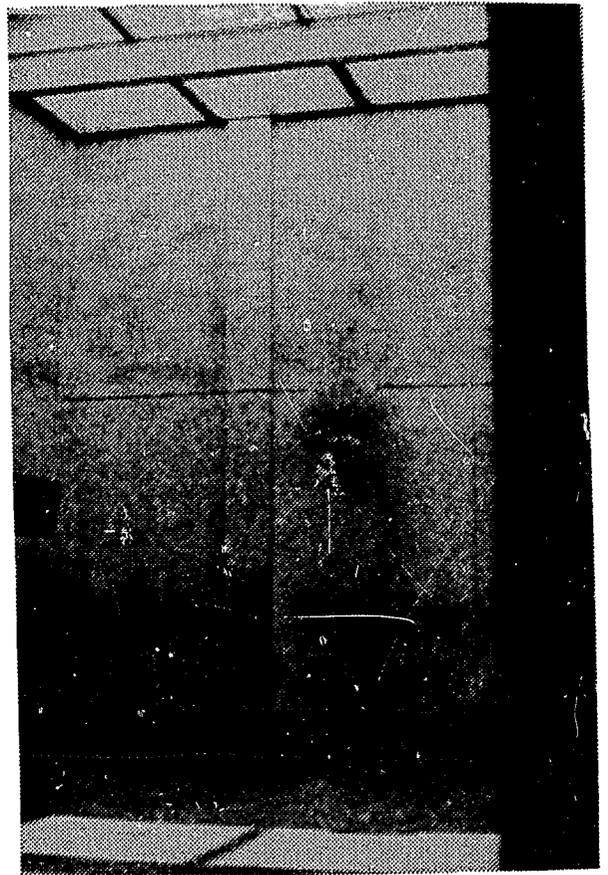
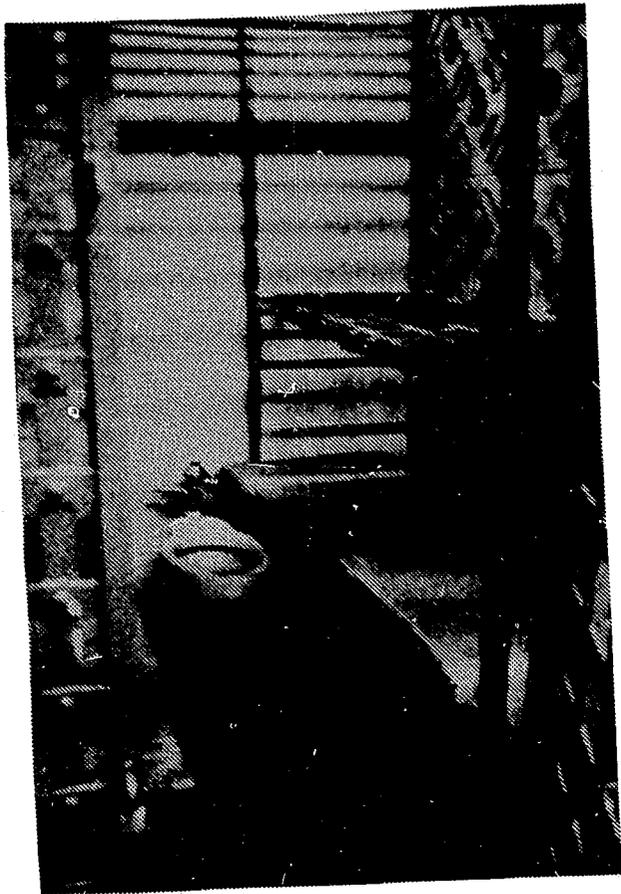
1. The Training Council of the Criminal Justice Academy, with OCJP funding assistance, should develop a uniform training program for juvenile law enforcement and detention officers.
2. This program should be in place and ready to start July 1, 1978.
3. The TEC Centers utilizing ETV, State schools and colleges, and other private and State resources, should be used as the training centers.
4. In conjunction with the training and education program, a certification of law enforcement and detention officers should be instituted. This should be in place and ready to start by July 1, 1978. Similarly, a special certification of shelter home operators should be instituted and in place and ready to start by July 1, 1978.
5. Each detention or shelter facility certified to hold juveniles must have a minimum of one certified staff person on a 24-hour basis by December 31, 1978.
6. Through the Criminal Justice Academy an in-service training program should be developed and made available for all personnel who have responsibilities in the juvenile justice system. It should be mandatory that all shelter and detention facility staff update their certification on a biennial basis through in-service training programs. This training module should be developed, in place and ready to start by July 1, 1978.

SECTION I - THE PRESENT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Without a thorough understanding of the existing juvenile justice system, recommendations which initiate changes will, in all probability, be based upon conjecture and speculation rather than fact and understanding. The following two chapters are devoted to defining the present system and developing the quantitative and qualitative basis for suggested improvements. The data base presented in these initial chapters is derived from a variety of sources, some primary e.g. facility surveys and others secondary, e.g. Uniform Crime Reports. The data has been gathered, analyzed, and synthesized in a logical format to insure consistency and accuracy in the development of feasible improvements in the system.

In Chapter I, the federal and State legislation, which requires that certain conditions be met within a specified time horizon, has been researched and potential problem areas vis-a-vis the State system identified. Since the federal legislation has sanctions which control the future use of federal funds in localities which are found in non-compliance, a major emphasis has been in the analysis of "gaps" between the federal and State legislation.

Chapter II defines the juvenile detention system through an analysis of the role of the major components which affect the process of a juvenile through the juvenile justice system. In this analysis a qualitative assessment has been made of the weak linkages in the "flow" and the role of various agencies which impact the movement through the system.



1 - The Legal Basis Of Detention

Legislation enacted by the Congress and the State General Assembly contains directions to authorities dealing with the apprehended juvenile. An understanding of the legal constraints to detention of juveniles must begin with scrutiny of this legislation.

The Federal Legislation

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 known as Public Law 93-415 intends to cover the juvenile justice system including the assessment of the current status of the entire system and direction for future programs. This study has been directed to look at the progress in South Carolina for meeting three particular areas of programs mandated in this legislation:

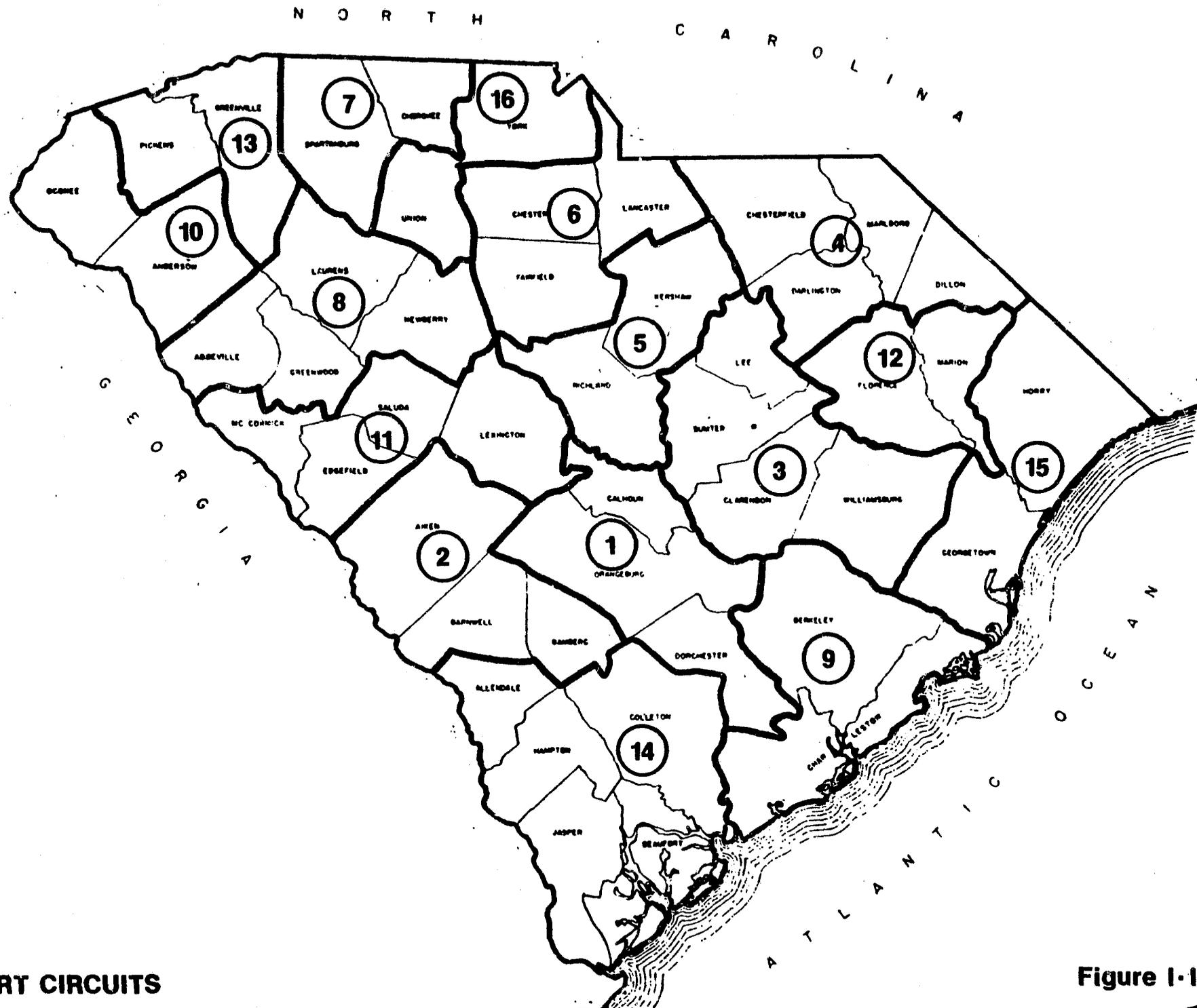
1. Removal of Status Offenders from Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities - P.L. 93-415, Part B, Section 223(12) requires that status offenders be placed in shelter facilities rather than secure facilities.
2. Separation by Sight and Sound of Juveniles from Adults - The legal basis of this constraint appears in P.L. 93-415, Part B, Section 223(13). This provision requires that "juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated...".
3. Monitoring and Reporting - P.L. 93-415, Part B, Section 223 (14) mandates a system of monitoring all secure detention facilities, and reporting the results of this monitoring.

Throughout this study, as the survey team has taken a careful look at all components of the juvenile justice system, the information gathered from authorities seems to be one of concern for the juvenile from apprehension and throughout the system. Persons interviewed in all components are aware of the legislation and appear to make their own interpretation as to its applicability in their situation. Often this interpretation represents the best which can be achieved with limited financial resources and support by elected officials. A general finding of the survey, however, is that law enforcement personnel are aware of and on some level attempt to meet the Federal mandate, but that limited resources and the lack of additional funding support from local and State officials prevent complete compliance.

The South Carolina Legislation

The Family Court Act of 1976 has all the mechanisms to set up the new family court system and, in effect, further define the judicial reform legislation of 1976. Contained within this legislation, known as Chapter 21, Code of Laws of South Carolina, are references to the manner in which juveniles who come into contact with the Criminal Justice System will be handled. The legislation gives original jurisdiction of this juvenile to the family court and gives some further instructions to frontline contact persons. Figure 1-1 illustrates the location of the circuit courts. The new family court judges (44 in total) follow the circuit court jurisdiction. A physical facility called "family court" is not located in each county, but a family court judge is rotated to a county as need is determined by the South Carolina Court Administration.

In Chapter 21, "The Family Court Act", the following sections address the issue of juveniles apprehended: Article 5, Sections 14-21-560 (Preliminary Inquiry...); 14-21-590 (Taking child into custody, notice to parents or others, release, transportation, peace officers' records); and 14-21-600 (Temporary detention of children).



COURT CIRCUITS

Figure I-1

Section 14-21-590 states that "no child shall be held in detention longer than two days, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless an order for such detention is signed by the judge." Continuing in that section is the requirement that, "No child shall be transported in any police vehicle which also contains adults under arrest."

The issue of sight and sound separation is addressed in that same Section 14-21-590. It states, "No child shall at any time be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but shall be placed in a room or ward entirely separate from adults."

Section 14-21-600 makes provision "for a detention home or homes for temporary detention of children, to be conducted by the court, or, subject to the approval and supervision of the court..., or the court may arrange for the use of private homes for such detention..."

The South Carolina Code does not address itself to the distinction of treatment for status offenders and criminal offenders by law enforcement and/or courts. The statutes governing treatment of a child do not specify any differences because of type of non-violent offense. (Violent offenses of certain types may be waived to circuit court). This is an obvious gap in the federal mandates and the S. C. Code. The sanctions of the federal mandate to states in non-compliance are to withhold federal funds. In some instances, states find the dollars for meeting the federal mandate greater than the federal money. Therefore, the state chooses not to meet the mandate. A focus of this study has been to determine the progress of South Carolina's efforts to meet the federal mandate to remove status offenders from secure facilities. This study should show this progress, the available space in non-secure facilities, and the dollar effort to create any additional bed space in non-secure facilities, if any.

The language of the federal mandate and the State statute regarding separation of adults and juveniles is similar. However, the State statute offers no sanctions to authorities with original jurisdiction or law enforcement responsibilities in their treatment of juveniles. Presumably, then, judicial action would be the only alternative sanction which has, historically, rarely been used.

This study will recommend a strengthening of the language and the sanctions for both efforts in the area of removal of status offenders from detention facilities and in the area of separation of juvenile inmates from adult inmates.

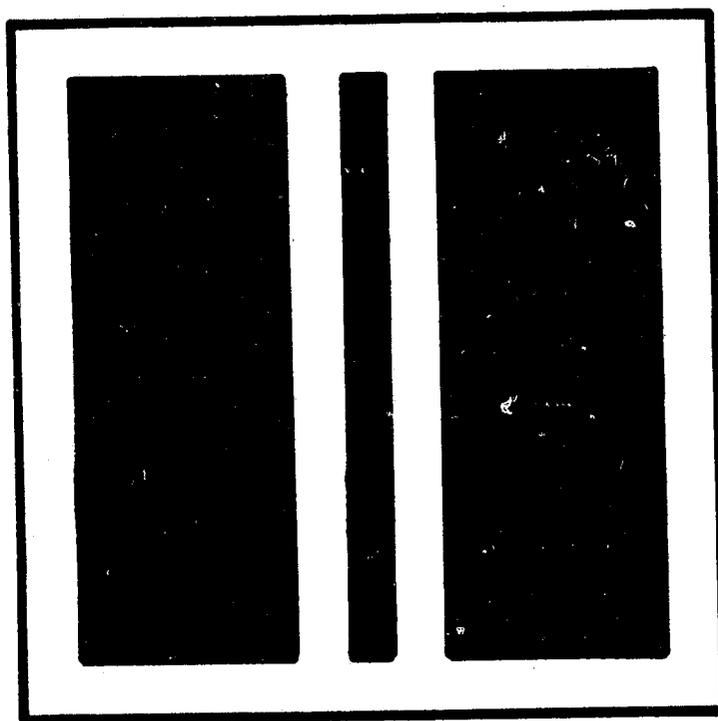
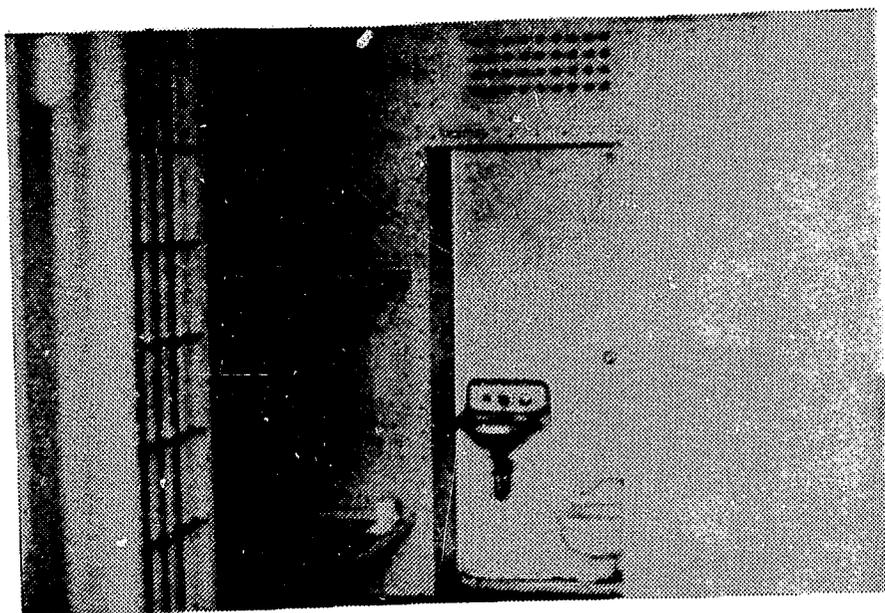
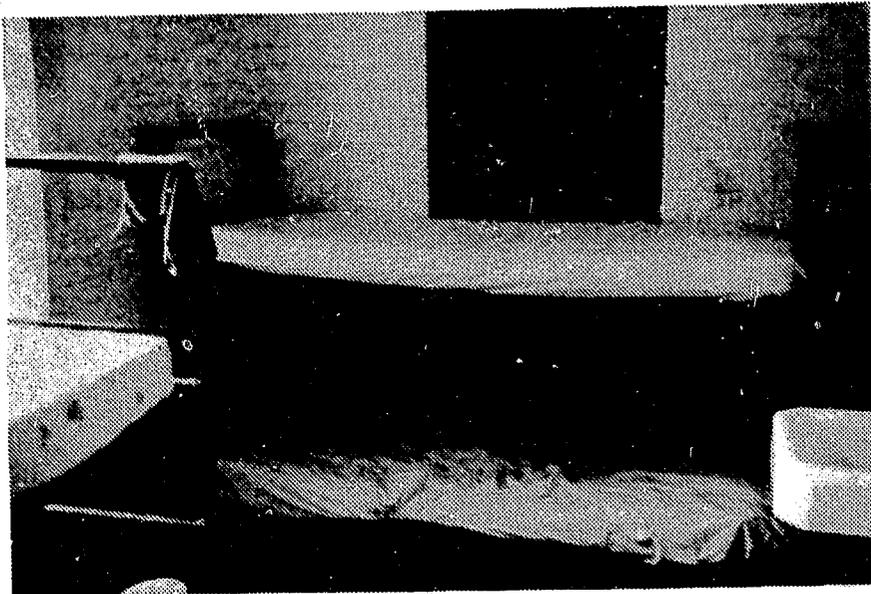
The Legislative Dilemma

The legal constraint to detention of juveniles, then, is contained in two basic pieces of legislation—the federal mandates contained in Public Law 93-415, and the act setting up the family courts in South Carolina, Chapter 21, S. C. Code of Law. The intent of the mandate of separation of adult and juvenile inmates appears to be similar in both the federal and State legislation. The problems that counties and municipalities encounter in meeting the mandate involve resources in the area of appropriate planning and lack of dollars. The intentions of the local authorities appear to be appropriate, and they do utilize the resources that are available. However, it will be shown in this study that most areas have not met the mandate of separation of detainees. The removal of status offenders from secure facilities is dealt with only in the federal legislation. There appears to be very little awareness on the part of authorities interviewed of the need for a difference in treatment of status offenders and accused juvenile delinquents. They do not appear to consider the alternative to detention for these juveniles who would not be accused of an offense if they were adults. The secure

lockup is available. If there is not a family person to whom the juvenile can be released, the lockup is used.

The legislative dilemma stems from two basic situations: (1) the lack of understanding and appreciation of the intent of the mandate by the elected local government officials; and (2) the lack of sufficient sanctions to require compliance. While both the federal and State legislation have weaknesses relative to definitions and responsible agencies, each provides specific requirements for the separation of juvenile and adult offenders.

In the following chapters of this report, a great deal of emphasis will be given to developing procedures which will strengthen the legislation and assign responsibilities and priorities for implementation. In Chapter VII, a case will be presented for amending the South Carolina legislation which will place a higher priority upon the achievement of a comprehensive juvenile detention system.



II- The Juvenile System Components

The criminal justice system, of which the juvenile justice system is an essential part, has many interrelated, interdependent components, each with a special role. The components of the system, their roles, and their functions within the system will be identified and described herewith.

The purpose of identifying the various components and determining their impact upon the system is two-fold. First, it is an essential introductory task, basic to the conduct of this study, and secondly, it is essential to understanding the complexity of the juvenile justice system. The information gained from this research effort is a starting point in the comprehensive study.

The methodology employed in the component identification process and subsequent description of the functions and roles was to poll various components in the ten high committing counties and additional five sampled counties. The components were identified through our familiarity with the criminal justice system and concurrence with the Office of Criminal Justice Programs' annual plan. Interviews with agency personnel familiar with policy and procedures with regard to juveniles were conducted to gain information on the role and function of the agency, and specifically, the services provided for the juvenile population. For the most part, a determination of policy and procedures was made from the interviews, while the agency's impact upon the system was

determined from whatever data the agency had available for distribution. A completed flow chart, in which the various alternative and interceptors in the system are identified and the number of cases, or juveniles, passing through each point is determined, has been developed.

The primary components of the juvenile justice system that relate to the pre-disposition segment are the law enforcement agencies, the detention facilities, and the family courts. The secondary components in the system are those agencies public and/or private, that offer services to the subject juvenile population and that interact with the juvenile justice system in some way. The components and their role and function are enumerated and described in the following paragraphs.

Primary Components

Law Enforcement Agencies - The primary role of the law enforcement agencies is the apprehension of individuals suspected of criminal behavior and the protection of the community at large. In addition, insofar as juveniles are concerned, there is an added responsibility of protection of the individual; i.e., the status offender is apprehended and detained for his/her own protection. The law enforcement agencies' primary functions are apprehension, detention, however briefly, and referral to the judicial system for further action. Within the scope of their prescribed functions, the law enforcement agencies have discretionary powers and the latitude to exercise their best judgement on the proper disposition of cases before them. The discretionary powers relate to choices on whether or not to apprehend, whether or not to charge, and whether or not to detain. In the case of juveniles, the law enforcement agencies have certain prescribed procedures that must be followed, e.g. the notification of the juveniles' parents, notification within 24 hours to the family court that a juvenile has been taken into custody,

and formal permission from the family court to detain the juvenile for more than 48 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays.

Based upon records of the City of Columbia Police, it appears that approximately 50 percent of the juveniles who are apprehended are released without further action being taken. Of the remaining 50 percent, a petition is filed with the court stating the offense and other pertinent data. It is not known how many of the juveniles for whom a petition was filed were detained.

The law enforcement agencies can, therefore, detain, or order detention, for juveniles for a 48-hour period, excluding weekends and holidays, after which the family court has the authority to affect the temporary disposition of the case. The law enforcement's sole responsibility for detention for the 48-hour period could, theoretically, result in detention for a longer period of time than the law may have intended when weekends or holidays are involved. For instance, a child apprehended on Friday night could be held until the following Monday before a detention order was absolutely necessary. Some of the law enforcement agencies and family courts have adopted special procedures to prevent that kind of extended detention without approval by having intake officers on call throughout the weekend, and some law enforcement agencies are especially sensitive to the issue. According to the law enforcement officers interviewed, the apprehension of juveniles is no greater on the weekend than during the rest of the week. Consequently, there should be no more juveniles in detention awaiting court action on Monday than have accumulated during any other two day period.

The law enforcement agencies' referrals to other components in the system, aside from the major linkage with the judicial system, are limited. From interviews with law enforcement agencies, it appears that their referrals are limited to those cases of neglect or abuse to the Department of Social Services. In those cases, referral may also be made to the family courts.

Data on the number of juveniles charged, by age, sex, race, and offense is readily available. The law enforcement agencies routinely complete the Uniform Crime Report for each juvenile charged, a copy of which is sent to SLED for compilation. The SLED computer printouts by month and year have disaggregated data which are useful in this study. The reports, and, subsequently, the SLED computer printouts, do not, however, have information on the juveniles apprehended but for whom no charges were filed or for the number of juveniles detained and for what time period.

The transportation of juveniles is usually handled by the law enforcement agencies, although in one known instance - Florence County - the family court has transportation officers (Sheriff's deputies) assigned to it. The transportation of juveniles separately from adults seems to be related to practical considerations, rather than strict adherence to the law. The agencies interviewed report that juveniles are transported separately if the manpower is available. The larger urban law enforcement agencies are probably better able to comply with the law, especially the ones located in the Columbia area, in close proximity to the courts, the Department of Youth Services Reception and Evaluation Center, and the other usual destinations. The law enforcement agencies in more remote areas on occasions combine adults and juveniles in the same vehicles for long trips, such as to Columbia, but report that the juveniles are separated from the adults in the car, if possible. Special procedures are reportedly followed when a female juvenile is transported; some agencies use female personnel to accompany a male officer and female juvenile, while others rely on a report of time checks and mileage to insure direct transportation.

Detention Facilities - In many instances, the law enforcement agencies and the detention facilities are one and the same (e.g. Allendale County), while in other cases they are separate entities (e.g. Richland County). From our research, it appears that the detention facilities have little discretion, comparatively, on

whether or not to detain an individual, and for how long. The detention personnel interviewed have indicated that they follow the directions given by the law enforcement agencies and by the family court as to detention itself, and as to conditions such as visitation privileges. The treatment of the juveniles while incarcerated is, of course, within their realm, and insofar as can be determined, of vital concern to this study.

In the facilities visited, the detention personnel are very much aware of, and concerned about adherence to laws mandating separation of adults and juveniles. Different measures in various counties have been employed to insure the desired separation, with different levels of success and satisfaction. In some counties, for instance, the juveniles are removed from adult males, but in close proximity to adult female inmates (e.g. Bamberg County). In other counties, the juveniles are in a different building and, therefore, especially isolated (e.g. Summerville County Jail). The facility inspection, extensively dealt with in Section II, Chapter IV, has produced additional definitive information on both the physical characteristics and, also, the different policies and procedures of the detention facilities throughout the State.

From the jails visited, data on the number of juveniles detained by age, sex, and offense, and length of stay has been accumulated. Most detention facilities have a log into which admissions and releases are recorded. It is not known if all admissions are recorded in every instance, however. It may be the case that some detention facilities' policy allows them to hold a juvenile without signing them in on instruction from the law enforcement agency or other person or agency with the necessary credentials and authority. The bad physical conditions as perceived by the local authorities may be used as a reason for not putting a juvenile into a cell as reported by the sheriff in Lee County. The policy and rigidity of booking procedures has been assessed to determine the extent of the aforementioned practice. In Salley, South Carolina, for example, the Police Chief stated

that he would not put a juvenile into the jail but rather hold him/her in the office or patrol car until a juvenile officer from Aiken County could arrive to take the individual into custody.

Detention facilities can hold juveniles at several stages in their progression through the juvenile justice system. As was mentioned in an earlier section, the detention facilities can hold juveniles who have not been charged with an offense, and they can hold juveniles who have been charged with an offense, with or without a detention order. It can hold charged juveniles awaiting a court hearing, and it can hold adjudicated juveniles awaiting further disposition. For instance, it can hold post-adjudication juveniles awaiting admission to the Reception and Evaluation Center, and it can hold juveniles returning from that Center awaiting a dispositional hearing. It can also hold adjudicated and sentenced juveniles awaiting transfer to a Youth Services detention facility. The incidence of the detention of juveniles at various points in the system has not been specifically addressed in this study. The incidence of co-mingling of status offenders, alleged criminal offenders, and adjudicated juvenile delinquents has not been tabulated.

Non-Secure Facilities - The role of non-secure facilities should be discussed at this point to lay the groundwork for consideration of alternatives to status offenders mandated by Title II, Part B, Public Law 93-415.

For the purpose of this survey, data has been collected from all group facilities in South Carolina that house juveniles. Interviews were conducted with persons in charge at 48 group facilities in the State. Excepted were six facilities specialized for specifically handicapped children. To determine their relevance to this study, the question of whether they provided bedspace for juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system was the beginning focus. Of those interviewed,

eleven stated that they would not consider housing a juvenile who was considered delinquent or even pre-delinquent; basically, they considered their services only available to families or guardians when financial and/or health conditions rendered the adults involved unable to care for the children for periods of time.

To those persons who considered their facilities available to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, several other questions were addressed to determine the exact nature of their services. These 37 facilities provide bedspace for 1,247 juveniles. Of these, 428 are for females, 491 for males, and 310 are not designated as to sex. Of these 37 facilities, three accept both adults and juveniles and, therefore, bedspace for juveniles is undetermined. The age span of clients is designated (with minor individual variations) as follows:

<u>No. of Facilities</u>	<u>Population Age Range</u>
10	infants to 17 years
7	school age
15	10 through 16 years
2	older teens

Nine of these facilities will keep juveniles beyond their eldest acceptance ages to continue education and/or for other extenuating circumstances.

In determining how these facilities relate to the availability of alternatives to detention for juveniles, the interviews discussed the client population. Actual numbers of persons who had come from the juvenile justice system could not be determined. Six facilities operated by the Youth Bureau Division of the Department of Youth Services and the two facilities operated by the Anderson Youth and Treatment Center consider the majority of their clientele to be serviced as diversion to or alternative to detention. Other facilities historically have serviced a maximum of 15 percent of their total clientele who are considered delinquents and up to 80 percent status offenders.

In looking at an historical perspective, it seems reasonable to say that group facilities of earlier origin have tended toward servicing children whose families could not meet their basic needs. Some of these facilities have, through the years, also occasionally taken a child diverted from the juvenile justice system (almost totally pre-adjudication). Some of these facilities are now servicing more children from the juvenile justice system because of shifts in age population and because of more in-home support offered by social service agencies. The newer established facilities are servicing more clients from the juvenile justice system as diversion or alternatives.

The group homes operated by the Youth Bureau are part of a response to a mandate to DYS which includes removing status offenders from lock-ups. This survey has found that all family courts interviewed except one state that they utilize the group homes to the extent that the group homes will accept the referrals. The York County Family Court judge does not refer to the Rock Hill Girls Home but does use the Jaycee Boys Home in Rock Hill. Family court workers in three areas made specific references to the dire need for non-secure facilities to which they could refer juveniles. Their discussions of the matter revolved around the particular need for facilities which could house juveniles in crisis situations but before they had actually been involved in petitioned offense.

Judicial System - Family courts have primary jurisdiction for the adjudication and disposition of juvenile cases and those cases pertaining to domestic matters. The Code of Laws for South Carolina assigns original jurisdiction for any juvenile from the moment she/he is taken into custody. In cases involving serious crimes, specifically rape or murder, the family court can "waive up" the case to a General Sessions Court.

Generally speaking, the family courts have specialized personnel to deal with juveniles. In addition to the judge, there are intake officers and probation officers, all of whom provide special services for the juveniles that come before them. The intake officers have an especially important role to play and, like the law enforcement agencies with which they work, they exercise discretionary powers at several points; namely at the initial screening process in which they determine when to issue detention orders and, subsequently, which cases to docket or dismiss after a petition has been filed. They also determine the condition of dismissal, if any, and make referrals when appropriate. In 1975, for example, the Richland County Family Court docketed 602 petitions and dismissed 433 petitions. Of the petitions not docketed, the intake department disposed of 240, and referred 95 to the Youth Bureau program, and referred 98 to traffic court.

The family court has an active, working relationship with many of the other components in the system. It is, in the instances already surveyed, in close contact and regular consultation with law enforcement agencies. The officers taking a juvenile into custody are required to notify the court of every detention within 24 hours and to obtain a detention order from the court for any detention beyond 48 hours. The court has the opportunity then to approve or disapprove continued detention based on the peculiarities of the case. The detention order must be reviewed by the court every seven days. Once a petition has been filed the intake officers provide an initial screening for the court by docketing cases they, in consultation with the solicitor, determine to require further action, and dismiss those cases they consider best disposed of without further judicial action. The judge, of course, makes his decisions based on the initial findings of the intake officers and others involved in the case and determines the final disposition of the case after a recommendation from Youth Services if the juvenile has been referred to DYS Reception and Evaluation. Many people and

agencies interact to effect the disposition of each case. Although each has the discretion to handle the more simple cases independently, they seem to form a consensus for disposition of cases demanding concerted attention and action. In most courts interviewed, the family or guardian of the juvenile charged is required to attend the adjudication hearing.

The court probably utilizes community resources to a greater extent than does any other component within the system. In addition to relying on professional input throughout the process, they also employ referrals at many of the points within jurisdiction, from initial intake to post adjudication and final disposition. Because the referrals and the instances of interdependence are the most frequent at this stage, the linkages, then, are also the strongest. When considering the courts' interrelationship with the law enforcement agencies, the detention facilities, Youth Bureaus, Youth Services, and numerous public and private agencies, it is apparent that the court component and its linkages are of primary significance within the system.

The court is mandated an active role in the supervision of juveniles in detention and, in some cases, is responsible for overseeing the welfare of juveniles placed in emergency shelters and the operation of the shelter facility itself, as is the case with the Lexington Family Court and Welcome Home.

Note: The scope of this study has been to look at the process and the facilities that deal with pre-adjudicated juveniles. By contract, the consultants have been concerned with this portion of the juvenile justice system. As has been noted a number of times, the interrelationships of all the components are complex and difficult to separate. Therefore, this study is describing the following two components which deal with both pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated juveniles.

Department of Youth Services - The Department of Youth Services is an essential link within the juvenile justice system. It provides services to both pre-sentenced juveniles and post-sentenced juveniles. The Department and its adjuncts, the Youth Bureaus, offer evaluation and treatment programs to juveniles through the courts and within the community as well.

The Department of Youth Services, through its Reception and Evaluation Center, provides a vital service to the courts. Each juvenile, after adjudication but before sentencing, may be referred for evaluation at the R & E Center, or if he/she is a first offender, through an alternative program offered by some of the Youth Bureaus. The R & E Center provides testing and evaluation services for each juvenile and makes a recommendation to the court regarding the disposition of the case and suggests appropriate follow-up treatment to enhance rehabilitation. As a result of the testing and evaluation, the Department of Youth Services is able to identify those juveniles who are in need of special treatment services, such as those offered by the Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. The screening process also identifies juveniles with substance abuse problems and facilitates channeling them into programs with potential benefit. The Department operates several detention facilities throughout the State for sentenced juveniles.

The Youth Bureau has five field offices, located in Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, Rock Hill and Spartanburg. The Youth Bureaus focus upon pre-delinquent youth, and offer extensive referral services and some program services aimed at curbing delinquent behavior. Two of the offices offer an outpatient diagnostic service for the courts as an alternative to the R & E Center.

Juvenile Placement and Aftercare Department - JP&A is operated by a State Board, and services the juvenile population of South Carolina in two basic areas:

- (1) The supervision and counseling services of juvenile delinquents in the post-adjudication phase.
- (2) Administering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

The first mandate of JP&A includes the following services.

- a) Serving, advising, and counseling of children in various DYS institutions with regard to their placement after release and any job placement services;
- b) Supervising juveniles released or conditionally released from DYS institutions;
- c) Counseling juveniles released or conditionally released from JP&A;
- d) Coordinating activities of community support agencies serving JP&A supervised juveniles;
- e) Any rehabilitation services or referrals to already established services of juveniles in categories a, b, and/or c; and
- f) Counseling and supervising any child under ten convicted of any crime when other suitable personnel are not available or upon request of the family court.

JP&A services approximately 70 juveniles per month - 85 percent male and 15 percent females 10 to 16 years of age.

Procedures are established where JP&A may revoke release or conditional release from any DYS institution.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles deals with four areas of services.

- 1) Cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole from other States.
- 2) Return, from one State to another, of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded.

- 3) Return from one State to another of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away.
- 4) Any additional measures for protection of juveniles and/or the public.

An area of service which will be embarked on in the near future by JP&A is establishment of a runaway shelter for out-of-state runaways. A grant from OCJP has been approved (July, 1977) to provide funds for this service which will be located in the Columbia "metro" area. Funds have been conditionally approved for two fiscal years. This shelter will also be available for runaways who are residents of South Carolina and have been returned to this State but have no accepting family. Shelter personnel will provide transportation from the location where the juvenile is held to the shelter facility.

Secondary Components

There are numerous secondary components which interact with the juvenile justice system by providing services of potential benefit to the juveniles. The secondary components usually receive their juvenile clients through referrals from the courts and Youth Bureaus, primarily, but also from other sources within the community. The agencies comprising the secondary components do not limit the delivery of their specialized services to juveniles referred from the juvenile justice system, but rather offer services to adults and juveniles as well from throughout the community.

Alston Wilkes Society Juvenile Program - This program seeks to respond to the needs of juveniles who have been taken into custody for status offenses (i.e., truancy, running away, and incorrigibility). This agency, which is private, non-profit, has four specific programs to meet the needs of juveniles in jail.

- 1) Long-term Foster Parent Referral Program - designed to offer an alternative to incarceration for youngsters who stay in correctional facilities because of a lack of suitable homes or placement.
- 2) Emergency Homes - to take a child for up to seven days as an alternative to jail. In the following areas of the State, individual homes have been trained and are operating to provide an alternative to status offenders. (See Appendix for a complete list by county of the number of homes).

Charleston area, 17 to 20 homes

Horry area, one home

Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson area, 17 to 20 homes

Richland-Lexington area, 25 homes

Rock Hill area, eight homes

The utilization rate of these homes has been low according to Alston Wilkes Society. In July, 1977, eight children were placed. Approximately ten percent of these homes are being used even though no major problems in placement have been identified by Alston Wilkes.

- 3) Volunteers - to work with children on a one-to-one basis to provide companionship and understanding.
- 4) Jail Services Committees - act as a liason between local law enforcement and Youth Bureaus to make sure that no child who has been taken into custody because of a status offense needs to stay in jail because of a lack of an alternative.

Vocational Rehabilitation - VR is one of the most important of the alternative sources for referrals from the juvenile justice system. That agency offers services to juveniles within an institutional setting as well as to juveniles within the community at large. The services they provide include counseling and learning experiences. Reports from the family court Liason Office of the State VR Department indicate the number of juveniles from within the juvenile justice system who received services from VR numbered 3,280 in 1976. There are 16 counselors working in 15 units around the State.

Department of Mental Health - This agency offers diagnostic and treatment services in a variety of modes and to a broad segment of the population through their community based comprehensive mental health centers. Of special interest to the juveniles with which this study is concerned, are the alcohol and drug abuse counseling services. Services may be offered by other private and/or non-profit agencies such as Drug Response Operation (a division of Community Care, Inc.) which offers treatment for substance abusers. It has two residential programs within the Columbia area that are utilized extensively by juveniles and by the courts for referrals. One of the residential centers, Decker House Group Home, reports that half of its clients are under the age of 17, and that 76 percent of its clients are referred by either the courts or Youth Services.

Department of Social Services - DSS also offers a variety of services throughout the community. Their involvement with the juvenile justice system is limited to cases involving neglect and abuse. They usually assume responsibility for securing temporary shelter or foster homes, as need be, and do routine case work as well. In the investigation process, a family financial need may be discovered which DSS may aid.

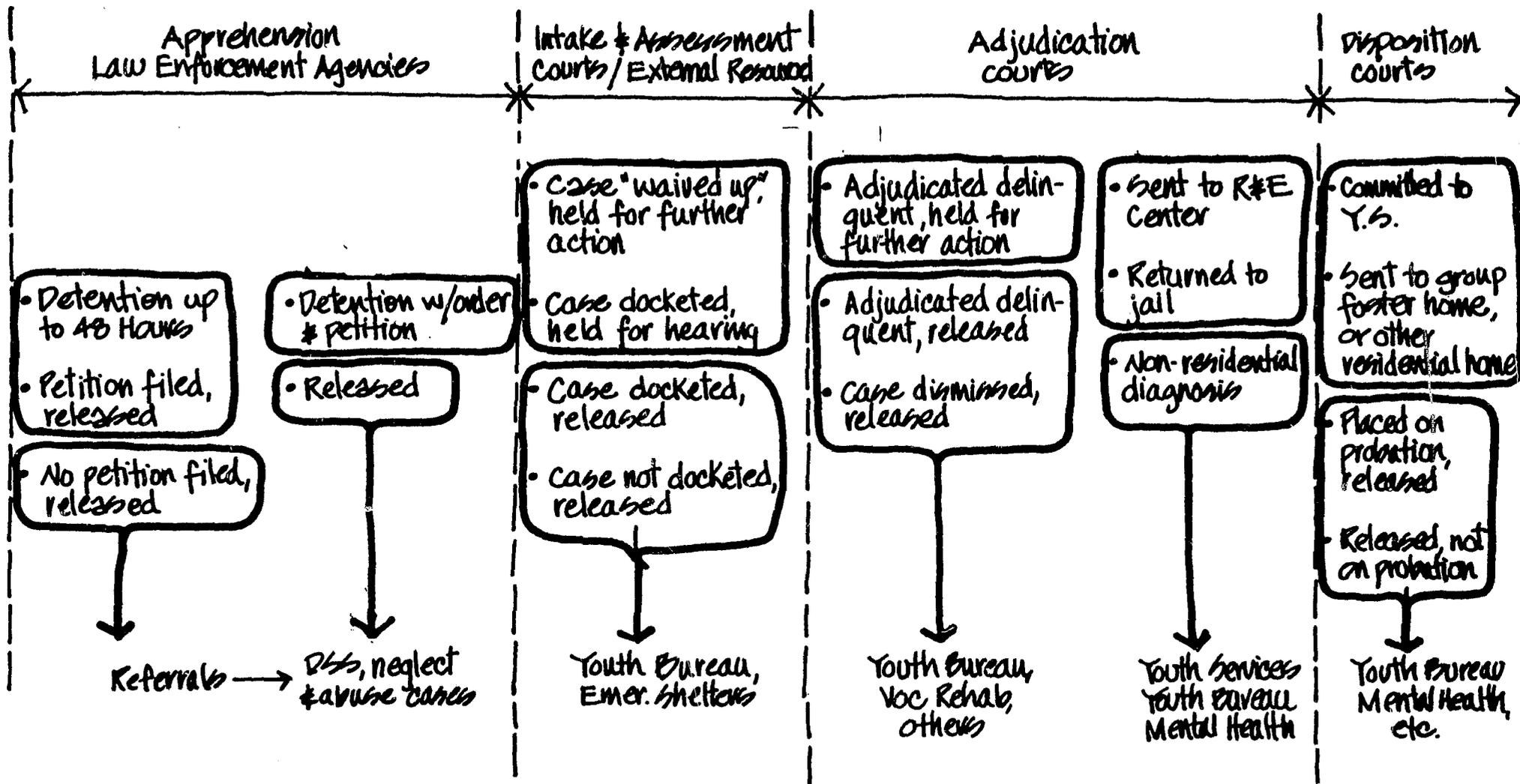
Schools - The schools offer no special programs for students who may also be involved with the juvenile justice system. They do offer testing and evaluation, and guidance counseling which is available to all students. The schools make referrals to the courts and other components when they deem necessary. In some school systems, the policy of the administration may be to handle cases of truancy "in-house" while in other systems the administration may be more inclined to use the clout of the family court to require students and their families to manage regular school attendance. The latter situation was reported in Saluda County as an example. Schools will refer to courts all criminal acts occurring on school property. The schools' impact upon juveniles already involved in the criminal justice

system is, therefore, minimal. However, the schools' impact upon juveniles with potential involvement with the criminal justice system cannot be underestimated. A recognition by the educational system of the special needs of the juvenile involved in the CJS, and a coordination of services between education and the CJS would provide additional support to the high risk juvenile.

Component Summary

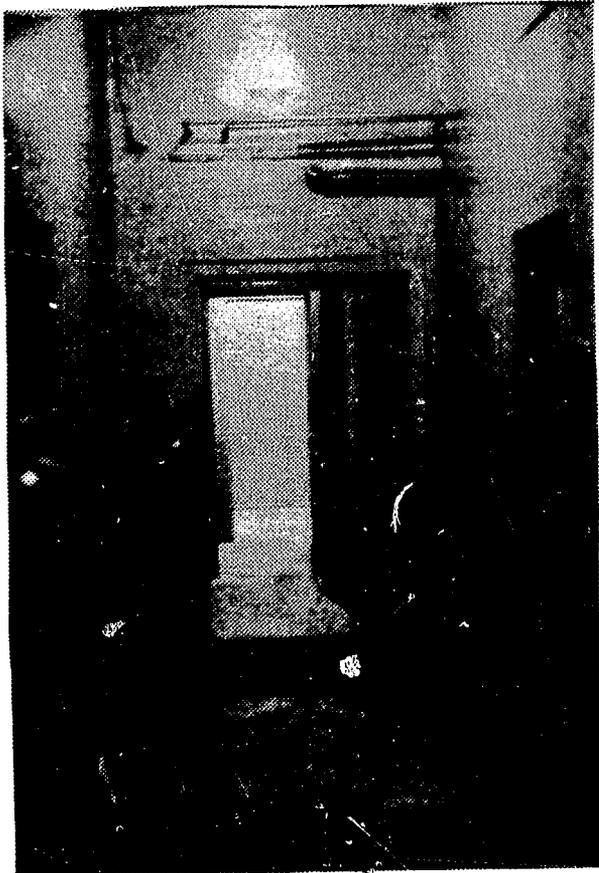
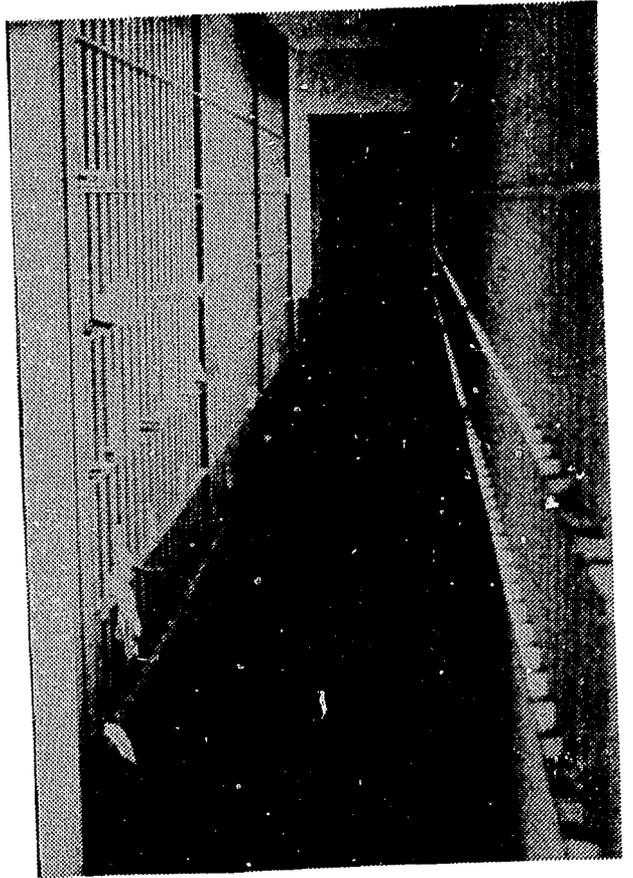
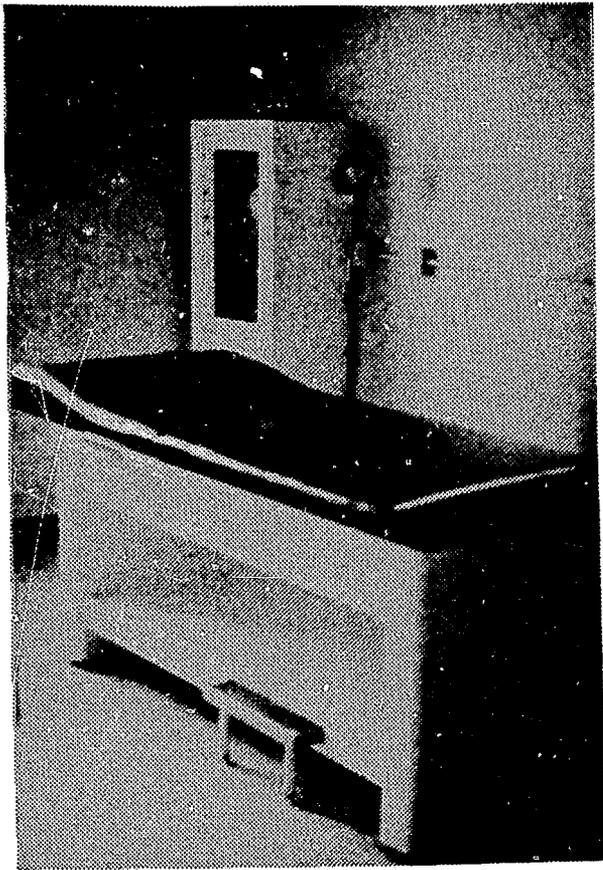
As a result of the research in the study, the different components of the system have been identified and their relative roles and importance assessed.

The enclosed diagram illustrates our perception of the juvenile justice system flow, with alternatives and sequential actions diagrammed for reference. The referrals listed are not necessarily complete; some referral sources may occur at many points within the system flow, and others may occur at only one point. The vertical arrows represent points where a referral can be made or where juveniles can exit the system.



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW

FIGURE 11.1



SECTION II · FACTORS AFFECTING DETENTION NEEDS

A variety of factors which are both internal and external to the juvenile detention process impact the need and ability to detain juveniles. The thrust of Section II is estimating the number of juveniles that will require detention for some length of time and defining the bed space requirement vis-a-vis the demand.

Chapter III presents a detailed projection of future juvenile population by age, sex, race and offense characteristics. Based upon data gained through a detailed search of jail detention logs in a sample of 15 counties, an estimate is made of the number of future bed spaces required by county to meet average daily incarceration rates.

The detention act constitutes a major component of the juvenile justice system. Chapter IV presents a thorough analysis of the conditions of the jails in the State which hold juveniles and defines the total number of bed spaces which are available for use. Through a stratification technique the facilities are analyzed with respect to variables defining locational, spatial arrangements, and legal criteria. From this analysis a comprehensive listing of facilities, which meet and fail to meet minimum criteria, is presented.

III-Existing and Future Detention Incidence

Juvenile Population Characteristics

Introduction - One of the most significant features of criminal justice work and the planning for such work is the very rigid and important consideration given to age. Throughout life, a person is periodically passing an age threshold that moves him/her from one group into another group. By definition, these milestone events have the associated expanded (or contracted) rules, rights, responsibilities, and benefits. Accompanying these changes are the related enforcement mechanisms that ensure eligibility, compliance, and receipt. Consequently all of those events have some implied legal or law enforcement connotation that change with and mark their occurrence. Examples of these age dependent events are

- a. the period of time within which a juvenile must attend formal education;
- b. the age at which one may drive a car;
- c. the age at which one may purchase beer, wine, liquor, cigarettes, etc.;
- d. the age and time period with which one must register for the draft, and;
- e. the age at which one may marry, may hold a job, may be legally liable and suable, must be retired, may receive social security benefits, tax relief, and special purchasing rights, etc..

In no area of criminal justice work is the age dependent consideration more acute than in the juvenile justice system. The frequency of occurrence of such age related events is much higher for juvenile years and their significance, perhaps, more important from a legal perspective than at any other time during a person's life. By its very definition, juvenile justice means that youths are handled (arrested, detained, adjudicated, incarcerated, etc.) one way and adults another. If one were to commit the same offense prior to the majestic threshold birth date versus following it, the treatment/punishment mechanism is (or can be) entirely different.

Consequently, age becomes not only a relevant variable in criminal justice work, but a critical one. This fact is especially true in the research study at hand and for the planning decisions to be made from the research results. In particular, the incidence of juvenile justice offenses has a direct impact on the type, size, and number of holding facilities for detention and incarceration and the number and specialties of arresting officers, detention staff, courts personnel, and post adjudication workers and guards. Although the focus of the effort herein centers on the detention of juveniles prior to post sentence disposition, the importance of the consideration is essential throughout all components of the process.

The incidence (i. e., frequency and nature of occurrence) of juvenile problems is directly related to several variables, all of which then translates the youthful population into juvenile justice statistics. Although the exact relationships of such factors as employment, social mores, societal pressures, etc., are not known with precision in terms of creating a propensity to commit an offense, the fact that most juveniles are affected by them makes it incumbent to know the number of people "at risk". For if this number is changing up or down, it will have a direct bearing on the level of juvenile offense

incidence. For planning purposes, no factor could be more crucial. Therefore, one of the major tasks within this effort has been to determine population characteristics of the "at risk" population and how it is expected to change over time. This section deals with that task.

Population Characteristics - Although the case for population and age related information is probably understood by all criminal justice planners (and certainly all juvenile justice experts), the importance of such facts has not been significantly felt among census takers and demographic planners and forecasters. Convenience of numerical coding has generally meant that population and age characteristics are tabulated in five year segments according to 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc., years of age with some aggregated totals available for 18 and over, 21 and over, 65 and over. By taking differences between segments and accumulation groupings, some population numbers with select age categories can be estimated. However, the fact remains that population estimates and forecasts for juvenile justice purposes are not available directly. If one is willing to make some heroic assumptions about population structure and suffer through an inordinate numerical effort, population characteristics by "age-risk" categories can be obtained.

It was felt necessary to undertake this type of effort because of the importance of age in this setting (as already described) and because of the acceleration in propensity to commit offenses in the higher juvenile ages as compared to the lower ones (i.e., a sixteen year old is many times more likely than a ten year old to interact with the juvenile justice system).

For this study's purposes, it was felt that population numbers by age as related to detention incidence would form the basis of the analytical work

and the forecasting of future detention levels. In order to capture possible different propensities to engage the juvenile justice system and to properly account for different aging/birth structures, a white/non-white delineation was made as well. An additional segmentation based on sex characteristics was considered but disregarded because of marginal utility. Male/female splits within population segments (by age) follow very closely to an equal 50/50 relationship and hence, the detailing of such a factor would not provide any information to justify the effort. The propensity to commit an offense in females is certainly different than among males, but it was thought that an aggregated percentage of females over all ages (i.e., a consistent propensity relationship among females to males for all age categories) would reasonably approximate reality as subtle differences would most likely not be detected anyway.

In following with the sample approach pursued in this study, the ten highest committing counties, the five randomly selected counties and the entire State were viewed singly and then three groupings were formed. The first group consisted of the ten highest committing counties, the second the five random surveyed counties, and the third group consisted of the remaining 31 counties. The 31 non-sampled counties in this situation (and for forecasting purposes) is viewed in the aggregate and then their individual shares are proportioned based on their juvenile population levels as compared to the group's total population level.

The ages used were those bracketed between ten and sixteen. Ten was viewed as the lower limit for reporting purposes and to match the definition in the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (1974). Sixteen is the upper limit of the juvenile definition in South Carolina, although

the referenced Federal Act includes seventeen year olds (as does the Uniform Crime Report - UCR - on the SLED computer) in the juvenile definition.

For analysis purposes in this study effort, 1975 and 1976 population estimates as well as 1980 and 1985 forecasts are made. They are based upon a twenty year (1970 - 1990) population series of the S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services of the State Budget and Control Board. This series based on a Cohort Survival Model gives population by race/sex/age (in five year bracketed groupings -- 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc.) by county and for the State for each year, 1970 to 1990. Because of the importance that particular ages has to this juvenile justice effort, a quantitative method was developed* to disaggregate the bracketed age categories into individual age levels from ten years old to sixteen years old.

*The procedure takes the five year grouping to be disaggregated and the two contiguous bracketed groupings higher and lower than the one picked. A smooth curve is then fit for the age levels so as to maintain continuity of age levels across groupings. For example, the 10-14 grouping is contiguously located between 5-9 and 15-19. If the population totals for the 5-9 grouping is 800, for the 10-14 grouping is 1,000, and the 15-19 grouping 1,400, then an average between 5-9 and 10-14 is $\frac{800+1000}{2} = 900$ per group with the yearly average being 180 at the 9.5 year of age position. Age 10 was chosen to be at the yearly average of the two groups plus an extra $\frac{1}{10}$ (to move $\frac{1}{2}$ year from 9.5 to 10) of the difference between the 10-14 year average and the 4-9 year average. In this case, it became $180 + \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{1000}{5} - \frac{800}{5} \right] = 180 + 4 = 184$. Similarly, the age 14 is computed between the 10-14 and 15-19 grouping to yield $240 + \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{1000}{5} - \frac{1400}{5} \right] = 240 - 8 = 232$. (A straight average over the 10-14 year grouping would have yielded 200 for each year 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.) The ages 11, 12, and 13 were calculated to fully account for the remaining population in the grouping. The side ages (11 and 13) surrounding the mid-age (12), were picked to be half-way between the mid-age level and the end age (10 and 14) levels. For this case, the figures are 186, 188, and 210 for ages 11, 12, and 13, respectively. The 15-19 year old grouping was disaggregated similarly for ages 15 and 16 by using the contiguous 10-14 and 20-24 year old groupings. The population for each age in 1976 was determined by a straight line interpolation between the ages found for years 1975 and 1980 (i.e., for age level advanced five years).

Table III-1 gives the results of the disaggregation method on the Division of Research and Statistical Services Data for the year 1975. Tables III-2, III-3, and III-4 provide similar results for years 1976 (to match period for which detention data was extracted), 1980, and 1985, respectively. The four group totals as well as the State total with percentage shares for each of the four years are shown on Tables III-5, III-6, III-7, and III-8 for 1975, 1976, 1980, and 1985, respectively. Table III-9 shows the percentage shares that each of the non-sampled 31 counties holds to the 31 county group totals shown in Tables III-5, III-6, III-7, and III-8. The percentage shares of Table III-9 were derived from the same Division of Research and Statistical Services population series from which the other population numbers were extracted. The actual shares were computed from taking each county's 10-14 group population and adding it to 40 percent of the 15-19 group population and dividing it by the similarly computed total for the full 31 counties. This computation was done for each of the four years as shown in Table III-9. Observations from these figures as they relate to the juvenile characteristics, the forecast technique and the juvenile justice system's likely detention needs are as follows:

- a. Of the four years shown in the tables, 1976 exhibits the highest juvenile population (ages 10-16) the State. This situation holds true for both white and non-white segments. These figures corroborate the fact that 1961 was the peak birth year in S.C. which makes births of that year age 15 in 1976.
- b. Although total juvenile population in S. C. is lower in 1985 than 1980, the non-white juvenile population is higher in 1985 than in 1980. This phenomenon results from the expected continued fertility drop among whites at a rate faster than that for non-whites.

- c. The age structure shows an increased tendency for the juvenile population group to have proportionately and absolutely more persons in the 14, 15, and 16 age categories than in the lower age categories (10, 11, 12, and 13). The higher propensity of offense among the 14, 15, and 16 "at risk" population means that juvenile delinquency problems could maintain their level (or increase) with a falling juvenile population.
- d. The juvenile age structure among sampled counties mostly parallels the above observations (a. - c.).
- e. During the 1975 - 1985-time period, the percentage of the juvenile population covered by the surveyed counties dips in 1980 but then reaches by 1985, the level it had in 1975. Certainly individual county shares change within the period to match the expected differentials in population growth rates.

These population figures and their implications form the basis for the comparison of the detention incidence data, the related facility needs, and future forecasts. The analyses and comparisons follow.

Current Juvenile Detention Characteristics

Survey Results - The profiling of the current status of juvenile detention in South Carolina was one of the major objectives of this research effort. The fifteen county survey approach to this need was designed to provide the foundation data for the reporting and profiling purposes. In that regard, actual detention incidence data was gathered from each detention facility in each of the fifteen counties. In addition, the courts of juvenile jurisdiction in these counties were reviewed and adjudication data compiled. To complete the data gathering on

the juvenile justice process in each of these fifteen counties (through to but not including post disposition), the UCR (Uniform Crime Reports) from the SC-SLED computer system were gathered for arrest activity.

The survey instrument personally administered in the field for the detention incidence and courts data is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit A. The actual detention incidence (consuming the vast amount of the survey effort for these described purposes) involved mostly the inspection and recording from actual detention logs in the jails and lock-up facilities. Frequently, this data was gathered just following the physical inspection of the facility (for the separation of juveniles and adults by sight and sound test).

Although surveys of this nature are characterized by data gathering formats that are more optimistic than possible to achieve; the actual results fell even below the team's pessimistic expectations. Data prior to 1975 was essentially not available and for 1975 in less than one-half of the counties. The data elements for 1976 were reasonably available and for the first portion of 1977 showed continued improvement. A trend line for anticipation juvenile offense propensity changes, however, is consequently unavailable. Cooperation was reasonably good, although access to detention logs was denied in two of the counties until a court order and extreme pressure was used to release the logs for inspection by the research team.

Tables III-10 and III-11 present the actual detention data gathered covering 1975 and 1976, respectively. Although the degree of specificity of gathered results are greater than those shown in the tables, the elements selected for inclusion in the tables were picked as providing, perhaps, the more interesting results. Tables III-12 and III-13 present the comparable arrest data for the

same 1975 and 1976 time periods, respectively. Table III-14 summarizes the county group totals for 1976 based on arrest data from UCR. Table III-15 presents the comparable courts disposition data for 1976. An attempt was made at collecting comparable courts' disposition data for 1975, but the success of this effort was too marginal to reproduce the results herein.

Although the focus of the study is on the actual detention data, the inclusion of the arrest and courts data provides a useful set of corroborating or contrasting series of statistics. In all, the set helps to explain county by county differences in record keeping, reporting, and juvenile treatment. Specific references are made to the following characteristics:

Race Characteristics

Table III-16 presents a summary of the surveyed data from arrest, detention and courts sources by a racial factor (percentage white in each component to total population in the same component). From Table III-16, it can be seen that the majority of the counties detain and arrest proportionately more whites than represented by their share of the county's population. Exceptions to this trend are in the counties of Charleston, Lexington, York, and Saluda. The white share of arrests in 1975 being 62.1 % versus total juvenile population share of 61.87% and in 1976, arrests being 61.2% with a white juvenile population share of 62.7% means that propensities of offense charges by racial composition are approximately equal. From the data available for court petitions, a similar pattern holds -- that, at best, racial factors are not of consequence and at worse, whites receive a disproportionately higher share of juvenile justice interaction than their population share would indicate. Significance of this observation manifests itself in the estimation and forecasting work in which racial composition does not have to be separately dealt with but can be aggregated into the population totals.

Sex Characteristics

Table III-17 provides a summary of the sex characteristics (expressed as a percentage of males to total) of the juveniles detained, arrested, and petitioned to court for 1975 and 1976. Clearly, observations from this table are indicative that males account for 60 to 85 percent of the juvenile justice system contact in the large counties and a strong bunching occurs in the 70 to 80 percent range. The more rural counties (i.e., the five randomly selected) show even higher male involvement -- in the 75 to 95 percent range with a strong bunching around 80 to 90 percent.

Age Characteristics

Tables III-18 and III-19 present detention and arrest percentages, respectively, to total population by age for each surveyed county for 1975 and 1976. Table III-20 provides similar percentage figures for court petitions just for 1976. From Table III-18, it can be seen that there is a substantial increase in detention propensity of the population in the 14-16 range (with less substantial increases occurring from ages 14 to 16) than with those juveniles aged 10 - 13. In 1976, total detention in the selected counties varied between 1 and 7.5 percent of total juvenile population with the 2 to 3 percent range being most common. Horry County's 7.5 percent is not a true reflection on juveniles on that county insofar as many of the detainees will be from out of the county (and from out of State). The randomly picked and more rural counties, show a lower total detention propensity of .6 percent to 2 percent of the population. The 16 year old age category exhibits detention incidence at about two to three times the 10 - 16 group rate as a percent of population. The 15 year olds show about twice the 10 - 16 year old average and the 14 year olds about 150% of the average. Clearly, those age categories 10 - 13 demonstrate percentage rates lower than the 10 - 16 year old averages.

The arrest percentage propensities presented in Table III-19 show similar relationships between age categories (i.e., 16 year olds, 15 year olds, etc.) to total grouped ages (i.e., 10 - 16 year olds) and between the larger selected counties, and the smaller, random counties. In 1976, the absolute percentage ranges in the 10 - 16 year old group showed a tendency to cluster in the 1.5 percent to 6.0 percent range (without any bunching) for the ten selected counties and in a narrow .5 percent to 1.8 percent range for the five random counties. Figures for 1975 tended to show a consistently higher range than those for 1976.

Similarly, the courts petition percentage propensities by age as shown in Table III-20, had specific age to grouped age relationships analagous to those found in the detention figures (of Table III-18). Likewise, the large, selected counties demonstrated higher percentages than the smaller, random counties. The percentage ranges for the 10 - 16 year olds were found to be between 13 percent and 5.7 percent for the selected counties and 0 to 2 percent for the random counties.

Clearly, propensity to engage the juvenile justice system is strongly influenced by age of the juvenile and there are reasonably tight ranges of population percentages in which the juvenile experience such incidence of engagement.

Offense Characteristics

Table III-21 shows a summary of the offense characteristics by status offense, violent offense, non-violent offense, and total offense for 1976 from detention, arrests, and courts' adjudication information. Included in the tables are the ten select and five random county group totals as well as the computed percentages that each offense category is to the offense total (within detention, arrest, and courts sources), and the computed ratio that each offense category

(including total) for detention bears to the arrests and courts data. One of the most significant results developed in Table III-21 is the levels of status offense varying in the 10 to 30 percent of total range for the detention, arrest, and courts data categories. The percent of status offense arrests to total arrests ran consistently lower than did the detention and courts percentages. This fact is probably reflective of the large "not reported" category for UCR Arrest; a category that probably contains mostly status offenders that have been arrested without the officials having a formal charge (by definition with the issue with status offenders). Additionally, the violent offense category had low percentages to total (mostly less than ten percent) and expectedly had courts' figures higher than detentions and arrests (both of which varied closely in the one to five percent range).

The ratio of detention to arrests and courts' petitions provided elements in contrast. The degree of variability and the nature of the ratio reversals from one category to another exemplifies the inherent problems with the reporting mechanisms of the juvenile justice system, the differences in the actual processing within the juvenile justice system from county to county, and the exceptions that the definitions and relationships have from one category to another.

Length of Detention Characteristics

The bottom portion of surveyed detention data shown in Tables III-10 and III-11 contain length of detention information. This data gives an approximated frequency distribution of detention lengths experienced in the ten selected counties, the five random counties, and the ten and five county groups. From these data elements for 1976 (from Table III-11) high and low estimates have been made as to the ranges of total detention length and average lengths of stay. Table III-22 shows the 1976 detention

length data computed in maximum days of detention (assuming each bracketed group length is at its upper limit -- that is, all detention in the 12 to 24 hour group is assumed to be at 24 hours and in the 21 days and over is assumed to be at 30 days; in minimum days of detention (assuming each bracketed group length is at its lower limit); and average lengths of stay for each. The lengths of stay for the maximum days and for the minimum days were then averaged to form a midpoint estimate and in turn, were converted to a midpoint estimate of total days of detention experience for each county.

By assuming a uniform distribution throughout the year for need of detention space, the midpoint estimate of detention days was converted to numbers of bed spaces (by dividing by 365). Finally, as shown in Table III-22, status offender lengths of detention were assumed to be uniformly distributed over the total detention length experience and the impact of such status offender detention subtracted from total detention estimates to provide days and space needs, assuming complete deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Bed space needs generally dropped by 20 to 40 percent with the assumed deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Care must be exercised in any interpretation of bed space needs from Table III-22 as being the absolute statement of need. Juveniles tend to be detained in groups (due to group delinquency acts) and such combinations in detention violate the uniform distribution assumption. Counter-balancing this fact, however, is the pragmatic consideration of not wanting to overly stock bed space for the infrequent peak demand. It is believed that policies should be set that would provide

perhaps 50 percent more bed spaces for those counties experiencing a computed demand in the 1 to 3 bed range and 25 percent more in the 4 and over bed range. All counties with substantially less than one bed needed (as computed) would be brought up to one bed.

Estimations - The next requirement embodied in this section is to make estimates on the occurrence and incidence of juvenile detention in the non-surveyed counties -- 31 of them. For this portion of the research effort, estimates for the 31 remaining counties will be given two different ways. The first way uses the underlying juvenile population as the basis of correlation for the estimates of detention. That is, by comparing the detention experience in the sampled counties versus their populations and their proportioning the same experience for the non-sampled counties based on population would yield one type of estimate. Each county's estimate would be further proportioned based in its share of the group's population (i.e., from Table III-9). The 31 county group's estimated detention from this method is shown in Table III-23, Part 1, as based on the ten county group experience and on the five county group experience. Respective county splits based on the results in Table III-23, Part 1, are given in Table III-24.

The second approach used the UCR reporting of arrests as the basis. In this method, the relationship of the detention experience in the sampled counties to their UCR arrest is proportionately split over the UCR arrests in the non-surveyed counties. Each county's individual share would then be determined by its share of arrests relative to the group's total arrest numbers (as given in Table III-25). Part II of Table III-23 gives the detention figures for the 31 county group on the ten select county group and the five random county group as the two different ways.

Within each of these two major approaches, there are innumerable variations and combinations of methods, all of which yield different results. As cited, the extra segmentation that has been chosen for each of the two major approaches is that the incidence proportion for the 31 non-survey county group is first correlated with the ten high incidence counties as a group and then with the five randomly selected counties as a group. As shown, this segmentation has been done for both the population basis approach and for the arrest basis approach using 1976 incidence data. The figures presented in Table III-23 (and in Table III-24) provide an additional delineation with estimates of status offense incidence (and in a method similar to that used to compute the midpoint estimates in Table III-22), the total days of detention length (with and without status offenders included) and the estimated bed needs (with and without status offenders included).

The computed group estimates for the 31 remaining counties for all categories in Table III-23 showed a close consistency in value for the basis of population when computed on the ten select county group totals and on the five random county group totals. However, the ten and five group produced estimates for the 31 county group when using the UCR arrest data showed widely divergent results. Clearly, stability of estimates was achieved with the population based estimates and was not with the arrest based estimates. For this reason, the population based estimates are assumed to more accurately reflect reality and are used, therefore, for the individual county splits as shown in Table III-24. If one were to use the arrest based estimates, then the individual county splits for the 31 remaining counties would be computed from the percentages in Table III-25.

Future Juvenile Detention Forecasts

The planning for additional juvenile physical and operational needs must be done with a view toward the future requirements as well as with respect to filling gaps as they may exist in today's setting. In this regard, future incidence of expected juvenile detention must be made so that increases in the incidence can be met and decreases are not greeted with over capacity.

The only forecast on which future juvenile detention incidences can be made is on the underlying juvenile population structure. The simple and inexorable increase (or decrease) in the demographic factors affecting juvenile age numbers can be anticipated with some degree of certainty (from birth/death rates, integration patterns, etc.) and reliable forecasts can be made.

The factors for which uncertainty remains high, however, involve a marked change in the inclination of juveniles to commit offenses and/or a marked change in the inclination of the juvenile justice system personnel (law enforcement, jail operations, and courts) to detain juveniles. As previously cited, trend-line data does not exist from which changes in inclination can be projected. The future forecasts presented herein assume participation rates of juvenile detention to be on a par with those experienced in 1976. Arbitrarily, one could assume a \pm 50 percent or \pm 100 percent change in inclination and different scenarios of future detention expectations could be generated.

Such scenarios are not computed here because of the rather arbitrary nature of the assumptions. What is computed, as indicated and as given, are

future detention needs based only on juvenile population changes. The same 1976 participation rates within population age categories are assumed for the future.

Expectations of future juvenile population profiles (by race/age) were given in Tables III-3 and III-4 for 1980 and 1985, respectively. As observed from those tables, total juvenile population decreased (for the State and nearly all counties) from 1976 to 1985 with 1980's level being much closer to that in 1985 than 1976. Within this population decline is an ageing increase among 14 - 16 year olds both in percentage terms and in absolute numbers. The increase in the higher "at risk" age categories with a lower total juvenile population results in a counter-balancing of detention expectations to produce stability in the incidence. The degree of such stability was tested by applying the 1976 participation propensities (by age) given in Table III-18* against the population figures of Tables III-3 and III-4 for 1980 and 1985, respectively. It was found that 1985 produced a marginally higher juvenile detention incidence than did 1980. The degree of increase of 1985 detention incidence (as projected) is very slight, amounting to a three percent increase over the estimated 1976 incidence, as is shown in Table III-26. Because this increase is of such a small amount, the 1980 figures are not illustrated and the complete splits for 1985 for the 31 counties were not made (although the group totals are given). Similarly, the projection of midpoint detention lengths are not given due to no effective change. The previous computations are expected to hold and current deficiencies are not expected to worsen over time. Conversely, any improvements with the juvenile justice system as it relates to detention will have to come from internal process and operational changes as they will not come from external

* Estimates for Kershaw and Richland counties by age were made from the age percentage in the remaining eight of the ten select county group.

demographic changes. The only significant affects to be brought by 1985 population changes are those that result from rapid change in county population levels due to urban, suburban, or rural growth and net migration. The five counties expected to experience such rapid changes for which 1976 figures of need should receive (considerations for) adjustments in 1985 are for Charleston County's 17.5 percent decline , Horry County's 17.7 percent increase, and Lexington County's 28 percent increase, and with Dorchester County's 40 percent increase, and Sumter County's 13 percent decrease in shares of the 31 county group total.

Summary

These basic conclusions follow from the findings embodied in this chapter. It has been shown that population characteristics and gain, although extremely important for this study's purpose, were found to change in such a way that 1985 expectations would be only slightly different from 1976 levels.

Actual detention incidence was found to be very stable in its male/female split of approximately three-fourths to one-fourth. Whites were detained, on average, disproportionately higher than blacks as compared to proportionate shares in the general juvenile population. Fifteen and sixteen year olds were consistently higher in detention incidence than were ten and eleven year olds with acceleration in the detention incidence starting in the twelve, thirteen, and fourteen year old range.

Detention incidence as surveyed by the study team showed very little consistency from county to county in it's relationship to arrests (as reported by UCR) and to court adjudications and dispositions (as surveyed). The lack of such consistency of relationships was notable when comparing most factors except for the percent of females involved in the juvenile justice system, the increased propensity for involvement with age, and the proportion of status offenders to the total for each component. The absence of stability is as much a manifestation of an inconsistency on definition, recordkeeping, and reporting as it is of poor linkages in processing in and between counties. Implications of these results, the exploration of related issues, and recommendations for improvement and change are addressed in succeeding chapters of this report.

TABLE III - 1

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
I. White:																
10	1542	2991	1093	3600	1109	411	1976	2400	2499	1255	1022	320	139	110	154	23,389
11	1615	3086	1132	3914	1187	410	2037	2632	2642	1434	1062	340	134	116	156	34,824
12	1600	3182	1172	4147	1265	408	2071	2783	2786	1513	1102	361	128	123	159	36,278
13	1649	3314	1134	4670	1225	414	2049	2828	2609	1458	1056	343	129	119	156	35,891
14	1605	3447	1096	3992	1185	420	2001	2872	2553	1402	1010	325	130	115	152	35,420
15	1597	3568	1081	4008	1181	424	1986	2948	2514	1386	991	318	129	114	151	35,602
16	1593	3341	1048	4020	1178	428	1961	2907	2412	1347	983	307	126	113	150	35,787
TOTAL - WHITE	11,286	23,421	7,756	27,933	8,330	2,915	14,107	19,450	18,075	9,895	7,226	2,314	915	810	1,078	247,081
II. Non-White:																
10	479	2072	821	1182	477	273	709	1928	963	402	480	338	193	296	126	20,702
11	473	2234	843	1207	511	300	214	2098	977	414	515	361	200	336	129	21,922
12	467	2399	864	1233	545	327	219	2167	990	426	562	383	207	375	132	23,141
13	462	2269	843	1208	509	304	213	2215	957	415	516	357	200	337	129	22,081
14	458	2139	822	1183	473	281	207	2182	924	405	469	331	193	299	125	20,916
15	453	2096	814	1173	457	273	204	2175	905	401	451	320	191	284	123	20,502
16	454	2072	815	1172	440	265	201	2225	878	397	429	301	190	265	125	20,180
TOTAL - NON-WHITE	3,246	15,283	5,822	8,358	3,412	2,023	1,467	15,070	10,594	4,260	3,422	2,391	1,374	2,192	889	149,392
III. Total Population:																
10	2021	5063	1914	4862	1586	684	2185	4418	3462	1757	1502	658	332	406	280	54,070
11	2088	5322	1975	5121	1698	710	2251	4720	3619	1848	1577	701	334	452	285	56,240
12	2155	5581	2026	5380	1810	735	2316	5050	3776	1939	1664	744	335	496	291	59,140
13	2188	5583	1977	5278	1734	718	2282	5043	3626	1873	1572	700	329	454	285	57,880
14	2063	5586	1918	5175	1658	701	2208	5034	3477	1807	1479	656	323	414	277	56,352
15	2050	5664	1895	5181	1638	697	2190	5123	3419	1787	1442	698	320	398	274	56,100
16	2047	5913	1843	5200	1618	693	2162	5132	3290	1744	1412	608	316	378	275	55,920
TOTAL	14,532	38,712	15,578	36,197	11,748	4,938	15,573	24,520	24,069	12,753	10,648	4,705	2,289	3,002	1,967	396,470

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates; SC Budget & Control Board

TABLE III - 2

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
I. White:																
10	1509	2869	1082	3540	1094	408	2024	2391	2513	1349	1010	310	141	105	152	32,994
11	1546	2984	1093	3684	1138	407	2048	2505	2533	1393	1020	318	138	107	152	34,065
12	1620	3077	1130	3926	1221	405	2104	2677	2676	1400	1051	337	133	113	153	35,695
13	1694	3170	1166	4166	1305	402	2160	2846	2821	1579	1082	358	127	120	155	37,306
14	1645	3340	1124	4084	1257	406	2113	2895	2691	1508	1042	338	127	115	151	37,971
15	1596	3511	1083	3999	1208	410	2066	2942	2562	1437	1003	318	127	110	147	36,815
16	1583	3658	1064	4012	1200	413	205	3025	2514	1414	986	310	126	108	145	37,252
TOTAL - WHITE	11,473	22,609	7742	27,413	8423	2851	14,564	19,263	18,310	10,164	7194	2289	919	778	1055	251,214
II. Non-White:																
10	476	1999	815	1213	463	262	199	1873	976	317	466	328	191	275	124	20,294
11	478	2071	821	1222	475	273	200	1988	973	388	478	335	193	291	125	20,805
12	473	2236	844	1249	511	300	205	2180	987	401	514	358	201	331	128	22,078
13	475	2400	867	1277	547	328	210	2371	1000	414	500	380	210	370	131	23,307
14	460	2256	836	1246	505	301	203	2308	961	400	509	352	200	379	126	22,078
15	453	2111	806	1214	463	275	196	2244	921	387	456	324	190	287	122	20,762
16	446	2058	792	1201	444	265	193	2256	897	381	434	307	186	270	120	20,230
TOTAL - NON-WHITE	3261	15,131	5781	8622	3408	2004	1401	15,220	6715	2688	3417	2384	1371	2153	876	149,655
III. Total Population:																
10	1985	4868	1897	4753	1557	670	2223	4244	3489	1666	1476	638	332	380	276	53,288
11	2024	5055	1914	4904	1613	680	2248	4493	3506	1781	1498	653	331	398	277	54,880
12	2093	5313	1974	5175	1732	705	2309	4857	3603	1887	1565	695	334	444	280	57,790
13	2169	5570	2033	5445	1852	730	2370	5219	3821	1993	1642	738	337	490	289	60,703
14	2105	5396	1960	5390	1762	767	2316	5203	3652	1908	1551	690	327	444	277	59,180
15	2049	5022	1889	5213	1671	685	2262	5180	3483	1824	1459	642	317	397	269	57,584
16	2029	5716	1856	5213	1644	773	2244	5281	3411	1795	1420	617	312	378	265	57,880
TOTAL	14,454	37,740	13,523	36,035	11,831	4055	15,967	34,480	25,025	12,854	19,611	10,713	2290	2931	1931	400,890

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates; SC Budget & Control Board

TABLE III - 3

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS
INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
I. White:																
10	1629	2005	1167	3104	1291	424	2610	2189	2628	1453	1120	314	141	97	152	24,400
11	1405	2404	1107	3159	1087	415	2325	1905	2501	1319	1050	291	151	92	153	30,477
12	1301	2124	1047	2677	884	405	2099	1020	2373	1184	980	268	160	80	155	26,554
13	1416	2404	1070	3110	1042	400	2101	2017	2496	1333	999	285	149	91	150	30,804
14	1531	2304	1097	3543	1201	390	2322	2414	2619	1482	1018	303	138	95	145	35,093
15	1562	2957	1096	3701	1252	390	2320	2606	2660	1545	1011	308	133	96	142	36,851
16	1604	3099	1120	3976	1359	383	2373	2850	2814	1694	1005	327	128	101	140	39,147
TOTAL - WHITE	10545	18477	7704	22,807	8110	2815	16,186	15,608	18,099	19,010	7183	2096	1000	658	1037	239,286
II. Non-White:																
10	520	2096	938	1451	484	269	175	2009	1094	349	513	338	229	278	133	21,894
11	499	1879	845	1308	435	239	160	1605	1055	317	453	311	193	229	123	19,702
12	472	1163	751	1284	385	209	145	1240	1017	286	393	284	157	180	114	17,510
13	475	1897	789	1320	421	235	153	1654	1019	306	429	302	175	219	118	19,120
14	478	2011	826	1376	457	261	161	2067	1022	326	404	320	193	257	121	24,768
15	472	2008	824	1384	468	271	163	2230	1012	330	471	324	195	269	121	21,210
16	472	2237	851	1419	510	301	169	2508	1027	348	512	346	207	310	123	23,900
TOTAL - NON-WHITE	3394	13,791	5924	9612	3100	1785	1126	13,453	7240	2268	3,235	2,285	1,349	1,742	853	142,590
III. Total Population:																
10	2155	4781	2105	5092	1775	695	2185	4278	3722	1802	1633	652	370	375	285	46,294
11	1904	4283	1952	4527	1522	654	2405	3570	3556	1636	1503	602	324	321	276	50,179
12	1773	3787	1798	3961	1269	614	2184	2860	3390	1470	1373	552	317	266	269	44,064
13	1891	4301	1859	4440	1463	635	2294	3671	3515	1699	1428	587	324	310	268	49,920
14	2009	4815	1923	4919	1758	657	2403	4481	3641	1808	1482	629	331	352	266	55,795
15	2034	5025	1920	5085	1720	661	2499	4896	3680	1875	1482	652	328	365	263	58,087
16	2113	5276	1971	5395	1869	684	2542	5266	3841	2042	1517	673	335	411	263	61,987
TOTAL	13,999	32,208	13,528	33,419	11,276	4600	17,312	29,862	25,345	12,278	10,418	4,521	2,349	2,400	1890	3,761,270

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates; SC Budget & Control Board

TABLE III - 4

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
I. White:																
10	1085	2513	1180	3001	1405	418	2994	2118	2719	1602	1100	321	139	78	140	24,355
11	1417	2053	1070	2050	1091	401	2474	1752	2440	1318	1010	253	144	69	135	23,023
12	1149	1593	954	2099	717	384	1953	1386	2102	1033	1058	204	149	61	135	23,491
13	1360	2073	1031	2789	1000	387	2274	1873	2400	1300	1020	243	140	69	133	28,699
14	1572	2552	1108	3400	1283	390	2595	2500	2650	1567	1041	281	132	78	132	31,906
15	1639	2750	1127	3738	1369	388	2664	2591	2737	1669	1030	294	128	81	130	35,892
16	1818	2976	1182	4240	1580	392	2848	2970	2970	1913	1026	330	123	91	132	39,674
TOTAL - WHITE	10,640	16,510	7,650	22,857	8,505	2,760	17,802	15,854	18,090	10,402	7,378	1,900	955	527	933	225,740
II. Non-White:																
10	670	2143	1095	1697	516	295	181	2304	1196	335	500	350	261	230	141	23,952
11	576	1685	914	1379	429	235	182	1690	1009	305	449	283	214	195	121	19,499
12	533	1227	732	1061	297	175	183	1015	941	275	332	216	166	111	101	14,966
13	540	1571	839	1251	301	219	181	1647	997	300	409	263	191	176	113	18,191
14	547	1914	926	1440	464	264	179	2279	1053	325	485	310	215	241	124	21,410
15	539	2018	940	1477	483	277	178	2519	1054	324	503	322	217	262	126	22,325
16	544	2302	1020	1584	549	320	184	3024	1099	366	577	370	238	324	135	25,165
TOTAL - NON-WHITE	3970	12,800	6,456	9,889	3,119	1,784	1,268	14,538	7,409	2,240	3,321	2,114	1,602	1,589	861	145,449
III. Total Population:																
10	2405	4656	2285	5298	1981	713	3175	4408	3915	1937	1606	651	400	358	277	58,307
11	1993	3738	1984	4229	1520	630	2650	3412	3509	1623	1507	536	358	264	254	43,482
12	1682	2820	1600	3160	1014	558	2130	2401	3103	1308	1348	420	315	172	236	38,457
13	1900	3644	1870	4040	1381	600	2455	3520	3403	1600	1437	566	331	245	240	46,890
14	2190	4460	2034	4920	1767	654	2774	4639	3703	1892	1526	591	347	319	250	55,322
15	2178	4768	2069	5215	1852	665	2842	5110	3791	2003	1541	616	445	343	250	58,277
16	2302	5276	2202	5804	2129	712	3032	6000	4075	2279	1619	700	361	415	267	64,814
TOTAL	14,612	23,570	11,114	32,726	11,674	4544	19,070	29,594	25,429	12,442	10,644	4,070	2,557	2,116	1,794	270,689

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates; SC Budget & Control Board

TABLE III - 5

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS - GROUPED COUNTIES - YEAR 1975

	10 Select Counties	5 Random Counties	31 Remaining Counties	State Total
I. <u>White:</u>				
10	19,173	1746	12,450	33,369
11	20,093	1809	12,912	34,820
12	21,013	1871	13,373	36,272
13	20,792	1802	13,260	35,851
14	20,572	1732	13,146	35,430
15	20,639	1703	13,205	35,602
16	20,743	1678	13,316	35,737
Total White	143,079	12,341	91,662	247,081
Percent of State Total	57.91	4.99	37.10	100.0
II. <u>Non-White:</u>				
10	8,800	1433	10,469	20,702
11	9,271	1541	11,110	21,922
12	9,743	1650	11,750	23,141
13	9,397	1533	11,098	22,029
14	9,052	1417	10,446	20,916
15	8,952	1369	10,181	20,502
16	8,922	1318	9,940	20,180
Total - Non-White	64,137	10,261	74,994	149,392
Percent of State Total	42.93	6.87	50.20	100.0
III. <u>Total Population:</u>				
10	27,952	3178	22,940	54,070
11	29,362	3349	24,029	56,740
12	30,778	3532	24,830	59,140
13	30,202	3342	24,336	57,880
14	29,627	3149	23,574	56,350
15	29,644	3072	23,384	56,100
16	29,662	2989	23,269	55,920
Total	207217	22,611	166642	396470
Percent of State Total	52.27	5.60	42.03	100.0

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates from data manipulations of the Cohort Survival Model of Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board

TABLE III - 6

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS - GROUPED COUNTIES - YEAR 1976

	10 Select Counties	5 Random Counties	31 Remaining Counties	State Total
I. <u>White:</u>				
10	18,758	1718	12,518	32,994
11	19,361	1735	12,970	34,065
12	20,325	1788	13,568	35,685
13	21,289	1840	14,165	37,306
14	21,050	1773	14,276	37,097
15	20,812	1705	14,386	36,815
16	20,934	1675	14,642	37,252
Total White	142529	12,234	96,525	251214
Percent of State Total	56.74	4.87	38.42	100.0
II. <u>Non-White:</u>				
10	8657	1385	10,253	20,295
11	8884	1422	10,498	20,805
12	9385	1533	11,179	22,098
13	9887	1645	11,859	23,389
14	9477	1511	11,088	22,076
15	9069	1376	10,316	20,763
16	8933	1316	9,980	20,230
Total - Non-White	64,292	10,188	75,173	149,655
Percent of State Total	42.96	6.81	50.23	100.0
III. <u>Total Population:</u>				
10	27,352	3102	22,826	53,280
11	28,220	3157	23,503	54,880
12	29,708	3318	24,764	57,790
13	31,202	3493	26,005	60,700
14	30,539	3289	25,352	59,180
15	29,884	3084	24,612	57,580
16	29,867	2992	24,621	57,480
Total	206767	22436	171687	400890
Percent of State Total	51.58	5.60	42.83	100.0

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates from data manipulations of the Cohort Survival Model of Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board

TABLE III - 7

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS - GROUPED COUNTIES - YEAR 1980

	10 Select Counties	5 Random Counties	31 Remaining Counties	State Total
I. <u>White:</u>				
10	19,719	1823	12,858	34,400
11	17,686	1736	11,055	30,477
12	15,654	1650	9,251	26,554
13	17,531	1674	11,598	30,804
14	19,409	1699	13,945	35,053
15	20,114	1690	15,048	36,851
16	21,254	1702	16,191	39,147
Total White	131367	11,974	89,946	233286
Percent of State Total	56.31	5.13	38.56	100.0
II. <u>Non-White:</u>				
10	9472	1492	10,931	21,894
11	8461	1310	9,932	19,702
12	7449	1128	8,933	17,510
13	8218	1241	9,667	19,126
14	8987	1354	10,400	20,742
15	9222	1379	10,614	21,216
16	9842	1503	11,455	22,800
Total - Non-White	61,651	9407	71,932	142990
Percent of State Total	43.12	6.58	50.31	100.0
III. <u>Total Population:</u>				
10	29,190	3315	23,789	56,294
11	26,194	3046	20,939	50,179
12	23,106	2777	18,181	44,064
13	25,748	2917	21,265	49,930
14	28,494	3054	24,247	55,795
15	29,335	3070	25,662	58,067
16	31,099	3199	27,649	61,947
Total	193166	21,378	161732	376276
Percent of State Total	51.34	5.68	42.98	100.0

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates from data manipulations of the Cohort Survival Model of Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board

TABLE III - 8

JUVENILE AGE/SEX/RACE CHARACTERISTICS - GROUPED COUNTIES - YEAR 1985

	10 Select Counties	5 Random Counties	31 Remaining Counties	State Total
I. <u>White:</u>				
10	20,301	1754	12,500	34,555
11	16,865	1659	10,500	29,023
12	13,429	1564	8,499	23,491
13	16,493	1614	10,592	28,699
14	19,557	1664	12,685	33,906
15	20,671	1671	13,550	35,892
16	22,958	1719	14,998	39,674
Total White	130274	11,645	83,324	225240
Percent of State Total	57.84	5.17	36.99	100.0
II. <u>Non-White:</u>				
10	10,443	1598	11,911	23,952
11	8,457	1262	9,740	19,459
12	6,471	926	7,569	14,966
13	7,932	1150	9,109	18,191
14	9,392	1375	10,649	21,416
15	9,819	1431	11,076	22,315
16	10,992	1644	12,505	25,140
Total - Non-White	63,506	9386	72,559	145449
Percent of State Total	43.66	6.45	49.89	100.0
III. <u>Total Population:</u>				
10	30,743	3352	24,412	58,507
11	25,330	2921	20,231	48,482
12	19,868	2491	16,098	38,457
13	24,409	2765	19,716	46,890
14	29,019	3039	23,264	55,322
15	30,491	3201	24,525	58,217
16	33,933	3362	27,519	64,814
Total	193793	21,131	155765	370689
Percent of State Total	52.28	5.7	42.02	100.0

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates from data manipulations of the Cohort Survival Model of Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board

TABLE III - 9

PERCENT OF TOTAL SPLITS FOR
REMAINING 31 COUNTIES

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
Abbeville	1.70	1.69	1.65	1.60
Aiken	7.75	7.60	7.40	7.16
Allendale	.79	.81	.83	.85
Bamberg	1.57	1.56	1.54	1.53
Barnwell	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
Beaufort	4.90	4.97	4.79	4.54
Calhoun	1.06	1.02	.99	.94
Cherokee	3.20	3.31	3.45	3.66
Chester	2.46	2.46	2.42	2.36
Chesterfield	2.96	2.94	2.92	2.89
Clarendon	2.56	2.53	2.50	2.45
Colleton	2.65	2.53	2.53	2.52
Darlington	4.90	4.86	4.77	4.65
Dorchester	3.95	4.10	4.82	5.76
Edgefield	1.46	1.44	1.42	1.40
Fairfield	1.82	1.80	1.77	1.73
Georgetown	3.44	3.50	3.62	3.76
Greenwood	4.17	4.28	4.24	4.20
Jasper	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.25
Lancaster	3.67	3.69	3.74	3.81
Laurens	4.05	3.99	3.95	3.91
McCormick	.75	.74	.73	.71
Marion	2.73	2.74	2.77	2.82
Marlboro	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.52
Newberry	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.43
Oconee	3.48	3.51	3.58	3.67
Orangeburg	7.29	7.29	7.28	7.28
Pickens	5.24	5.28	5.44	5.65
Sumter	8.07	7.92	7.46	6.88
Union	2.39	2.36	2.32	2.17
Williamsburg	3.27	3.30	3.29	3.26

Total 31 Counties	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates from data manipulations of the Cohort Survival Model of Division of Research and Statistical Services of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board

TABLE III - 10

YEAR 1975

JUVENILE DETENTION DATA¹

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	
I. Characteristics of Detainees:																
A. Race =																
White	N/A	19					5									
Non-white		283	571	n/a	n/a	299	n/a	95	n/a	239	n/a	74	n/a	5	11	10
Percentage White		36	391	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	11	n/a	58	n/a	8	n/a	4	19	24
		887	594	n/a	n/a	98.3	n/a	89.0	n/a	805	n/a	90.2	n/a	555	55.0	29.4
B. Sex =																
Male	N/A	11					2									
Female		220	693	n/a	n/a	230	n/a	80	n/a	200	n/a	49	n/a	9	28	24
Percentage Male		107	269	n/a	n/a	78	n/a	29	n/a	97	n/a	33	n/a	-	2	10
		67.3	72.0	n/a	n/a	74.2	n/a	73.4	n/a	67.3	n/a	59.0	n/a	100	93.3	70.0
C. Age =																
10	N/A	21					4									
11		4		n/a	n/a	1	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	1
12		2	48	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-
13		14		n/a	n/a	2	n/a	3	n/a	8	n/a	2	n/a	2	1	-
14		40		n/a	n/a	-	n/a	7	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	5
15		54		n/a	n/a	39	n/a	22	n/a	70	n/a	20	n/a	1	5	6
16		89	576	n/a	n/a	147	n/a	35	n/a	76	n/a	28	n/a	2	8	0
		114	330	n/a	n/a	119	n/a	40	n/a	143	n/a	32	n/a	4	16	14
D. Total																
		338	962	n/a	n/a	308	n/a	111	n/a	297	44	82	n/a	9	30	34
II. Nature of Detention:																
A. Status Offense²																
		79	118	n/a	n/a	298	n/a	52	n/a	103	n/a	38	n/a	-	-	4
B. Criminal Off.																
Non-Violent:																
Drugs and Alcohol		51	n/a	n/a	n/a	271	n/a	9	n/a	59	n/a	7	n/a	1	2	-
Disorderly Conduct, etc.		11	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	3	n/a	-	3	6
Carrying Weapons		-	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	-	n/a	2	n/a	-	n/a	-	2	2
All Others ³		184	n/a	n/a	n/a	352	n/a	42	n/a	117	n/a	31	n/a	8	19	17
C. Violent⁴																
		13	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	0	n/a	16	n/a	3	n/a	-	4	3
III. Length of Detention																
A. 6 hours or less																
	N/A	35					2									
		-	n/a	n/a	n/a	97	n/a	-	n/a	1	n/a	-	n/a	6	22	11
B. 6+ hours - 12 hours																
		1	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	11	n/a	88	n/a	-	n/a	-	1	-
C. 12+ hours - 24 hours																
		141	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	n/a	24	n/a	99	n/a	20	n/a	-	6	11
D. 24+ hours - 48 hours																
		81	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	n/a	17	n/a	7	n/a	26	n/a	-	-	7
E. 2+ days - 5 days																
		61	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	50	n/a	82	n/a	26	n/a	1	-	5
F. 5+ days - 10 days																
		15	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	11	n/a	8	n/a	9	n/a	2	1	-
G. 10+ days - 21 days																
		4	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	11	n/a	9	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-
H. 21+ days and over																
		-	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	5	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	-	-	-

TABLE III - 10 (continued)

FOOTNOTES:

- ¹ Inspection of Jail Logs
- ² Category includes Runaway, Truancy, and Incurigible.
- ³ Includes B & E, Theft, Forgery, Stolen Property, Arson, Vandalism, etc.
- ⁴ Includes Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- ⁵ Includes juveniles detained in compound but not actually placed in cells.
- ⁶ Includes 17 year olds.
- ⁷ Runaways only.
- ⁸ Total of juveniles detained in York City Lockup and Clover City Lockup (2 of 5 lockups in York County)
- ⁹ Horry County data on Offenses only includes North Myrtle Beach and Myrtle Beach; All other data is North Myrtle Beach only.

TABLE III - 11

JUVENILE DETENTION DATA¹

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	
I. Characteristics of Detainees:																
A. Race = <i>N/A</i>																
White	28	297	472	226	249	842	46	320	224	273	219	192	25	11	8	9
Non-white		35	451	117	91	43	14	42	180	54	91	19	53	3	10	17
Percentage White		89.5	51.1	65.9	73.2	95.1	76.7	88.4	55.5	88.5	70.7	91.0	32.1	98.6	33.3	34.0
B. Sex = <i>N/A</i>																
Male	3	270	670	239	251	693	42	271	307	192	258	136	53	12	23	24
Female		87	253	104	89	252	18	92	97	135	79	75	26	2	1	2
Percentage Male		75.6	72.6	69.7	73.8	71.5	70.0	74.7	76.0	58.7	76.6	64.5	67.1	85.7	95.0	92.3
C. Age = <i>N/A</i>																
10	35	0	8	11	2	4	1	-	4	1	4	1	-	-	1	-
11		4	26	-	10	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
12		12	30	28	15	14	2	3	9	17	17	10	2	2	1	1
13		39	106	-	30	-	-	23	31	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
14		70	186	84	54	151	8	55	70	95	70	68	14	6	1	4
15		89	292	96	95	239	14	103	124	79	72	63	32	3	8	7
16		111	275	124	128	457	35	162	157	135	75	69	19	3	13	9
D. Total		360	923	343	340	885	60	369	404	327		211	82	14	24	26
II. Nature of Detention:																
A. Status Offense ² <i>N/A</i>																
Non-Violent:		78	242	61	42	244	56	128	237	136	24	94	12	3	-	-
Drugs and Alcohol		67	31	34	45	235	10	27	89	35	12	6	1	-	2	-
Disorderly Conduct, etc.		12	29	-	-	35	18	9	132	-	15	-	1	5	-	-
Carrying Weapons		2	8	1	1	11	1	0	20	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
All Others ³		197	580	240	234	337	190	188	980	139	77	98	67	6	18	24
C. Violent ⁴		4	65	1	18	3	8	10	100	16	3	12	1	-	3	2
III. Length of Detention <i>N/A</i>																
A. 6 hours or less			141		85			-	44		11		12	8	17	13
B. 6+ hours - 12 hours			32		33			23	31		4		4	2	-	2
C. 12+ hours - 24 hours		129	150	289	35	414	31	74	106	201	11		9	2	2	5
D. 24+ hours - 48 hours		92	148	20	36	203	32	75	77	-	9	38	14	-	3	4
E. 2+ days - 5 days		93	207	22	83	60	34	97	67	104	29	82	32	-	-	-
F. 5+ days - 10 days		9	140	3	41	5	8	45	30	18	20	85	19	2	2	2
G. 10+ days - 21 days		3	79	4	12	1	-	15	13	2	4	5	2	-	-	-
H. 21+ days and over		1	9	-	-	-	-	10	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE III - 11 (continued)

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Inspection of Jail Logs
- 2 Category includes Runaway, Truancy and Incurable
- 3 Includes B & E, Theft, Forgery, Stolen Property, Arson, Vandalism, etc.
- 4 Includes Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- 5 In Horry County, status offenders were turned over to DYS Runaway Shelter by North Myrtle Beach, and were not by Myrtle Beach.
- 6 Includes juveniles detained in compound but not actually placed in cells.
- 7 Offenses Data includes City of Columbia Police Lockup.
- 8 Kershaw Race, Sex, Age just for Camden City Lockup; Offense for C.C.L.U. and Kershaw County Detention Center; length of stay just for K.C.D.C.
- 9 Total Lockups in York County: Race=Y.C., Ft. Mill, R.H.; Sex=Y.C., C.C., F.M., R.H.
- 10 York County and Rock Hill City Lockups
- 11 York County and Fort Mill Lockups
- 12 York County Lockup only.
- 13 North Myrtle Beach and Myrtle Beach
- 14 Myrtle Beach only.

TABLE III - 12
 JUVENILE ARREST DATA YEAR 1975

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
I. Characteristics of Arrestees:																
A. Race =																
White	618	1470	242	1088	901	220	314	1391	810	406	267	49	17	28	20	11,180
Non-white	181	1258	175	669	90	120	87	1628	446	198	47	44	12	50	22	6829
% White	77.4	53.9	58.0	71.6	90.9	64.7	78.3	46.1	64.5	67.2	85.0	52.7	58.6	35.9	47.6	62.1
B. Sex =																
Male	588	2174	351	1873	873	288	294	2387	958	482	254	75	26	68	36	14,469
Female	211	554	80	534	184	52	107	632	298	122	60	18	3	10	6	3540
% Male	73.6	79.7	80.8	77.3	82.6	84.7	73.3	79.1	76.3	79.8	80.9	80.7	90.0	87.2	85.7	80.3
C. Age =																
10	21	115	11	59	11	4	15	136	29	39	7	-	-	-	-	579
11 - 12	36	195	26	161	29	17	19	263	73	65	39	-	-	3	-	1201
13 - 14	162	561	58	600	200	47	60	760	250	141	110	13	-	7	10	3843
15	128	576	70	500	225	69	87	536	228	117	68	14	9	16	7	3428
16	207	569	106	525	380	79	86	643	343	124	57	24	11	10	11	4217
D. Total	554	2016	271	1845	845	216	267	2338	923	486	281	51	20	42	28	3208
II. Nature of Arrests:																
A. Status Offense¹																
	76	218	32	332	194	34	92	232	123	37	48	4	-	5	2	1737
B. Criminal Off., Non-Violent:																
Drugs and Alcohol	117	83	60	180	155	25	15	124	149	16	15	5	4	-	1	1456
Disorderly Conduct, etc.	28	217	18	87	53	8	6	209	41	26	27	5	4	8	2	964
Carrying Weapons	3	27	4	15	9	2	-	49	10	8	2	-	-	-	1	154
All Others ²	245	1131	142	869	259	75	111	1238	469	304	154	30	12	21	14	6523
C. Violent³																
	6	93	5	57	9	3	4	158	27	14	10	5	-	4	4	510
D. All Others, Not Specified																
	79	247	10	305	166	69	39	328	104	81	25	2	-	4	4	1924

SOURCE: UCR Data

¹ Only category identifiable is "Runaway"

² Includes B & E, Theft, Forgery, Stolen Property, Arson, Vandalism, etc.

³ Includes Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery

TABLE III - 13
JUVENILE ARREST DATA

YEAR 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina	
I. Characteristics of Arrestees:																	
A. Race =																	
White	657	980	193	1709	825	124	326	1157	743	425	102	48	33	14	9	9351	
Non-white	168	944	173	402	108	50	78	1554	428	181	29	51	19	16	21	5921	
% White	79.6	50.9	52.7	75.9	88.4	71.3	80.7	42.7	63.5	70.1	77.9	48.5	63.5	46.7	30.0	61.2	
B. Sex =																	
Male	640	1524	304	1317	723	127	303	2164	872	501	108	79	43	28	26	12,117	
Female	185	400	62	354	210	47	101	347	299	108	23	20	9	3	4	3155	
% Male	77.6	79.2	83.1	78.8	77.5	73.0	75.0	79.8	74.5	82.3	82.4	79.8	82.7	98.3	81.7	79.3	
C. Age =																	
10	9	82	10	76	22	1	3	99	17	5	1	1	1	2	-	436	
11 - 12	42	148	26	80	26	7	13	249	68	44	0	0	3	2	2	954	
13 - 14	187	419	53	346	137	33	54	674	232	113	19	14	12	1	5	2966	
15	158	373	55	280	177	37	72	443	205	102	23	18	14	2	7	2637	
16	189	396	83	411	294	43	95	570	331	129	34	28	11	7	6	3559	
D. Total																	
	585	1418	221	1201	650	121	237	2035	853	393	81	67	41	14	20	10,552	
II. Nature of Arrests:																	
A. Status Offense¹																	
	82	97	29	174	196	41	24	154	115	32	14	8	2	-	2	1709	
B. Non-Violent:																	
Criminal Off.	Drugs and Alcohol	135	75	31	119	117	15	13	134	157	28	8	4	3	2	-	1166
	Disorderly Conduct, etc.	26	93	27	138	40	1	2	176	35	17	2	4	5	-	-	719
	Carrying Weapons	2	24	2	4	3	4	1	17	12	3	-	1	-	2	-	86
	All Others ²	230	941	131	627	150	30	67	1076	430	258	29	44	27	8	11	5539
C. Violent³																	
	8	57	5	25	6	3	1	128	29	12	11	2	3	-	-	385	
D. All Others, Not Specified																	
	102	133	2	114	104	31	129	350	75	43	17	4	1	2	7	1448	

SOURCE: UCR Data

¹ Only category identifiable is "Runaway"

² Includes B & E, Theft, Forgery, Stolen Property, Arson, Vandalism, etc.

³ Includes Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery

TABLE III - 14

ARREST CHARACTERISTICS - GROUPED COUNTIES - YEAR 1976

	10 Select Counties	5 Random Counties	31 Remaining Counties	State Total
Status Offense	944	26	239	1209
Percent of State	78.08	2.15	19.77	100
Violent Offense	274	16	95	385
Percent of State	71.17	4.15	24.68	100
Non-violent Offense	5327	150	2033	7510
Percent of State	70.93	2.0	27.07	100
TOTAL OFFENSE	7726	223	2603	10552
Percent of State	73.22	2.11	24.67	100

SOURCE: UCR Reports on South Carolina SLED Computer, 1976

TABLE III - 15

JUVENILE DISPOSITION BY COURTS¹

YEAR 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda
I. Nature of Charge:															
A. Status Offense ²	327	602	149	79	62	205	n/a	58	399	n/a	94	n/a	10	16	34
B. Non-Violent:															
Drugs and Alcohol	87	93	33	150	32	41	n/a	23	90	n/a	16	n/a	-	2	-
Disorderly Conduct, etc.	26	95	5	83	-	-	n/a	61	-	n/a	20	n/a	4	3	-
Carrying Weapons	2	20	1	18	2	-	n/a	12	-	n/a	2	n/a	-	1	-
All Other	394	1388	277	1090	191	644	n/a	309	1224	n/a	173	n/a	25	48	31
C. Violent ⁴	47	200	38	97	33	18	n/a	70	75	n/a	20	n/a	-	2	2
D. Number of Petitions	883	n/a	n/a	1503	320	n/a	885	n/a	n/a	424	325	n/a	n/a	72	67
II. Disposition of Charge:															
A. By Intake:															
1. Dismissed	-	589	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	117	n/a	n/a	n/a	37	n/a	n/a	3	2
2. Deferred Prosecution	81	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	4	0
3. Referred to Social Agency	-	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	25	1
4. Referred to YB	102	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	135	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	-	-
B. By Adjudication:															
Social Characteristics															
1. Race - White															
Non-White	178	808	171	400	102	161	n/a	250	n/a	n/a	21	n/a	13	23	39
Percent-White	78.48	54.58	63.64	62.62	68.13	74.53	n/a	42.92	n/a	n/a	89.5	n/a	63.89	37.84	n/a
2. Sex - Male															
Female	232	312	115	210	69	224	n/a	53	n/a	n/a	44	-	12	4	20
Percent-Male	71.95	82.46	75.48	79.81	78.44	64.50	n/a	87.9	n/a	n/a	78.0	100	60.97	89.19	n/a
3. Age - 10 & under															
11	23	44	16	40	10	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	3	-	-	1	3
12	45	85	38	65	23	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	9	-	2	2	3
13	100	178	50	120	23	n/a	n/a	38	n/a	n/a	19	-	-	2	11
14	100	327	75	185	74	n/a	n/a	87	n/a	n/a	27	-	10	12	7
15	227	610	110	240	78	n/a	n/a	108	n/a	n/a	50	2	12	11	16
16	238	497	126	360	96	n/a	n/a	163	n/a	n/a	82	3	11	9	14
4. Total	827	1779	469	1070	320	632	n/a	438	n/a	n/a	200	5	36	37	64

TABLE III - 15 (continued)

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda
<u>Disposition of Docketed Petitions</u>															
1. Dismissed	74	141	46	409	20	520	91	169	200	605	7	n/a	5	-	-
2. Withdrawn	28	124	47	61	-	n/a	-	-	83	-	3	n/a	-	2	-
3. Continued	225	249	-	79	-	n/a	-	29	468	-	19	n/a	-	2	3
4. Jurisdiction Waived	11	22	7	21	12	n/a	26	17	15	-	3	n/a	-	-	3
5. Probation	114	588	346	209	142	n/a	228	202	119	257	123	n/a	17	19	24
6. Referred to YB	166	-	-	45	-	n/a	-	66	105	-	5	n/a	3	-	-
7. Referred to Other Social Agency	49	129	81	60	40	n/a	-	-	13	-	21	n/a	n/a	2	3
8. Commitment:															
Suspended	25	267	-	88	-	n/a	-	-	62	-	-	n/a	n/a	1	15
Group Home	43	46	-	6	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	n/a	n/a		
R. & E.	56	149	49	126	-	34		59	77	53	24	1	n/a	12	12
Other Institutions	29	175	12	60	13	19	16	60	94	34	9	4	11	-	-
Other	10	393	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	33	-	n/a	n/a	-	-

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 From Court Records and Reports
- 2 Categories identifiable as Runaway, Truancy, or Incurable
- 3 Includes B & E, Theft, Forgery, Stolen Property, Arson, Vandalism, etc.
- 4 Includes Murder, Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- 5 FY 1975 - 1976
- 6 Total number closed at Intake
- 7 Total number included R & E and Greenville Diagnostic Center referrals

TABLE III - 16

RACIAL PERCENTAGE OF
POPULATION, DETENTION, ARREST, AND COURTS ADJUDICATION
1975 and 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
1. 1975 Percentage White to Total Within Group Based on:																
Population	77.7	60.5	57.1	76.9	70.9	59.0	90.6	50.3	73.3	77.6	67.9	49.2	40.0	27.0	54.8	61.87
Detention	88.7	59.4	n/a	n/a	98.3	n/a	89.4	n/a	80.5	n/a	90.2	n/a	55.5	55.6	29.4	n/a
Arrest	77.4	53.9	58.0	71.6	90.9	64.7	78.3	46.1	64.5	67.2	85.0	52.7	58.6	35.9	47.6	62.1
Court Adjudication	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. 1976 Percentage White to Total Within Group Based on:																
Population	77.4	59.9	57.3	76.1	71.2	58.7	91.2	55.9	73.2	79.1	67.8	49.0	40.1	26.5	54.6	62.7
Detention	89.5	51.1	65.9	73.2	95.1	76.7	88.4	55.5	83.5	70.7	91.0	32.1	78.6	33.3	34.6	n/a
Arrest	79.6	50.9	52.7	75.9	88.4	71.3	80.7	42.7	63.5	70.1	77.9	48.5	63.5	46.7	30.0	61.2
Court Adjudication	78.48	54.48	63.64	62.62	68.13	74.53	n/a	42.92	n/a	n/a	89.5	n/a	63.89	37.84	39.1	n/a

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 17
**PERCENTAGE MALE
 DETENTION, ARREST AND COURTS ADJUDICATION***
 1975 and 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
1. 1975 Percentage Male to Total Within Group Based on:																
<u>Detention</u>	67.3	72.0	n/a	n/a	74.2	n/a	73.4	n/a	67.3	n/a	59.8	n/a	100	93.3	70.6	n/a
<u>Arrest</u>	73.6	79.7	80.8	77.3	82.6	84.7	73.3	79.1	76.3	79.8	80.9	80.7	90.0	87.2	85.7	80.3
<u>Court Adjudication</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. 1976 Percentage Male to Total Within Group Based on:																
<u>Detention</u>	75.6	72.6	69.7	73.8	71.5	70.0	74.7	76.0	58.7	76.6	64.6	67.1	85.7	95.8	92.3	n/a
<u>Arrest</u>	77.6	79.2	83.1	78.8	77.5	73.0	75.0	79.8	74.5	82.3	82.4	79.8	82.7	93.3	86.7	79.3
<u>Court Adjudication</u>	71.95	82.5	75.5	79.8	78.4	64.6	n/a	87.9	n/a	n/a	78.0	100	66.7	89.2	68.8	n/a

*Population percentages are not given because the split between males and females among counties varies slightly around 50 percent.

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 18
 PERCENTAGE DETENTION TO POPULATION BY AGE
 1975 and 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
1. 1975 Percentage Detention by Age to Population by Age																
10	.2	.2	na	na	na	na	-	na	-	na	-	na	-	-	.4	na
11	.1	.2	na	na	na	na	-	na	-	na	-	na	-	-	-	na
12	.7	1.1	na	na	na	na	.1	na	.2	na	.1	na	.6	.2	-	na
13	2.0	1.2	na	na	na	na	.3	na	-	na	-	na	-	-	1.75	na
14	2.8	1.2	na	na	na	na	1.0	na	2.0	na	1.35	na	.3	1.2	2.2	na
15	4.6	1.5	na	na	na	na	1.6	na	2.2	na	1.9	na	.6	2.0	2.9	na
16	6.0	1.5	na	na	na	na	1.9	na	4.3	na	2.3	na	1.3	4.2	5.1	na
Total (10 - 16)	2.3	2.5	na	na	na	na	.7	na	1.2	na	.8	na	.4	1.0	1.7	na
2. 1976 Percentage Detention by Age to Population by Age																
10	-	.2	.6	.1	.3	na	-	na	-	.3	.06	-	-	.3	-	na
11	.2	.5	-	.2	-	na	-	na	-	.3	-	.3	-	-	.36	na
12	.6	.6	1.4	.3	.8	na	.1	na	.5	1.1	.6	.3	.6	.2	.36	na
13	2.0	1.9	-	.6	-	na	1.06	na	-	1.36	-	.5	-	-	1.4	na
14	3.6	3.3	4.3	1.0	8.6	na	255	na	2.6	335	4.4	2.3	1.8	.2	1.4	na
15	4.8	5.2	5.1	1.8	155	na	4.9	na	2.3	5.0	4.3	5.6	.95	2.0	2.6	na
16	6.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	278	na	7.7	na	396	5.2	486	3.4	.96	3.4	3.4	na
Total (10 - 16)	2.5	2.4	2.5	.97	56.0	2.3	4.5	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.76	.6	.8	1.35	na	

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 19

PERCENTAGE ARREST TO POPULATION BY AGE
1975 and 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
1. 1975 Percentage Arrest by Age to Population by Age																
10 and under	1.0	2.3	.6	1.2	.7	.6	.7	3.1	.8	2.2	.5	-	-	-	-	1.0
11 - 12	.9	1.8	.7	1.5	.8	1.2	.4	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	-	-	.3	-	1.1
13 - 14	3.9	5.0	1.5	5.7	5.9	3.3	1.3	7.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	1.0	-	.8	1.8	3.4
15	6.2	10.2	3.7	9.7	13.7	9.9	4.0	10.5	6.7	6.6	4.7	2.2	2.8	4.0	2.6	6.1
16	10.1	9.6	5.7	10.1	23.5	11.4	4.0	12.5	10.4	7.1	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.0	7.5
Total (10 and under - 16)	3.81	5.21	2.0	5.1	7.2	4.37	1.71	6.77	3.74	3.81	2.44	1.08	.87	1.4	1.42	3.35
2. 1976 Percentage Arrest by Age to Population by Age																
10 and under	.5	1.7	.5	1.0	1.4	.2	.1	2.3	.5	.3	0	.2	.3	.5	0	.8
11 - 12	1.0	1.4	.7	.9	.8	.5	.3	2.7	1.0	1.2	.2	.5	.5	.2	.4	.9
13 - 14	4.4	3.8	1.3	3.2	3.8	2.3	1.2	6.5	3.1	2.9	.5	1.0	1.8	.1	.9	2.5
15	7.7	6.6	2.9	5.4	10.6	5.4	3.2	8.5	5.9	5.6	1.6	2.8	4.4	.5	2.6	4.6
16	9.3	6.9	4.5	7.9	17.9	6.3	4.2	10.8	9.7	7.2	2.4	4.5	3.5	1.9	2.3	6.2
Total (10 and under - 16)	4.05	3.77	1.68	3.33	5.54	2.50	1.48	5.9	3.41	3.06	.76	1.43	1.60	1.0	1.04	2.63

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE III - 20

PERCENTAGE COURT ADJUDICATION TO POPULATION BY AGE
1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina
1. <u>1976 Percentage Court Disposition by Age to Population by Age</u>																
10 and under	1.7	.8	253	1.14	.84	na	na	.17	na	na	.7	-	.3	-	3.6	na
11	1.14	.9	.84	.8	.62	na	na	.22	na	na	.2	-	-	.25	1.1	na
12	215	1.6	1.9	1.26	1.33	na	na	.52	na	na	.6	-	.6	.45	1.1	na
13	461	3.2	276	2.2	1.24	na	na	.73	na	na	1.16	-	-	.41	3.8	na
14	7.6	5.8	3.8	3.5	4.2	na	na	1.67	na	na	1.74	-	306	2.7	2.5	na
15	11.1	109	5.8	472	4.7	na	na	208	na	na	343	.33	3.8	2.8	5.9	na
16	11.7	8.7	6.8	6.9	5.84	na	na	309	na	na	5.8	.53	53	2.4	5.3	na
Total (10 and under - 16)	572	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.7	na	na	1.27	na	na	1.9	.11	1.57	1.26	3.3	na

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 21

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS AND
RELATIONSHIPS OF DETENTION, ARREST, AND COURT DISPOSITIONS
1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry	Kershaw	Lexington	Richland	Spartanburg	York	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina	10 County Total	5 County Total
I. Numbers of Juveniles by Offense Category																		
A. <u>Status Offense - Detention</u>	78	242	61	42	244	50	128	231	136	24	94	12	3	-	-	n/a	1248	109
Arrest	82	97	29	174	196	41	24	154	115	32	14	8	2	-	2	1209	944	26
Court Disposition	327	602	149	79	62	205	n/a	58	399	n/a	94	n/a	10	16	34	n/a	1881	120
B. <u>Violent Offense - Detention</u>	4	65	1	18	3	8	10	106	10	3	12	1	-	3	2	n/a	226	18
Arrest	8	57	5	25	6	3	1	128	29	12	11	2	3	-	-	385	274	14
Court Disposition	47	200	38	97	33	18	n/a	70	75	n/a	20	n/a	-	2	2	n/a	578	22
C. <u>Non-Violent Offense - Detention</u>	278	1116	281	280	618	225	254	1221	175	104	105	69	11	21	24	n/a	4022	230
Arrest	395	1031	191	888	350	46	83	1403	634	306	39	53	35	12	11	7510	5327	150
Court Disposition	509	1602	316	1327	225	145	n/a	405	1320	n/a	211	n/a	29	54	31	n/a	6399	294
D. <u>TOTAL Offense - Detention</u>	360	923	343	340	885	289	369	1504	327	307	211	82	14	24	26	n/a	5787	359
Arrest	585	1418	227	1201	656	121	237	2085	863	393	81	67	41	14	20	10552	7726	223
Court Disposition	883	2404	503	1503	320	868	885	533	1794	424	325	n/a	39	72	67	n/a	1977	436

TABLE III - 22
 LENGTH OF DETENTION
 MINIMUMS, MAXIMUMS, AND AVERAGES
 1976

	Anderson	Charleston	Florence	Greenville	Horry *	Kershaw **	Lexington	Richland **	Spartanburg	York **	Berkeley	Dillon	Hampton	Lee	Saluda	South Carolina	10 County Total	5 County Total
Maximum Days	994	4921	403	1222	1191	345	1260	1815	1003	523	1471	382	25	22	37	n/a	13877	1937
Average Length Of Stay Based on Maximum Days	2.76	5.3	1.75	3.6	1.74	3.3	4.2	3.1	3.1	6.5	7.0	4.7	1.79	.92	1.4	n/a	3.57	5.43
Minimum Days	445	1648	289	553	565	155	912	591	401	256	698	179	12	14	17	n/a	5875	920
Average Length Of Stay Based on Minimum Days	1.26	1.78	.84	1.63	.83	1.48	2.47	1.46	1.41	3.8	3.3	2.2	.86	.58	.65	n/a	1.51	2.58
Estimated Daily Average	2.01	3.54	1.3	2.61	1.29	2.39	3.69	2.28	2.26	5.19	5.15	3.45	1.33	.75	1.02	n/a	2.54	4.05
Estimated Days of Coverage for Total Need (including Generalization of Sample)	724	3267	446	887	1142	691	1362	3566	739	1581	1087	283	19	18	27	n/a	4496	1446
Beds per Year Need to Meet Estimate Days	2	9	1.2	2.4	3	2	3.7	9.8	2	4	3	.8	.05	.05	.07	n/a	40	4
Estimated Days of Coverage for Detention Needs without Status Offenders	507	2411	367	778	827	557	889	3026	432	1459	603	242	15	18	27	n/a	11326	1004
Beds per Year Need to Meet Estimated Days without Status Offenders	1.6	6.6	1	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	8.3	1.2	4	1.65	.11	.04	.05	.07	n/a	31	2.75

- * Based on 77% sample of Detainees
- ** Based on 32% sample of Detainees
- *** Based on 25% sample of Detainees
- **** Based on 26% sample of Detainees

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates

TABLE III - 23

ESTIMATED DETENTION FOR 31 NON-SAMPLE COUNTY GROUP
1976

	- Base Groups -			31 County Group - Estimates -	
	31 Non-Sampled County Totals	10 Selected County Totals	5 Random County Totals	Based on 10 Select Counties	Based on 5 Random Counties
<u>I. Estimate Based on Population</u>					
Population Level	171687	206767	22,436	na	na
Pop. of 31 County Group to Base Grp.	1.00	.8303	7.6523	na	na
Total Detention	na	5707	357	4,739	2,732
Status Offense Detention	na	1248	109	1,036	834
Estimated Total Detention Days	na	14,496	1446	12,036	11,065
Estimated Total Yearly Detention Beds	na	40	4	33.2	30.6
Est. Total Detention Days for Non-Status Offense Detention	na	11,326	1004	9404	7,683
Est. Total Yearly De- tention Beds for Non- Status Offense Detention	na	31	2.75	25.7	21

Con't.

	- Base Groups -			31 County Group - Estimates -	
	31 Non-Sampled County Totals	10 Selected County Totals	5 Random County Totals	Based on 10 Select Counties	Based on 5 Random Counties
II. Estimate Based on Arrest					
Total Arrest Level	2,603	7,726	na	na	na
Total Status Arrest Level	239	944	na	na	na
Arrest of 31 County Group to Base Group	1.00	.33691	na	na	na
Status Arrest of 31 County Group to Base Group	1.00	.25317	na	na	na
Total Detention	na	5,707	357	1,923	4,167
Status Offense Detention	na	1,248	109	316	1,002
Est. Total Detention Days	na	14,496	1,446	4,884	16,879
Est. Total Yearly Deten- tion Beds	na	40	4	13.5	46.7
Est. Total Detention Days for Non-Status Offense Detention	na	11,326	1,004	4,082	12,818
Est. Total Yearly Deten- tion Beds of Non-Status Detention	na	31	2.75	11	35.1

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 24

ESTIMATED DETENTION FOR 31 NON-SAMPLE COUNTIES
AS COMPUTED FROM COUNTY POPULATION SHARES
1976

	Based on Population in 10 Select Counties				Based on Population in 5 Random Counties			
	Total Detention	Status Offense	Total Yearly Beds	Total Yearly Beds for Non-Status Of- fense Detention	Total Detention	Status Offense	Total Yearly Beds	Total Yearly Beds for Non-Status Of- fense Detention
Abbeville	80	18	.56	.4	46	14	.5	.4
Aiken	360	79	2.5	2.0	208	63	2.3	1.6
Allendale	38	8	.27	.2	22	7	.2	.2
Bamberg	74	16	.52	.4	43	13	.5	.3
Barnwell	78	17	.54	.4	45	14	.5	.3
Beaufort	236	51	1.65	1.3	136	41	1.5	1.0
Calhoun	48	11	.34	.3	28	9	.3	.2
Cherokee	157	34	1.1	.9	90	28	1.0	.7
Chester	117	25	.82	.6	67	21	.8	.5
Chesterfield	139	30	.98	.8	80	25	.9	.6
Clarendon	120	26	.84	.7	69	21	.8	.5
Colleton	120	26	.84	.7	69	21	.8	.5
Darlington	230	50	1.4	1.2	133	41	1.5	1.0
Dorchester	194	42	1.4	1.1	112	34	1.3	.9
Edgefield	68	15	.5	.4	39	12	.4	.3
Fairfield	86	19	.6	.5	49	15	.6	.4
Georgetown	166	36	1.2	.9	96	29	1.1	.7
Greenwood	203	44	1.4	1.1	117	36	1.3	.9
Jasper	55	12	.4	.3	32	10	.4	.2
Lancaster	175	38	1.2	.9	101	31	1.1	.8
Laurens	189	41	1.3	1	109	33	1.2	.8

Con't.

TABLE III - 24 (continued)

	Based on Population in 10 Select Counties				Based on Population in 5 Random Counties			
	Total Detention	Status Offense	Total Yearly Beds	Total Yearly Beds for Non-Status Offense Detention	Total Detention	Status Offense	Total Yearly Beds	Total Yearly Beds for Non-Status Offense Detention
McCormick	35	7	.2	.2	20	6	.2	.2
Marion	130	28	.9	.7	75	23	.8	.6
Marlboro	121	27	.9	.7	70	21	.8	.5
Newberry	113	25	.8	.6	65	20	.7	.5
Oconee	100	30	1.2	.9	90	29	1.1	.7
Orangeburg	345	70	2.4	1.9	199	61	2.2	1.5
Pickens	250	55	1.8	1.4	144	44	1.6	1.1
Sumter	375	82	2.6	2.0	216	66	2.4	1.7
Union	112	24	.8	.6	65	20	.7	.5
Williamsburg	150	34	1.1	.8	90	28	1.0	.7
31 County Total	4139	1030	33.2	25.7	2732	834	30.4	21

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.

TABLE III - 25
 STATUS OFFENDER AND TOTAL OFFENSE ARREST PERCENTAGE SHARES
 OF REMAINING 31 COUNTIES
 1976

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>Status Offense</u>	<u>Total Offense</u>
Abbeville	.42	1.15
Aiken	28.87	12.95
Allendale	0	.27
Bamberg	.42	.31
Barnwell	.42	.12
Beaufort	4.6	6.88
Calhoun	0	.15
Cherokee	0	.77
Chester	.42	3.04
Chesterfield	.42	1.50
Clarendon	0	.31
Colleton	0	.96
Darlington	5.86	7.18
Dorchester	.84	1.31
Edgefield	.42	.69
Fairfield	0	.31
Georgetown	0	1.65
Greenwood	8.79	.92
Jasper	4.60	1.08
Lancaster	4.60	4.38
Laurers	0	4.92
McCormick	0	.23
Marion	1.26	3.07
Marlboro	4.6	3.34
Newberry	1.26	.84

Con't.

TABLE III - 25 (continued)

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>Status Offense</u>	<u>Total Offense</u>
Oconee	.84	1.5
Orangeburg	3.35	7.11
Pickens	2.09	7.34
Sumter	25.10	9.0
Union	.84	7.07
Williamsburg	0	.58
<hr/>		
Total 31 Counties	100.0%	100.0%
<hr/>		

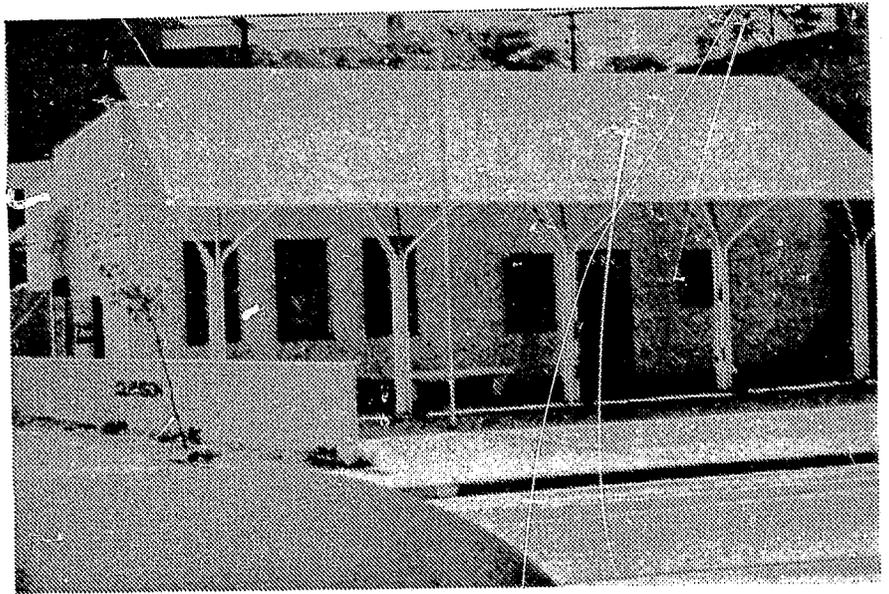
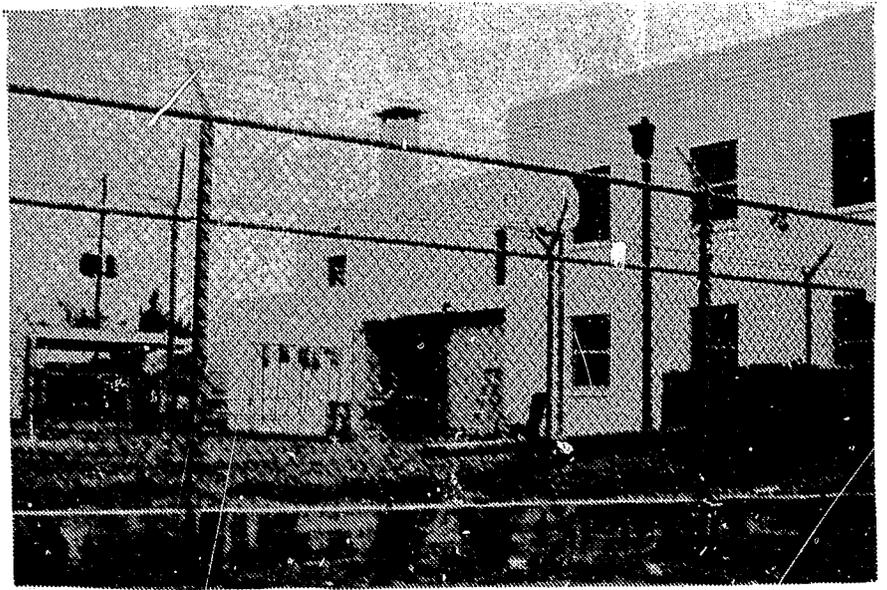
SOURCE: UCR Reports on S. C. SLED Computer, 1976.

TABLE III - 26

FORECASTED TOTAL DETENTION OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY GROUPS
 BASED ON AGE OF POPULATION FOR 1985 VERSUS 1976

	Base Year 1976	Forecast 1985	
Anderson	360	379	
Charleston	923	762	
Florence	343	376	
Greenville	340	338	
Horry	885	1,042	
Kershaw	287	294	
Lexington	369	472	
Richland	1,564	1,541	
Spartanburg	327	358	
York	307	330	
<hr/>			
10 Select County Total	5,707	5,892	
<hr/>			
Berkeley	211	223	
Dillon	82	80	
Hampton	14	14	
Lee	24	24	
Saluda	26	25	
<hr/>			
5 Random County Total	357	366	
<hr/>			
31 County Total Based on 10 Select County Base	4,739	4,893	
<hr/>			
31 County Total Based on 5 Random County Base	2,732	2,801	
<hr/>			
State Total Based on 10 Select County Base	10,803	11,151	Percent Increase 3.2
<hr/>			
State Total Based on 5 Random County Base	8,796	9,059	Percent Increase 3.0

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates.



IV. Facilities Capacity and Adequacy

THE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION CRITERIA

An inspection survey was conducted in each of the 139 facilities across the State that detain or could possibly detain juveniles. Interviews were conducted with chiefs of police, jailers, juvenile officers, duty officers, and county sheriffs in addition to other officers who deal with juveniles who come in contact with their respective agency. In addition to the interview an inspection tour was conducted to record the physical characteristics of the facility. As the study deals with the number of juveniles that come in contact with the law enforcement agencies, juvenile detention data was collected in the ten highest committing counties and five randomly selected counties.

The interview inspection tours were carried out by experienced staff personnel utilizing a survey questionnaire designed to collect information on the physical character, services that are provided to juveniles, the operational practices of the law enforcement agency or detention facility, staffing patterns, the agency's understanding of juvenile problems, sight and sound separation, and juvenile detention statistics. A copy of the survey questionnaire is contained in the Appendix. The following discussion highlights the areas of information assembled during the survey.

Physical Conditions

The condition and layout of a detention facility can have a detrimental effect on a juvenile's mental and physical well-being. While the inspection survey was not intended to determine what effects a particular facility might have on a juvenile, it did investigate and identify the probable physical conditions that might contribute to the possible criminalization of a juvenile. The survey documented the number and size and general location of cells. Special juvenile cells as well as adult cells used to detain juveniles were identified. Additionally, bunks, cots and beds were tabulated for later use in determining available bed space.

The construction techniques and materials used in cell fronts, doors and walls were identified. The orientation of adult and juvenile cell doors was recorded and this information was complemented by identifying the distance from the guard station to the juvenile cell. These criteria provided useful information concerning the degree of sight and sound separation between juvenile and adult cells.

Other physical characteristics recorded during the survey period were the provision of toilet and shower facilities and the adequacy or inadequacy of lighting and ventilation. The survey personnel looked for reasonable cleanliness, the presence of noxious odors, the level of repair and maintenance, and the provision of air conditioning and/or heating systems.

A determination was made during the inspection concerning the sight and sound separation of adults and juveniles and whether the separation resulted in solitary confinement for the juvenile.

Services

The survey also identified the range and frequency of services provided to juveniles at the time of intake. Also recorded were the policies on medical examinations, notification of parents or guardian, their right to counsel, the availability of telephones, and importantly, whether a screening was conducted by a probation officer or an officer of the family court prior to the detention hearing.

In addition to services provided upon intake, other services were identified. These services included recreation, education, health and mental care, and what methods, if any, were used to occupy a juvenile's time while in a detention facility.

Staffing Patterns

One method of ensuring the safety and well-being of juveniles in detention is through the use of effective staffing arrangements. The survey looked into the number of detention/jail staff as well as their distribution on shifts. Information was gained on the availability of female staff to supervise female juveniles, and what arrangements were instituted if the agency had no female staff on duty around the clock. In some facilities trustees have access to juvenile detainees. This usually happens on food service or housekeeping duties. The survey asked for information on trustees and their activities, and specifically how often they came in contact with juveniles.

The transportation of juveniles has perhaps the greatest potential for misuse of any of the services provided by law enforcement agencies and, for many agencies with limited staff and equipment, is the most difficult to administer in order to comply with transporting adults and juveniles separately. The survey inquired as

to the policies for transporting juveniles, adults and juveniles, and on what occasions the agency would be apt to transport adults and juveniles together.

Detention Facility Practices

Facility operational practices in many instances determine the juvenile's length of stay and, importantly, whether a juvenile is detained or released. The statewide inspection survey of 139 facilities looked into the policies of individual jails, detention centers, and overnight lockups with regard to visiting, the availability of family court judges and staff, the responsibility of the jailer or shift sergeant in determining whether a juvenile should be detained, and whether the particular agency used any other secure or non-secure facilities to detain juveniles.

The problem of mixing status offenders with accused juvenile delinquents was addressed. This was an attempt to determine whether the jailer or officers understand the difference and, if so, treat them in a different manner.

THE SURVEY RESULTS

The survey yielded a wealth of information concerning the practices, procedures, and circumstances under which juveniles are detained. In some instances potential areas of abuse and neglect were identified. At the same time, many positive practices and procedures were discovered that contribute to the safety of the juvenile detainee. The following narrative will discuss the findings of the survey in a summary manner within three broad categories:

1. Detention Services
2. Physical Conditions; and
3. Sight and Sound Separation

Detention Services

Detention services deal with a wide range of procedures and practices employed within a detention facility. These encompass written guidelines as to who should be detained and under what circumstances, medical examinations, notification of parents, right to counsel, telephone privileges, visiting hours, availability of family court and staff, detention orders, staff training, staffing patterns, and transportation policy.

- The survey showed that 83 percent of the 139 facilities surveyed had no written guidelines regarding the arrest and/or detention of juveniles. This represents a major area of potential abuse. Law enforcement agencies recognize this, and stated during the survey that there was a need to set out and establish procedures for handling juveniles. Without stated guidelines and procedures, law enforcement relies heavily upon family court to establish procedures.

- Following the detention of a juvenile, only 86 percent of the facilities notified the parents. The remaining 14 percent rely on family court, county detention centers and juvenile officers to make contact with the juvenile's parents or guardian. Juveniles and their parents are notified of their right to counsel in approximately eight out of ten cases. The remainder, as with notification of detention, is handled by family court officers and county officers. In some family court jurisdictions a juvenile is taken directly to the county detention facility and their parents are notified of their child's detention. Upon the parents' arrival at the detention center, they are advised of their right to counsel.

- In only 10 percent of the facilities were parents and guardians denied visiting privileges upon request. This means they can visit only during established

visiting hours, while the remaining 90 percent would allow visitation (generally immediate family) upon request.

- Family court procedures impact the length of detention experienced by juveniles. The unavailability of the family court judge and his staff can extend detention time. Of the 139 law enforcement agencies and jails surveyed, 28 percent stated that family court judges and staff could only be contacted during office hours for setting detention hearings and for advice in deciding whether to detain a juvenile. While this is a stated concern of existing relationships between family court and law enforcement, the new 24-hour intake function should remedy this concern.

- The survey attempted to determine whether a local detention facility can refuse to accept a juvenile because of conditions in the facility, and if so, what alternatives exist. Without written guidelines in operation in a majority of the facilities, 84 percent noted that the jailer or shift sergeant had the authority to refuse to detain a juvenile for various reasons, while only 78 percent of the same institutions stated that they had alternatives for detention facilities.

- Problems and abuses have existed in the past with judges and magistrates authorizing detention by telephone. Fifty-four percent, or approximately one-half of the law enforcement agencies surveyed stated that magistrates and other judicial officers continue to authorize detention of juveniles over the telephone. Of concern to the survey team was the continued presence of magistrates in the juvenile justice system.

- Status offenders continue to be included and treated as accused juvenile delinquents, with less than one-third of the agencies recognizing the difference.

Sixty-seven percent of the agencies in the survey either did not treat status offenders in a different manner than juvenile delinquents, or did not understand or know the legal definition. Many of these small overnight lock-ups do not have personnel trained in juvenile problems, as evidenced by the survey result that eight out of ten institutions do not have officers with any specialized juvenile training experience.

- Detention facility practices vary according to size and staffing limitations. Across the wide range of institutions transportation of juveniles represents a day-to-day logistics problem. Juveniles are transported to family court, county jail, home, and local institutions by patrol car in 74 percent of the cases. The remaining 26 percent rely generally on unmarked cars. Juveniles and adults, by law, cannot be transported in the same car. However, 29 law enforcement agencies use a patrol car equipped with a cage divider between front and rear seats, or use an ordinary patrol car for the combined trip. The remaining 110 state that they use two cars or make separate trips to comply with the separation of adults and juveniles.

- Two facilities, the Charleston County Detention Center and the Charleston Juvenile Detention Center, noted that it was standard practice for juveniles detained in these facilities to receive a medical examination. The remainder of the facilities do not administer an examination or provide this medical service through a local doctor or hospital unless there is an obvious injury or request for such by a judge or his officer.

- Over half of the 139 facilities do not provide books, magazines or T.V. to occupy the juvenile's detention time. Only five institutions have libraries for use by juveniles.

● The provision of counseling services varies among the detention facilities. Only seven have routine visits by counselors. In the remaining 132, only 55 percent provide counseling services on an on-call basis. This leaves 59 facilities without arrangements for juvenile counseling.

Physical Conditions

The survey identified a total number of cells and beds in all 139 facilities that can be used to detain juveniles. This capacity for detaining juveniles ranges from two cells in Landrum to the Charleston Juvenile Detention Center. Landrum is an example of how a small, rural law enforcement agency, while not detaining juveniles at present, could possibly detain a juvenile in one of its two adjoining cells. Charleston, on the other hand, has the flexibility of having a completely separate juvenile facility in the Juvenile Detention Center.

● Across the State there exist 554 beds in 277 cells that are either designed especially for juveniles or designated by the local law enforcement agency to be used to detain juveniles if the need arises and other arrangements cannot be found at the county level. In the total number of cells that could possibly be used to detain juveniles, 54 percent are 41 to 60 square feet in area. These cells contain 245 beds, or 44 percent of the total juvenile beds. The larger cells of over 80 square feet represent only 12 percent of the cells, while containing nearly 25 percent of the beds.

● Juveniles detained in these cells are subjected to other kinds of physical conditions other than cell size. Approximately 20 percent of the cells do not have toilets and/or sinks in them. Lighting was considered by the survey to be inadequate in 56 percent, and air conditioning and/or heating was absent in two out of every ten facilities inspected.

Sight and Sound Mandate

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs, in August of 1975, submitted a strategy to the National Program of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by which the State of South Carolina was obligated to:

1. Prevent status offenders from being placed in secure detention;
2. Prevent juveniles from being detained or confined in surroundings where they would have regular contact with adult persons (prisoners); and
3. Adequately monitor the State's system of jails and detention facilities to ensure that the requirements under the above points are met.

• According to the survey results, 554 beds are designated for exclusive juvenile use, or are adult cells (usually female) that can be used to hold juveniles. Of that total, 299 beds, or 54 percent of them are not shielded or separated by sound from the adult cells. Sixteen percent of the total available beds are not visually shielded from the adult areas. Juveniles being detained in the detention facilities in the State today are potentially being exposed to adult prisoners in over half of the detention areas.

• Some attempts have been made to provide special juvenile areas in the facilities. These attempts have taken the form of new buildings that contain exclusive juvenile quarters such as Pickens County Detention Center. Other efforts involve the construction of a wall and door to isolate a cell for juvenile use, as done in Goose Creek. While both efforts should be encouraged, they fall short in attaining sight and sound separation between adult and juvenile detainees. In the State, 350 beds in approximately 175 cells exist for exclusive juvenile use.

However, 123 of these bed spaces are not in compliance with the sight and sound mandate.

• Other attempts at separating adult offenders and juveniles have resulted in a distressing situation. These attempts have produced bed spaces that constitute solitary confinement. Nearly 25 percent of the total beds that can be used or designated for juveniles were considered by the survey as solitary confinement because of location in the detention facility, physical design, or by the detention facility's policies regarding juveniles.

Non-Secure Facilities

From our discussion of non-secure facilities in Chapter II, bed space not in detention facilities might be considered adequate while the following two major interferences must be considered:

- (1) Locational problems: Distribution of non-secure bed space follow, in general, the metro areas. The predominantly rural counties need non-secure bedspace.
- (2) Process problems: The following factors need to be considered.
 - a) Facility Admission Policies - The autonomy of individual facilities in their admission policies is specific in each facility interviewed. Their policies try to determine their effectiveness with the individual client in addition to a determination of how well the juvenile will be assimilated into the particular facility environment. DYS facilities have agencywide constraints on admission.
 - b) Referral network - The confines of the historical image of the facility can affect the referral network. The confines in historical definition of client population may not actually exist, but is thought to exist by the referral persons. There may have been, in addition to the above confines, a focus shift in the services to the clients. This is a contributing factor to the next issue.
 - c) A lack of complete, accurate information regarding clientele and services - This survey has shown the exhaustive time and resource effort to ascertain this information in as concise a form as possible.

- d) Personnel - The personality incompatibilities among personnel dealing with the different points of entry and exit of juveniles in the juvenile justice system may be difficult to circumvent. One person may be more security oriented, and another may be more treatment oriented.

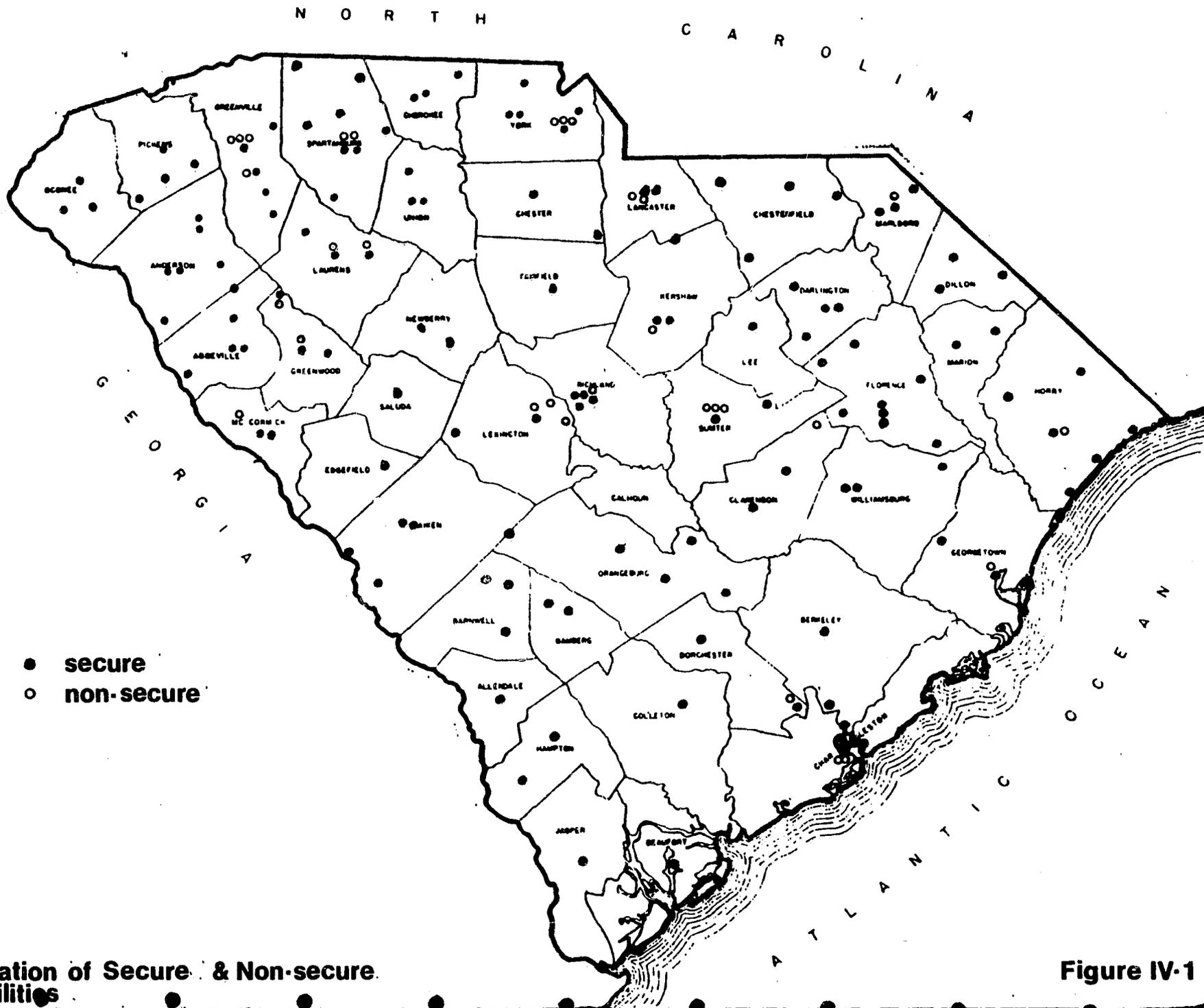
Availability of Non-Secure Beds - Our survey has identified bed space in non-secure facilities in 34 counties. Refer to the Appendix for a list by county of all facilities identified in this survey including emergency homes trained and in operation, sponsored by the Alston Wilkes Society. The following counties do not have non-secure bed space identified in this survey:

Abbeville	Dillon
Allendale	Edgefield
Bamberg	Florence
Barnwell	Hampton
Beaufort	Jasper
Berkeley	Lee
Cherokee	Marion
Chesterfield	Marlboro
Clarendon	Saluda
Colleton	Union
Darlington	Williamsburg

Figure IV-1 illustrates the location of secure and non-secure facilities in the State.

In Summary

Juveniles being detained in South Carolina's detention facilities are continuing to be exposed and subjected to adult detainees. While the inspection survey did not collect historic information on the physical condition of the facilities, it was apparent to the survey team that improvements had been made and are being planned and constructed in many communities. The improvements necessary to achieve the sight and sound mandate are manageable and achievable and local officials expressed to the inspection team a desire to see the situation corrected and to achieve the mandate.



Location of Secure & Non-secure Facilities

Figure IV-1

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DETENTION FACILITIES

The purpose of this section is to develop a comparison of the pre-trial institutional environments within the State which house alleged juvenile offenders. Every attempt has been made to quantify the comparative data, using the facilities inspection survey instrument. However, in some instances, personal judgement has been used to supplement analytical findings. To insure that constancy was maintained in the comparison of facilities and services, a uniform rating and evaluation criteria has been developed.

The utility of the comparative exercise is to define the areas, locational and functional, which have the greatest deficiencies and, therefore, require priority consideration. By using a uniform evaluation procedure and a quantitative method for measuring the individual performance of the facilities in satisfying the intent and mandate of the federal and state law regarding juvenile incarceration, a rating of the relative standing of the facilities with respect to each other can be achieved. From this definition of facility performance, a determination of need for physical, administrative, and operational support can be made and prioritized.

Method of Evaluation

The primary data source for the comparative analysis has been the facility inspection survey instrument. This instrument was applied uniformly in the inspection of all 139 facilities. Qualitative support for the inspection instrument has been provided through discussions and interviews with detention personnel concerning a range of site specific juvenile detention problems.

In an attempt to ensure that conformity of evaluation technique and consistency in data synthesization has been maintained, an analytical evaluation procedure was developed. The following paragraphs define the analytical technique and its application.

Facility Stratification - The 139 pre-trial detention facilities were categorized in four strata:

1. Jurisdictional Boundaries (e.g. city and county)
2. Facilities with separate Juvenile Quarters
3. Facilities with a Designated Juvenile Area
4. Facilities in Non-Compliance with the State Law

The first stratification, addressing jurisdictional boundaries, is primarily a basis for comparing the performance of municipal facilities with respect to county institutions by using a consistent set of influencing variables. The purpose of this stratification is to more accurately determine the consistency of juvenile pre-trial operations between municipal and county facilities. Although many municipal lock-ups reported an immediate transfer of juveniles to a county facility, in some instances the physical conditions at the county facility were inferior to those in the municipality. Results from the first stratification will be useful in setting geographical priorities which are addressed in a subsequent section of the report.

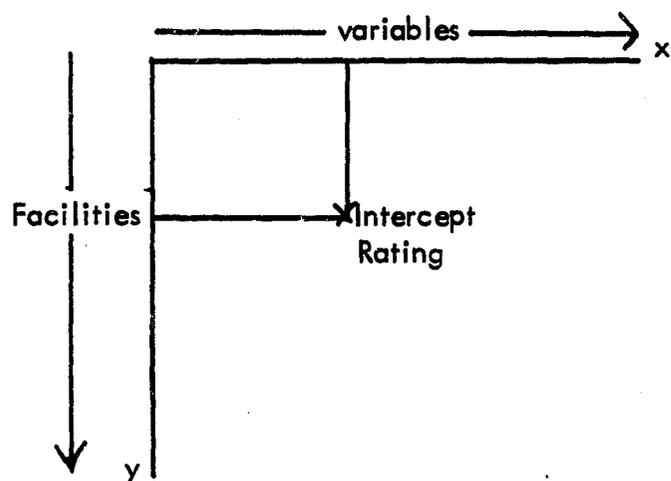
The second stratification, facilities with separate juvenile quarters, includes facilities from the first stratification. The intent of the second stratification is to utilize a set of variables to define the degree to which separation of juveniles has improved the detention process or the extent to which a proclivity for solitary confinement has resulted. The result of this stratified comparative analysis is very significant as it represents a measure of the performance in meeting the legal mandate by those facilities with separate and distinct juvenile living quarters. In defining this strata, separate and distinct quarters means an area, within or without the adult portion, which is separated by staff controlled doors from the remaining portion of the facility.

The third strata addresses facilities which have an area designated for juvenile detention but this area is not separate and distinct from the adult portion of the facility. A large majority of the local lock-ups fall in this category and are in most instances only marginally in compliance with the state and federal law. The major thrust of this stratified evaluation is to determine the frequency with which violations of the law occur unintentionally.

The fourth strata isolates those facilities which are in non-compliance with the State law and which, as a matter of policy or necessity, occasionally house juvenile offenders. The purpose of this evaluation is to define the feasibility of improving these facilities to minimum allowable standards or to prohibit their future use for juvenile detention for any length of time.

Within these four strata independent variables have been identified which define the portion of these facilities relative to others in the same strata. The number of variables range from eight in the first strata to fifteen in the second strata. These variables provide specific quantifiable data against which a facility's performance can be rated. Each variable will be defined explicitly in a subsequent section.

The Quantification Technique - The evaluation method uses a horizontal and vertical axis intercept technique for defining the performance of a facility against a specific variable. For example, a certain detention facility can be rated as to the distance juvenile cells are located from the control desk.



The variables according to the strata are arrayed along the horizontal (x) axis with the facilities located along the vertical (y) axis. A numerical evaluation rating is assigned for a facility's performance against each variable. Since the facilities have been stratified (as previously defined), a simple but analytically supportable comparative analysis can be achieved.

The Rating Method - To simplify the evaluation procedure, a numerical rating range between one and five has been used. The number one represents the lowest score, i.e. performance that a facility achieved against a specific variable. Five represents the highest rating and indicates that the facility is performing well relative to that specific variable. A rating of three implies that the performance is marginal but acceptable. A qualitative definition of the numerical rating follows:

- 1 - Unsatisfactory Performance
- 2 - Poor Performance
- 3 - Marginal Performance
- 4 - Good Performance
- 5 - Excellent Performance

Each facility is awarded a score for each variable and by adding the score across the horizontal axis, a comprehensive rating can be presented for each facility. If, as in the second strata, 14 variables are used in the evaluation, a cumulative score could range from 14 for a very poor facility performance to a high of 70 for a near perfect performance. Cumulative achievement levels will be defined for each strata and the facilities evaluated and compared accordingly. While some subjective judgements will, of necessity, enter into the evaluation, the method of scoring (rating) will be consistent among facilities and, therefore, uniform for comparative purposes.

In the following pages each strata is defined through independent variables. These variables are defined and a quantitative base for evaluation is presented. For example, distance from juvenile cells to control area is scored as follows:

<u>Quantification</u>	<u>Score</u>
within 10 feet	5
11 - 30 feet	4
31 - 50 feet	3
over 50 feet	2
Separate Floor	1

In every instance possible, the independent variables selected are quantifiable in specific analytical terms. For those variables which cannot be analytically defined, ranges of quality assessment have been proposed.

STRATA ONE: JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

This strata has two components: city and county. The intent is to compare the disposition of juveniles among cities and among counties and to measure the performance of lock-ups with respect to the county facilities. Several basic issues are inherent in this analysis:

1. Differing treatment and processing procedures between facilities and jurisdictions;
2. Greater or lesser emphasis upon alternatives among and between requirements;
3. Differing interpretations of the sight and sound separation requirements;
4. Differing attitudes concerning the treatment of status as compared to juvenile offenders;
5. Differing physical and spatial conditions for juveniles.

To assess the relative degree of negative influence of these issues, eight independent variables were defined.

Variables Impacting Jurisdictional Issues - The following is a summary statement regarding each variable utilized in the comparison of municipal and county facilities. To the extent feasible, quantifiable ranges for the measuring of a facility's performance with regard to each independent variable have been recommended.

1. Availability of Incarceration Alternatives - If the immediate vicinity has more than one alternative, the high score of five is given; one alternative rates a score of three; and no local alternative to incarceration rates a low one. Those localities with alternatives to incarceration are more likely to accept greater community responsibility for juvenile crime and, therefore, exhibit a greater propensity for a comprehensive juvenile justice system.
2. Proximity to Population Centers - While a consistent correlation does not exist, generally the larger population centers have the higher probability for housing community support services, alternatives to incarceration, and the greater number of juveniles who encounter the juvenile justice system. The ranking for quantifying this variable is as follows:

<u>Counties</u>		<u>Cities</u>
Greater than 100,000	- 5 -	Greater than 50,000
50 - 100,000	- 4 -	25 - 50,000
25 - 50,000	- 3 -	10 - 25,000
10 - 25,000	- 2 -	2,500 - 10,000
Less than 10,000	- 1 -	Less than 2,500

The hypothesis of ranking more populated areas higher is not intended to reflect a philosophy that "larger is better," but is a realistic recognition that the tendency for juvenile treatment support and alternatives is more likely to be found among higher population centers.

3. Availability of Community Support Services - All communities, to some extent, have locally based support programs. However, some localities have actually organized these agencies and solicit their involvement in the juvenile justice process. Scoring for this variable's evaluation is as follows:

Availability of two or more support functions - 5
 Availability of a single use support function - 3
 No support programs (excluding churches) - 1

The results of this evaluation will be the identification of the cities, large or small, which have consciously developed a community support system.

4. Availability of Family Court - The presence of a family court in a locality can have a substantial impact upon the incarceration rate,

detention policy, and length of stay in a detention facility. Scoring of this variable is as follows:

Available Family Court Judge - 5
Available Probate Court Judge - 3
Available Magistrate Only - 1

Again, the population base is a substantial determinant of the sophistication of the local court, but does not necessarily reflect the court sensitivity to the local issues. Implicit, therefore, in the scoring is an awareness of the extent to which the judiciary supports the incarceration activities.

Note: With the implementation of the Family Court Act as part of the judicial reform legislation of 1976, family court personnel should become available to all geographical areas of the State. This act becomes effective after July 1, 1977.

5. Availability of Separate Juvenile Cells - This independent variable is actually stratified in the following section, but is considered here as an indication of the recognition by local law enforcement of the intent of the law regarding the incarceration of juveniles.

Separate Juvenile Area - 5
Designated Juvenile Area - 3
No Separate or Designated Area - 1

6. Availability to Segregate Juveniles in Transit - A literal interpretation of the law requires the separation of juvenile and adult offenders during all pre-trial activities. The ability to achieve this segregation is a function of local policy, availability of personnel and equipment, and/or understanding of the legal requirement. Scores for this variable are either a "5" for compliance of the separation requirement or "1" for non-compliance. The results were based entirely upon data derived from the survey instrument.
7. Availability of Staff with Juvenile Training - Each law enforcement officer is required to attend the Criminal Justice Academy and, while some of the courses consider juvenile situations, the basic course does not provide instruction in specific juvenile detention problems.

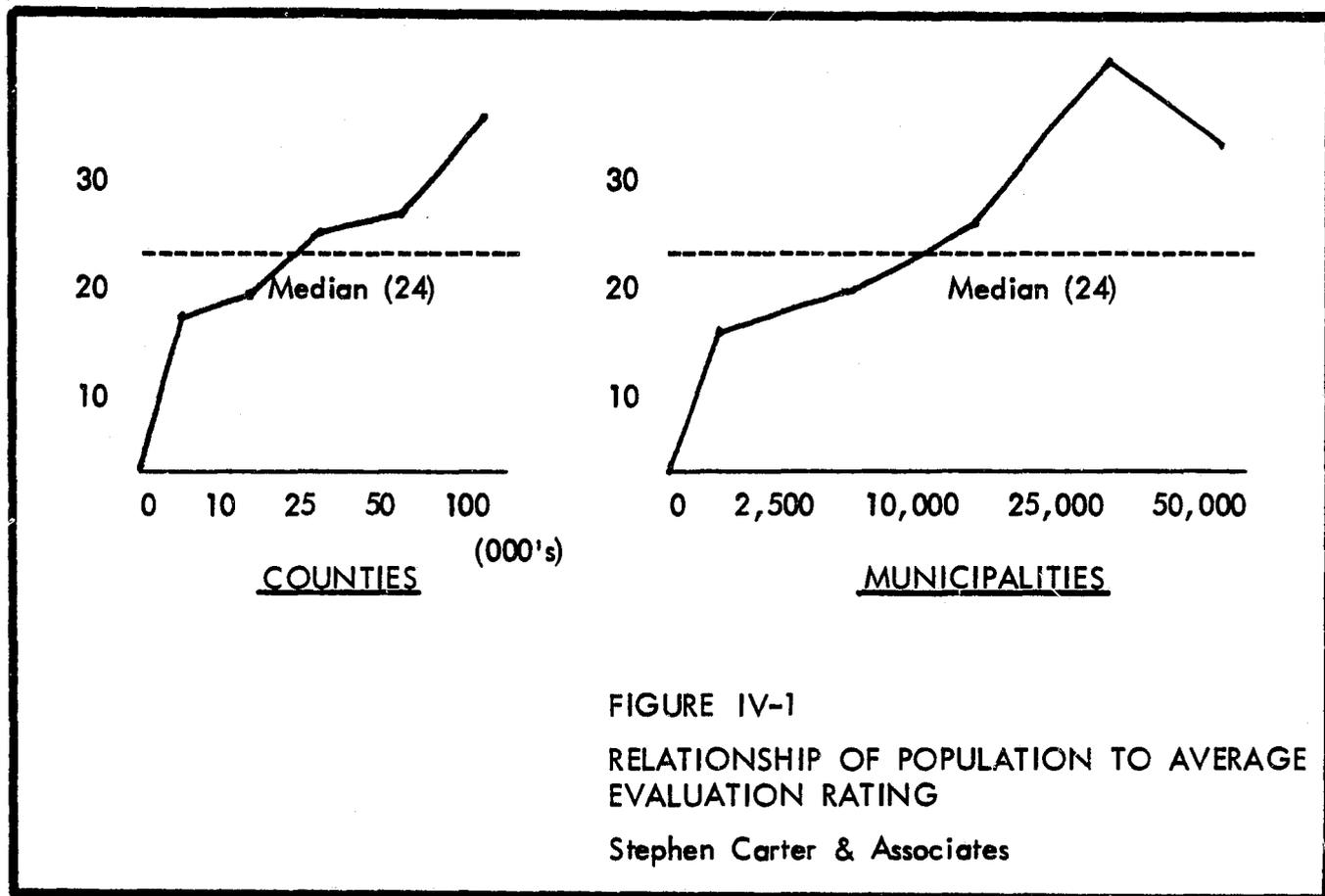
Special courses are available concerning juveniles and some localities have sent officers to these courses for instruction and training. A score of "5" is awarded these facilities, while a "1" is awarded those facilities having staff with no special juvenile problems training. The intended results of this comparison of facilities with staff with juvenile training is to determine if rural counties or localities are undertrained in juvenile-related problems in a disproportionate amount to their number of juveniles incarcerated. This finding will have further implications relative to a comprehensive training program for juvenile officers.

8. Availability of Written Juvenile Detention Policy - This evaluation will compare, geographically and functionally, those facilities which have developed a written policy and score them "5;" to those who have not, scored "1." The results will be analyzed according to the relative advancement of local lock-ups as compared to county facilities and will attempt to isolate geographical information needs based upon any potential clustering of facilities with or without written policies.

In Table IV-1 these variables are scored based upon the quantitative ranges described in the preceding paragraphs. The purpose of this scoring, again, is to determine the performance of municipal facilities as compared to county facilities and to identify any possible clustering of positive or negative conditions.

An analysis of Table IV-1 illustrates that the average rating or score of all 125 facilities which reported to house juveniles at some time was 21.8, as compared to the median score of 24. Of the 125, 27.2 percent scored in the lower 25 percent (Score: 8-16), while 12.8 percent scored in the upper 25 percent (Score: 32-40). The lowest score related to jurisdictional variables was Hanahan Holding Facility in Berkeley County. Although this facility is located within the Charleston metropolitan area, the survey found that few, if any, support services were utilized, no separate juvenile quarters are provided, no separate transportation for juveniles is provided, among other constraints. In contrast, the Charleston Juvenile Detention Facility had a perfect score of 40 using the jurisdictional variables for evaluation.

Average scores were then developed based upon population ranges to determine the impact of population upon scores of the counties and cities. Figure IV-1 illustrates the relationship of population to score.



In the counties, as the "catchment" area for the county facility increased, the average rating for the county followed a partially linear increase. This can be expected since the proclivity for support services is greater in larger population centers; the demand for bed space is greater, therefore, additional leverage is applied for more sophisticated interventions in the juvenile justice process. Similarly, the population/rating curve for the municipalities follows the same type of curve. The major exception is that in this survey cities greater than 50,000 population did not, on the average, score as high as cities in the 25 - 50,000 population range. The variance, however, is not great and if additional variables were considered or weights applied to the variables utilized in this analysis, the variance might be negated.

The major point in this analysis is that county facilities scored on the average 24.6 points, to 19.7 points for municipalities. This can be attributed to the more

highly concentrated social service support functions which are generally available at county seats. The important policy consideration which emerges from this analysis is whether municipal facilities should be used at all to house juveniles. This is explored further in the following tables.

STRATA TWO: FACILITIES WITH SEPARATE JUVENILE QUARTERS

The second strata isolates those facilities which presently have separate juvenile quarters designated within the physical plant. Fifty-eight of the 125 facilities surveyed, or 46.4 percent, have separate juvenile quarters. In the previous table those facilities with separate juvenile quarters scored on the average 26.0 points, which was two points above the median and 4.2 points above the average for the 125 facilities.

The analysis of facilities with separate juvenile quarters involved the definition of new variables. The thrust of this analysis was to determine what conditions or constraints most impact the effectiveness of these municipalities and counties, which might have the tendency to result in isolation or other undesirable conditions regarding juveniles. This analysis also provides another opportunity to compare facilities according to various fixed variables such as visiting policy, availability of female staff, or the ability to achieve personal privacy. The following is a definition of the 14 variables used in the Strata Two evaluation.

1. Distance From Central Control - The separation of juveniles could result in solitary confinement, potentially causing the juvenile some degree of emotional stress. Ranking for this variable is as follows:

Control Station	Adjacent to Juvenile Cell	- 5
"	"	within 10 feet of Juvenile Cell - 4
"	"	within 11-30 feet of Juvenile Cell - 3
"	"	within 31-50 feet of Juvenile Cell - 2
"	"	more than 50 feet from Juvenile Cell - 1

The assumption is that the closer a juvenile's cell is to a control station, the less opportunity for self- or another inflicted injury, and the greater the probability of recognizing stressful signs.

2. Frequency of Observation - In addition to the propensity for more direct contact with juvenile detainees reflected in the relationship of the control station to the juvenile quarters, the frequency of observation by regular patrols is significant:

12 or more times per day - 5
6-12 times per day - 3
Less than 6 times per day - 1

3. Availability of Reading or Pastime Materials - The availability of pastime materials is, in a manner of speaking, a reflection of the jail administration's sensitivity to juvenile needs.

Television - 5
Books/Magazines - 4
Newspapers - 3
Religious Materials - 2
None - 1

4. Recreation - The purpose of this variable evaluation is to determine the importance which jail staff place upon the physical well-being of the juvenile.

Outdoor activities - 5
Indoor activities - 3
None - 1

5. Distance From Trustee Area - Separate juvenile quarters could result in a closer association with trustee living areas and a non-compliance within intent of federal and state law.

Totally Separate from Trustees - 5
Same Floor or Hall - 3
Within 25 feet of Trustee Area - 1

6. Frequency of Visitation - The juveniles' need to see family or friends can be significant to his/her mental health and/or the ability of due process to be more quickly expedited.

Anytime - 5
Scheduled Hours - weekdays and weekends - 3
Weekends Only - 1

7. Size of Cell - As a measure of the juveniles' environment, cell size is significant as it relates to the potential for overcrowding.

> 80 square feet - 5
61 - 80 square feet - 4
41 - 60 square feet - 3
< 40 square feet - 2

8. Personal Privacy - The ability of a juvenile to exercise natural biological functions and to shower is important to the general well-being of the individual. The construction of the cell front is the most important factor in the determination of the potential for personal privacy.

Masonry cell front - 5
Hollow metal with window - 3
Open bar cell front - 1

9. Availability of Toilet - To meet the convenience of the juvenile, a toilet must be accessible.

In Cell - 5
Immediately Adjacent - 3
Not Available - 1

10. Availability of Shower - Likewise, a shower can be an important factor in personal hygiene and health.

Located in Cell Block - 5
Located in Building - 3
None Available - 1

11. Cleanliness of Facility - The cleanliness of a facility is an indication of the administration's priorities for humane treatment of the incarcerated.

Clean - 5
Reasonably Clean - 3
Unclean - 1

12. Evidence of Maintenance - Again, the presence of a regular maintenance program can be an important indication of local attitudes and financial priorities.

Good - 5
Fair - 3
Poor - 1

13. Accessibility by Trustee - The freedom to which a trustee can have unlimited access to the juvenile area can be a measure of the compliance with both federal and state law.

Never - 5
Sometimes - 3
Frequent Access - 1

14. Availability of Female Staff - The degree to which assurances can be offered that female juveniles will not be unduly embarrassed can be reflected in the availability of female jail personnel.

In-house Staff each shift - 5
In-house Staff first shift - 4
In-house Staff, but Non-Jail Shift - 3
Outside Assistance - 2
None - 1

In Table IV-2 these variables are used to evaluate the 58 facilities which were found to have separate juvenile quarters. The major emphasis is to compare the performance of county versus municipal facilities and to determine the extent to which separate quarters ensures the juvenile of more humane treatment.

The average score for the Table IV-2 analysis was 52.2, compared to the median of 42. This indicates that the separate quarters result in a better short-term incarceration environment than facilities which do not have separate quarters, as will be illustrated in subsequent analyses.

Only two of the 29 county facilities which have separate juvenile quarters, Abbeville and Cherokee, scored less than the median. Three of the 28 cities fell below the median in scoring, including:

Myrtle Beach ONLU - 39
Woodruff ONLU - 40
Union ONLU - 41

The average score for counties was 53.1 and 51.2 for municipal facilities.

The highest rating for a Strata Two facility was Newberry County, scoring 65, and the Charleston Juvenile Detention Facility with 64. Both of these facilities have outdoor recreation opportunities, no access by trustees to juveniles, female staff available, were clean and well maintained, among other positive attributes. The lowest scoring facilities were Abbeville and Cherokee Counties with 34 and 37, respectively. In these facilities maintenance and cleanliness were problems in addition to the close proximity of trustee living quarters (Abbeville), and the inability to achieve a reasonable measure of privacy in either facility.

Maintenance, as previously noted, is a reflection of the attention which local officials and jail personnel give to those individuals who have encountered the criminal justice system. Therefore, each facility which was rated poor in the maintenance variable (a score of 1) was isolated. The results follow:

Abbeville County - 34
Beaufort County - 49
Myrtle Beach ONLU - 39
Marion County - 55
Woodruff ONLU - 40

Three of these facilities fell below the median score of 42, which is an indication of other possible deficiencies. The lack of attention to maintenance in Marion County may reflect more pressing financial priorities in the county, since the facility is relatively new. In Beaufort County, the entire facility is in poor physical condition and is subject to overcrowding.

To determine the extent to which solitary confinement might be prevalent among facilities with separate juvenile quarters, the variable measuring the distance from control station to juvenile area was isolated. The results follow:

Abbeville County - 34
Aiken ONLU - 57
Anderson County - 52
Colleton County - 53
Lexington County - 45

Columbia City - 45
Woodruff ONLU - 40
Union ONLU - 41
Williamsburg County - 56

Evident from this list is that only nine of the 57 facilities in this Strata have the potential for creating a condition of solitary confinement. Of these nine, five are county facilities which generally house more juveniles for longer periods of stay than municipal facilities.

The Strata Two Analysis has shown that the Abbeville County and Woodruff Overnight Lock-up facilities have the least acceptable performance among the facilities with separate juvenile quarters. Since Abbeville is a county facility, priorities should be established to improve the current deficiencies. Woodruff, however, incarcerates less than two dozen juveniles per year and has access to other facilities; therefore, should be a candidate for closure to further use for juveniles.

STRATA THREE: FACILITIES WITH A DESIGNATED JUVENILE AREA

Thirty-two, or 25.6 percent of the 125 facilities, have areas which have been designated as suitable for incarcerating juveniles. These facilities have been evaluated against 13 variables which measure the effectiveness of the facilities in complying with the intent of the federal and state law. The following paragraphs define the thrust of the variables in the evaluation process.

1. Proximity to Adult Cells - In designated juvenile areas, the probability for close association with adult incarceration areas is very prevalent. This variable defines parameters for evaluating the desirability of this close proximity.

Juveniles on Separate Floor or Wing - 5
Within Sight and Sound - 3
Essentially Fully Visible - 1

2. Visibility of Adult Cell - To comply with the existing statutes, the juvenile area must be visually separated from the adult area. This variable measures the impact of cell location in the ability of a facility to comply with the law.

Totally Removed - 5
Staggered Cells or Adjacent With View Potential - 3
Cells Opposite - 1

3. Sound Separation - The design of cell fronts, location of food passages, and placement of vents can provide opportunities for adult and juvenile conversation, which violates the state and federal law.

Totally Inaudible - 5
Partially Audible - 3
Clearly Audible - 1

4. Propensity for Adult/Juvenile Inmate Contact - Through either administrative procedures or design functions or both, the opportunity for contact between adult and juvenile inmates is possible. This variable evaluates the performance of a facility with respect to the tendency for contact.

Never - 5
Sometimes - 3
Frequent - 1

Non-supervised food distribution by trustees is a frequent violation of the separation requirement.

5. Frequency of Staff Contact - This variable was defined in the previous stratification.

> 12 times per day - 5
6 - 12 times per day - 3
< 6 times per day - 1

6. Degree of Privacy - This variable was previously defined in Strata Two.

Masonry Cell Front - 5
Hollow Metal with Window - 3
Open Bar Cell Front - 1

7. Distance of Female Juvenile Area from Control Station - The greater the distance between female cells and the control station, the greater the potential for visual or other harassment of female juveniles unless regular observation techniques are employed.

Adjacent to Station - 5
10 - 30 feet - 4
31 - 50 Feet - 3
> 50 feet - 2
Separate Floor - 1

8. Availability of Female Jail Staff - This variable was previously defined.

In-house Each Shift - 5
In-house Day Shift - 4
In-house Non-Jail Shift - 3
Outside Assistance - 2
None - 1

9. Size of Cell - This was defined in Strata Two Analysis.

- > 80 square feet - 5
- 61 - 80 square feet - 4
- 41 - 60 square feet - 3
- < 40 square feet - 2

10. Measure of Cleanliness - Previously defined.

- Clean - 5
- Reasonably Clean - 3
- Unclean - 1

11. Evidence of Maintenance - Previously defined.

- Good - 5
- Fair - 3
- Poor - 1

12. Distance From Trustee Area - Previously defined.

- Totally Separate - 5
- Same Floor or Hall - 3
- Within 25 feet - 1

13. Distance From Central Control - Previously defined.

- Adjacent to Control Station - 5
- Within 10 feet - 4
- 11 - 30 feet - 3
- 31 - 50 feet - 2
- Over 50 feet - 1

In Table IV-3 the results of the evaluation of facilities with designated juvenile quarters is presented. Most facilities tend to designate female adult areas as suitable for juveniles, and utilize these spaces on an as-needed basis. This analysis indicates the comparative performance of county and municipal facilities which have designated juvenile areas.

The average score of the 32 facilities in this Strata was 41.0, with a median of 39. Five of the nine counties in this strata scored less than the median. The average score for county facilities was 30.8, approximately eight points below the median. The following is a summary of the low scoring counties:

Aiken County - 38
Horry County - 34
Union County - 34
York County - 24
Jasper County - 38

Thirteen of the 23 municipal facilities scored less than the median. The average score for the municipal facilities, however, was 45.0 which is a full 14 points above the average score for the county facilities. Several reasons for this difference include:

1. Municipal facilities usually do not house trustees;
2. Female in-house staff is more available;
3. Facilities are smaller; therefore control is tighter.

Those municipal facilities which scored less than the median are listed as follows:

Abbeville ONLU - 36	Loris ONLU - 29
Honea Path ONLU - 39	Surfside ONLU - 36
Blacksburg ONLU - 29	McCormick ONLU - 39
Lake View ONLU - 24	Clemson ONLU - 39
Latta ONLU - 36	Clover ONLU - 31
Johnsonville ONLU - 32	Fort Mill ONLU - 40
Mauldin ONLU - 36	

The Strata Three best rated facilities were the Hartsville and West Columbia facilities at 59 and 58, respectively, while Lake View and York County had the lowest scores of 24 each.

To measure a facility's compliance with the sight and sound separation requirement, two variables were isolated; numbers 2 and 3 in the table. A combined

score for the two variables of five or less yielded a designation of these facilities as being in non-compliance with the law. The following list presents the results.

Aiken ONLU - 4	Mauldin ONLU - 4
Honea Path ONLU - 4	Loris ONLU - 4
Blacksburg ONLU - 2	Surfside ONLU - 4
Lake View ONLU - 2	McCormick ONLU - 2
Latta ONLU - 2	Clemson ONLU - 4
Johnsonville ONLU - 4	Clover ONLU - 4

Of the 32 facilities which have designated juvenile quarters, 37.5 percent do not comply with the intent of the law regarding sight and sound separation. Of these 12 facilities, 11 have total scores less than the median.

In an attempt to determine the propensity for frequent observation which exists in facilities with designated quarters, the variable evaluating the distance from control station to female cell was isolated. Those facilities which have female cells at a distance greater than 30 feet from the control station are listed as follows:

Abbeville ONLU - 36	Latta ONLU - 36
Honea Path ONLU - 39	Loris ONLU - 29
Blacksburg ONLU - 30	Cayce ONLU - 49
Lakeview ONLU - 24	Richland County - 48
York County ONLU - 24	Clover ONLU - 31
Fort Mill ONLU - 40	

The cell front construction variable, a measure of privacy, was then compared to the distance which female cells are located from the control station. The result was that 24 of the 32 facilities have open bar cell fronts and that 11 of the 24 have female cells which are greater than 30 feet from the control station. Those 11 facilities were listed preceding this paragraph. This finding would indicate that facilities which simply designate juvenile areas, especially juvenile female areas, have a greater probability for an invasion of privacy by adult inmates.

To develop this rationale further, the variable measuring the proximity of trustee to juvenile quarters was isolated with the following results:

Aiken County - 38	Sumter County - 40
Johnsonville ONLU - 32	Union County - 34
Jasper County - 38	York County - 24

As expected, five of the six facilities with close trustee proximity to juvenile areas were counties. This would indicate that greater restrictions should be placed upon the access of trustees to juvenile areas of a facility.

A final variable addressing the maintenance status of Strata Three facilities illustrated that 25 percent of these facilities have poor maintenance programs. These facilities include:

Abbeville ONLU - 36	Surfside ONLU - 36
Blacksburg ONLU - 29	McColl ONLU - 42
Lake View ONLU - 24	Clover ONLU - 31
Horry County - 34	
Loris ONLU - 29	

By re-analyzing those isolated variables in Strata Three, several facilities re-occur several times, which is an indication of serious deficiencies with respect to their suitability to house juvenile offenders. Those facilities occurring with a deficient in more than one variable include:

Abbeville ONLU	Latta ONLU
Aiken County	Mauldin ONLU
Honea Path ONLU	Loris ONLU
Blacksburg ONLU	Surfside ONLU
Lake View ONLU	Jasper County
York County	Clover ONLU

Priorities for improvements must be placed upon the county facilities first. York and Aiken Counties are fast becoming high committing areas for juveniles, and their facilities are simply not suitable for housing juveniles. The Jasper County facility is in good physical condition, but should consider a minor renovation to define a separate juvenile area.

None of the municipal facilities average incarcerating more than a dozen juveniles per year, and should be considered as prime candidates for non-incarceration of juveniles.

STRATA FOUR: FACILITIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW

Of the 125 facilities, 35 are blatantly in non-compliance with the intent of the state and federal laws, yet are presently housing, on occasion, juvenile offenders for various time periods. In this stratification, the emphasis is upon the determination of the feasibility of improving these facilities to compliance standards. The variables used to evaluate the facilities are defined as follows:

1. Number of Juveniles Incarcerated Per Year - This variable simply relates the demand for bed space to the ability of the facility to meet the demands.

< 24 juveniles/year - 5
25 - 50 juveniles/year - 3
> 50 juveniles/year - 1

2. Proximity to a Separate Juvenile Quarter or Designated Juvenile Quarter Facility - The mileage relationship between the non-compliance facility and one that meets the requirements of the law is a measure of the cost effectiveness for improvements.

Within 10 miles of a Class 1 Facility - 5
Within 10 miles of a Class 2 Facility - 4
Within 10-20 miles of either a Class 1 or 2 Facility - 3
Within 20-30 miles of either a Class 1 or 2 Facility - 2
More than 30 miles of either a Class 1 or 2 Facility - 1

3. Age of Facility - This is to an extent a reflection of the feasibility of improving or modifying an existing facility.

< 5 years old - 5
5 - 10 years old - 4
10 - 20 years old - 3
20 - 40 years old - 2
> 40 years old - 1

4. General Condition - Based upon the facility inspections, this variable is simply an indication of the overall physical condition of the facility.

Good - 5
Fair - 3
Poor - 1

5. Ability to Make Modifications - The extent to which physical modifications can be achieved within existing structural, mechanical, and spatial constraints is an indication of feasibility of improvements.

Good - 5
Fair - 3
Poor - 1

6. Magnitude of Renovations - The extensiveness of renovations from both a functional and financial perspective should be evaluated.

Minor Expenditure - 5
Moderate Expenditure - 3
Major Expenditure - 1

7. Financial Feasibility of Improvements - This variable aggregates the financial implications of the other six variables and measures the relative merits of improvements.

Minor Investment - 5
Moderate Investment - 3
Major Investment - 1

In Table IV-4, the results of this stratification and evaluation are presented. The emphasis is upon the degree of importance and, therefore, priority which should be placed upon the improvement of facilities which are not currently in compliance with the juvenile laws.

Of the 35 non-compliance facilities, the average score was 22.8, as compared to a median of 21. This low marginal differential can be expected because the inability of these facilities to meet certain minimum standards has resulted in their non-compliance. Sixteen of the 35 facilities scored less than the median, and all but one facility (Hanahan Holding Facility) incarcerate on the average less than 24 juveniles per year. No county facilities are among the 16 listed below.

Calhoun Falls - 17	Nichols - 14
Due West - 15	Whitmire - 17
Jackson - 15	Westminster - 14
Hanahan - 19	Chesnee - 20
Summerton - 19	Duncan - 17
Ware Shoals - 16	Landrum - 20
Kershaw - 21	York ONLU - 14
Gray Court - 20	Kingstree - 15

Only two facilities, Lee County and Landrum, are located more than 30 miles from a complying facility. Lee County will require substantial investment to bring the facility in line with standards. The viability of the Landrum facility is questionable for housing juveniles overnight.

Nine of the 35 facilities are more than 40 years old, and seven of the nine house less than 24 juveniles per year. The nine are as follows:

Ware Shoals - 16	Westminster - 14
Lee County - 27	York ONLU - 14
Leesville - 24	Kingstree - 15
Nichols - 14	Timmons ville - 27
Whitmire - 17	

Six of these nine facilities scored less than the median.

Using a general condition index as poor and isolating that variable yields nine facilities which have poor physical conditions, the improvements of which would be costly and perhaps of little benefit with regard to the demand for juvenile bed space.

Due West - 15	Westminster - 14
Clarendon County - 22	Kingstree - 15
Leesville - 24	Duncan - 17
Nichols - 14	York ONLU - 14
Whitmire - 17	

To determine the magnitude of renovations to improve the facilities in the poorest physical condition, another variable was isolated illustrating those facilities having a major magnitude of renovation rating.

Calhoun Falls - 17	Nichols - 14
Due West - 15	Seneca - 22
Jackson - 15	Westminster - 14
Hanahan - 19	Chesnee - 20
Summerton - 19	York ONLU - 14
Ware Shoals - 16	Kingstree - 15
Gray Court - 20	

Twelve of the 13 facilities rated below median and all 12 each house less than 24 juveniles per year. Only five of the 13 facilities are located further than 20 miles from a qualified facility.

A final measure of the financial feasibility was made. All facilities which would require a major expenditure of funds at the local level to achieve improvements were identified. The list is as follows:

Calhoun Falls - 17	Nichols - 14
Due West - 15	Whitmire - 17
Jackson - 15	Seneca - 22
Hanahan - 19	Westminster - 14
Charleston Co. Jail - 28	Chesnee - 20
Summerton - 19	Landrum - 20
Ware Shoals - 16	York ONLU - 14
Gray Court - 20	Kingstree - 15

Fourteen of these facilities scored less than the median, while 10 of the 16 are within 20 miles of a qualified facility.

As with the Strata Three comparisons, certain facilities occur several times when cross-tabulations are made within the evaluation matrix. Given that these facilities have a combination of deficiencies which could be costly to correct, they should be prime candidates for phasing out any future use as a facility suitable for housing juveniles for any time period. These facilities include:

Calhoun Falls	Nichols
Due West	Whitmire
Jackson	Westminster
Hanahan	Chesnee
Summerton	Landrum
Ware Shoals	York ONLU
Kingstree	

In Summary

Juveniles being detained in South Carolina's detention facilities are continuing to be exposed and subjected to adult detainees. While the inspection survey did not collect historic information on the physical condition of the facilities, it was apparent to the survey team that improvements had been made and are being planned and con-

structed in many communities. The improvements necessary to achieve the sight and sound mandate are manageable and achievable and local officials expressed to the inspection team a desire to see the situation corrected and to achieve the mandate.

From the comparative analysis, several recommendations can be made.

The following recommendations have been formulated within the four strata analyses:

Strata One Analysis - Emphasis for funding of improvements should be first given to county facilities or those in population growth centers, such as the Grand Strand area. Although the number of inmates incarcerated is not a key variable, it should serve as an indication of the relative magnitude a particular facility has upon the demand in a specific area.

Strata Two Analysis - Special attention should be given to improvements for Abbeville County, since it is the most suitable facility for becoming a holding area for juveniles in a reasonably broad population radius. The Myrtle Beach Overnight Lock-up has very severe problems and will not be able to continue at any length under the present physical conditions.

Strata Three Analysis - A minimum of 12 facilities, identified on page 46, should be considered for action regarding either upgrading for juvenile detention or no further consideration for juvenile use. Of the 12 facilities Aiken, York, and Jasper Counties should be given highest priority for improvements. The remaining municipal facilities' current juvenile bed space could be absorbed by county facilities.

Strata Four Analysis - On page IV-38, 13 facilities were identified as suitable for discontinued use as juvenile holding facilities. Funding emphasis should be oriented towards improvements at Barnwell, Clarendon, and Edgefield County facilities.

When viewing the State detention facilities as a system for delivering juvenile justice services, a further recommendation is to use a network of facilities at the county level to provide the framework for efficient and effective juvenile detention programs. Within each county, one facility should be designated as the focal point for juvenile detention. The comparative analysis in Strata One illustrated the importance of county seats as a provider of social services, as well as generally representing the population center. From this analysis the following facilities are recommended as the approved juvenile detention facilities on a county level. As a policy, other facilities in a county would not detain juveniles, rather juveniles who are being detained would be transported to the designated county facility as shown in Table IV-5. This listing does not preclude other facilities within a county from holding juveniles if certain minimum standards are met.

Table IV-1

STRATIFICATION OF FACILITIES BY JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

ABBEVILLE

County Jail

Abbeville ONLU

Calhoun Falls ONLU

Due West ONLU

AIKEN

County Jail

Aiken ONLU

Jackson ONLU

N. Augusta ONLU

Salley ONLU⁽¹⁾

ALLENDALE

County Jail

ANDERSON

County Jail

City Jail

Belton ONLU

Honea Path ONLU

Iva ONLU⁽¹⁾

West Pelzer ONLU

Williamston ONLU⁽¹⁾

BAMBERG

County Jail

Denmark ONLU⁽¹⁾

	Incarceration Altern.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy												SCORE
County Jail	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	1												23
Abbeville ONLU	1	2	1	5	3	5	1	1												19
Calhoun Falls ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1												12
Due West ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
County Jail	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	1												31
Aiken ONLU	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	1												32
Jackson ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1												12
N. Augusta ONLU	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	5												34
Salley ONLU ⁽¹⁾																				
County Jail	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	1												16
County Jail	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1												32
City Jail	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	1												35
Belton ONLU	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	1												21
Honea Path ONLU	1	2	3	5	3	5	1	1												21
Iva ONLU ⁽¹⁾																				
West Pelzer ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
Williamston ONLU ⁽¹⁾																				
County Jail	1	2	3	1	5	5	5	1												23
Denmark ONLU ⁽¹⁾																				

BARNWELL

County Jail

Blackville ONLU⁽¹⁾

Williston ONLU

BEAUFORT

County Jail

BERKELEY

County Jail

Goose Creek ONLU

Hanahan Holding

CHARLESTON

County Detention Center

Charleston ONLU

Juvenile Detention Center

Charleston County Jail

CHEROKEE

County Jail

Blacksburg ONLU

Gaffney City Jail

CHESTER

County Jail

Great Falls ONLU

Incarceration Altern.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy												SCORE
1	2	3	3	1	5	5	1												21
1	2	1	3	5	5	1	1												19
1	4	5	5	5	5	1	1												27
3	4	3	3	5	5	1	1												25
1	2	1	3	5	5	5	1												23
1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1												10
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5												36
5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1												32
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5												40
5	5	5	5	1	5	1	1												28
1	3	3	5	5	1	1	1												20
1	1	1	5	3	5	1	1												18
1	3	1	5	3	5	1	1												20
5	3	3	5	5	5	1	5												32
1	2	3	5	5	1	5	1												23

CHESTERFIELD

County Jail

Cheraw ONLU⁽¹⁾

McBee ONLU

Pageland ONLU

CLARENDON

County Jail

Summerton ONLU

COLLETON

County Jail

DARLINGTON

County Detention Center

Darlington ONLU

Hartsville ONLU

Lamar ONLU⁽¹⁾

DILLON

County Jail

Lake View ONLU

Latta ONLU

DORCHESTER

County Jail

Summerville ONLU

EDGEFIELD

Johnston ONLU

Incarceration Altema.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy													SCORE
1	3	3	3	5	1	1	1													18
1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1													14
3	1	3	3	3	5	1	1													20
1	3	3	3	1	5	1	1													18
1	1	1	3	1	5	1	1													14
3	3	5	5	5	1	1	5													28
1	4	3	3	3	1	1	1													17
1	2	5	3	5	1	1	1													19
5	2	3	3	3	1	5	1													23
1	3	1	3	5	1	1	1													16
1	1	1	3	3	5	1	1													16
1	1	1	3	3	5	1	1													16
1	3	3	5	5	1	1	1													20
3	2	3	5	1	1	5	1													21
1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1													13

FAIRFIELD

County Detention

FLORENCE

County Detention Center

Coward ONLU

Johnsonville ONLU

Lake City ONLU

Olanta ONLU

Pamlico ONLU

Scranton ONLU

Timmonsville ONLU

GEORGETOWN

County Jail

Andrews ONLU

GREENVILLE

County Detention Center

Fountain Inn ONLU

Greer ONLU

Mauldin ONLU

Simpsonville ONLU

GREENWOOD

County Detention Center

Ninety-Six ONLU

Ware Shoals ONLU

	Incarceration Altema.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy												SCORE
FAIRFIELD County Detention	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	1												23
FLORENCE County Detention Center	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	1												33
Coward ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
Johnsonville ONLU	1	1	1	5	3	5	1	1												18
Lake City ONLU	1	2	1	5	5	1	5	1												21
Olanta ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1												12
Pamlico ONLU	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1												16
Scranton ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
Timmonsville ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
GEORGETOWN County Jail	3	3	3	3	5	5	1	1												24
Andrews ONLU	1	2	1	3	3	5	1	1												17
GREENVILLE County Detention Center	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5												36
Fountain Inn ONLU	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	5												21
Greer ONLU	1	3	3	5	5	5	1	5												28
Mauldin ONLU	3	1	3	5	3	1	5	5												26
Simpsonville ONLU	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	1												23
GREENWOOD County Detention Center	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5												36
Ninety-Six ONLU	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	1												24
Ware Shoals ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16

HAMPTON

County Law Enforcement

Estill ONLU⁽¹⁾

HORRY

County Jail

Aynor ONLU

Loris ONLU

Myrtle Beach ONLU

N. Myrtle Beach ONLU

Surfside Beach ONLU

JASPER

County Jail

KERSHAW

County Detention Center

Camden ONLU

Kershaw ONLU

LANCASTER

County Jail

Lancaster ONLU

LAURENS

County Jail⁽²⁾

Clinton ONLU

Gray Court ONLU

Laurens ONLU

Incarceration Alterna.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy													SCORE
1	2	3	3	5	5	1	1													21
3	4	3	5	3	5	1	1													25
1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1													16
1	1	3	5	3	1	1	1													16
5	2	5	5	5	5	5	1													33
3	1	5	5	5	1	1	1													22
1	1	1	5	3	5	1	1													18
1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1													11
3	3	5	5	5	1	1	1													24
3	2	5	5	5	5	5	1													31
1	1	3	5	1	5	1	1													18
5	3	3	5	5	5	1	1													28
5	2	3	5	5	1	5	1													27
3	2	1	5	5	5	1	1													23
1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1													16
3	3	3	5	5	5	1	1													26

LEE

County Jail

LEXINGTON

County Jail

Cayce ONLU

Leesville ONLU

W. Columbia ONLU

MARION

County Jail

Mullins ONLU

Nichols ONLU

MARLBORO

County Detention Center

Bennettsville ONLU

McColl ONLU

McCORMICK

County Jail

McComick ONLU

NEWBERRY

County Detention Center

Prosperity ONLU⁽¹⁾

Whitmire ONLU

Incarceration Altema.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy														SCORE
1	2	1	3	1	5	1	1														15
5	4	5	5	5	5	1	1														31
3	2	1	5	3	1	1	1														17
1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1														12
1	2	1	5	3	5	1	1														19
1	3	3	3	5	5	1	1														22
1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1														13
1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1														12
1	3	1	3	5	1	1	1														16
1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1														15
1	2	1	3	3	5	1	1														17
3	1	3	3	3	5	1	1														20
3	1	3	3	3	5	1	1														20
3	3	3	3	5	5	5	1														28
1	1	1	3	1	5	1	1														14

OCONEE
County Jail⁽²⁾

Seneca ONLU

Westminster ONLU

ORANGEBURG

Orangeburg-Calhoun
Regional Correctional Center

Bowman ONLU⁽¹⁾

Ellore ONLU⁽¹⁾

Holly Hill ONLU⁽¹⁾

PICKENS

County Jail

Clemson ONLU

Easley ONLU

Liberty ONLU

RICHLAND

County Detention Center

Columbia City Jail

SALUDA

County Jail

SPARTANBURG

County Jail

Chesnee ONLU

Cowpens ONLU

Duncan ONLU

	Incarceration Altern.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy													SCORE
Seneca ONLU	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1													17
Westminster ONLU	3	2	3	5	1	5	1	1													21
Orangeburg-Calhoun Regional Correctional Center	5	4	5	3	5	5	1	1													29
Bowman ONLU ⁽¹⁾																					
Ellore ONLU ⁽¹⁾																					
Holly Hill ONLU ⁽¹⁾																					
County Jail	1	4	1	5	5	5	1	1													23
Clemson ONLU	1	2	1	5	3	5	1	1													19
Easley ONLU	1	3	1	5	5	5	1	1													22
Liberty ONLU	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1													17
County Detention Center	5	5	5	5	3	5	1	1													30
Columbia City Jail	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1													36
County Jail	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	1													21
County Jail	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1													36
Chesnee ONLU	1	1	3	5	1	5	1	1													18
Cowpens ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	5	5													24
Duncan ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	5	5													24

(Cont'd.)

	Incarceration Altegra.	Proximity to Pop. Cen.	Community Support Serv.	Family Court *	Separate Juvenile Cells	Transit Segregation	Staff Training	Written Policy												SCORE
<u>SPARTANBURG (Cont'd.)</u>																				
Inman ONLU	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1												20
Landrum ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1												16
Spartanburg City Jail	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5												39
Woodruff ONLU	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	1												21
<u>SUMTER</u>																				
County Correctional Center	5	4	5	5	3	5	1	5												33
Mayesville ONLU ⁽¹⁾																				
<u>UNION</u>																				
County Jail	1	3	1	5	3	5	1	1												20
Jonesville ONLU	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1												12
Union ONLU	1	3	1	5	5	5	1	1												22
<u>WILLIAMSBURG</u>																				
County Jail	1	3	1	3	5	5	1	5												24
Hemingway ONLU	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	1												14
Kingstree ONLU	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1												11
<u>YORK</u>																				
County Jail	1	4	1	5	3	5	1	1												21
County Jail Annex ⁽¹⁾																				
Clover ONLU	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1												17
Fort Mill ONLU	1	2	1	5	3	1	1	1												15
Rock Hill ONLU	5	3	5	5	3	1	1	1												24
York ONLU	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1												17

*See Note, page IV-19.

(1) These facilities do not house juveniles.

(2) New County facility under construction - using local lock-up

Table IV-2

STRATIFICATION OF FACILITIES WITH SEPARATE JUVENILE AREAS

ABBEVILLE

County Jail

Abbeville ONLU

Calhoun Falls ONLU

Due West ONLU

AIKEN

County Jail

Aiken ONLU

Jackson ONLU

N. Augusta ONLU

Sailey ONLU⁽¹⁾

ALLENDALE

County Jail

ANDERSON

County Jail

City Jail

Belton ONLU

Honea Path ONLU

Iva ONLU⁽¹⁾

West Pelzer ONLU

Williamston ONLU⁽¹⁾

BAMBERG

County Jail

Denmark ONLU⁽¹⁾

	Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustees	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
ABBEVILLE County Jail	1	5	1	1	1	5	3	1	5	5	1	1	3	1	34
Abbeville ONLU															
Calhoun Falls ONLU															
Due West ONLU															
AIKEN County Jail															
Aiken ONLU	1	5	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	57
Jackson ONLU															
N. Augusta ONLU	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	62
Sailey ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
ALLENDALE County Jail	3	5	4	1	5	5	3	1	5	3	5	5	3	3	51
ANDERSON County Jail	1	5	4	1	5	5	4	1	5	5	5	5	1	5	52
City Jail	3	5	3	1	5	5	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	3	48
Belton ONLU	4	5	4	1	5	5	3	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	58
Honea Path ONLU															
Iva ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
West Pelzer ONLU															
Williamston ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
BAMBERG County Jail	4	5	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	56
Denmark ONLU ⁽¹⁾															

BARNWELL

County Jail

Blackville ONLU⁽¹⁾

Williston ONLU

BEAUFORT

County Jail

BERKELEY

County Jail

Goose Creek ONLU

Hanahan Holding

CHARLESTON

County Detention Center

Charleston ONLU

Juvenile Detention Center

Charleston County Jail

CHEROKEE

County Jail

Blacksburg ONLU

Gaffney City Jail

CHESTER

County Jail

Great Falls ONLU

	Distance from cen.conf.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read.mat	Outdoor Recreation Opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of Cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of Maintenance	Accessibility by trustees	Availability of fem.staff	SCORE
	3	5	1	1	5	5	2	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	49
	3	5	4	5	5	3	2	1	5	5	1	1	5	4	49
	3	5	1	1	5	3	3	3	5	3	5	5	5	1	48
	2	5	1	1	5	5	3	1	5	1	5	5	5	4	48
	3	5	1	1	5	5	3	5	1	1	4	3	5	5	47
	3	5	1	1	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	4	55
	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	64
	3	3	4	1	5	3	4	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	38
	3	5	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	51

CHESTERFIELD

County Jail

Cheraw ONLU⁽¹⁾

McBee ONLU

Pageland ONLU

CLARENDON

County Jail

Summerton ONLU

COLLETON

County Jail

DARLINGTON

County Detention Center

Darlington ONLU

Hartsville ONLU

Lamar ONLU⁽¹⁾

DILLON

County Jail

Lake View ONLU

Latta ONLU

DORCHESTER

County Jail

Summerville ONLU

EDGEFIELD

Johnston ONLU

	Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustees	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
CHESTERFIELD County Jail	2	5	1	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	1	49
Cheraw ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
McBee ONLU	3	5	1	1	5	5	2	1	5	1	5	5	5	2	46
Pageland ONLU															
CLARENDON County Jail															
Summerton ONLU															
COLLETON County Jail	1	3	4	1	5	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	53
DARLINGTON County Detention Center															
Darlington ONLU	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	1	56
Hartsville ONLU															
Lamar ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
DILLON County Jail	3	5	1	1	1	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	48
Lake View ONLU															
Latta ONLU															
DORCHESTER County Jail	3	5	4	1	1	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	1	3	52
Summerville ONLU															
EDGEFIELD Johnston ONLU															

FAIRFIELD

County Detention

FLORENCE

County Detention Center

Coward ONLU

Johnsonville ONLU

Lake City ONLU

Olanta ONLU

Pamlico ONLU

Scranton ONLU

Timmonsville ONLU

GEORGETOWN

County Jail

Andrews ONLU

GREENVILLE

County Detention Center

Fountain Inn ONLU

Greer ONLU

Mauldin ONLU

Simpsonville ONLU

GREENWOOD

County Detention Center

Ninety-Six ONLU

Ware Shoals ONLU

	Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustee	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
FAIRFIELD County Detention	3	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	4	57
FLORENCE County Detention Center	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	64
Coward ONLU															
Johnsonville ONLU															
Lake City ONLU	3	5	1	1	5	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	1	1	44
Olanta ONLU															
Pamlico ONLU	4	5	4	1	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	53
Scranton ONLU															
Timmonsville ONLU															
GEORGETOWN County Jail	3	5	4	1	5	5	3	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	55
Andrews ONLU															
GREENVILLE County Detention Center	3	5	5	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	58
Fountain Inn ONLU															
Greer ONLU	3	5	4	1	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	1	4	53
Mauldin ONLU															
Simpsonville ONLU	3	5	4	1	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	1	4	54
GREENWOOD County Detention Center	2	5	4	1	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	53
Ninety-Six ONLU	4	5	1	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	56
Ware Shoals ONLU															

HAMPTON

County Law Enforcement

Estill ONLU⁽¹⁾

HORRY

County Jail

Aynor ONLU

Loris ONLU

Myrtle Beach ONLU

N. Myrtle Beach ONLU

Surfside Beach ONLU

JASPER

County Jail

KERSHAW

County Detention Center

Camden ONLU

Kershaw ONLU

LANCASTER

County Jail

Lancaster ONLU

LAURENS

County Jail⁽²⁾

Clinton ONLU

Gray Court ONLU

Laurens ONLU

Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustees	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
4	5	4	1	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	56
2	5	1	1	3	5	3	5	5	1	1	1	3	3	39
3	5	1	1	5	5	3	3	5	1	5	5	3	3	48
3	5	5	1	5	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	56
3	5	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	56
3	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	1	56
3	5	1	1	5	5	3	1	5	3	3	5	5	5	50
4	5	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	62
5	5	5	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	60

LEE
County Jail

LEXINGTON
County Jail

Cayce ONLU

Leesville ONLU

W. Columbia ONLU

MARION
County Jail

Mullins ONLU

Nichols ONLU

MARLBORO
County Detention Center

Bennettsville ONLU

McColl ONLU

McCORMICK
County Jail

McComick ONLU

NEWBERRY
County Detention Center

Prosperity ONLU⁽¹⁾

Whitmire ONLU

	Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustee	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
	1	5	4	1	3	1	3	5	1	3	5	5	3	5	45
	3	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	55
	3	5	4	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	1	1	3	5	51
	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	65

SPARTANBURG (Cont'd.)

Inman ONLU

Landrum ONLU

Spartanburg City Jail

Woodruff ONLU

SUMTER

County Correctional Center

Mayesville ONLU⁽¹⁾

UNION

County Jail

Jonesville ONLU

Union ONLU

WILLIAMSBURG

County Jail

Hemingway ONLU

Kingstree ONLU

YORK

County Jail

County Jail Annex⁽¹⁾

Clover ONLU

Fort Mill ONLU

Rock Hill ONLU

York ONLU

	Distance from cen. contr.	Frequency of observation	Availability of read. mat.	Outdoor recreation opp.	Distance from trustee	Frequency of visitation	Size of cell (room)	Ability to achieve privacy	Availability of toilet	Availability of shower	Cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Accessibility by trustee	Availability of fem. staff	SCORE
Inman ONLU	3	5	4	1	5	5	4	1	5	1	3	5	5	3	50
Landrum ONLU															
Spartanburg City Jail	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	5	3	3	51
Woodruff ONLU	1	5	3	1	5	5	1	5		1	3	1	5	4	40
County Correctional Center															
Mayesville ONLU ⁽¹⁾															
County Jail															
Jonesville ONLU															
Union ONLU	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	3	3	5	3	4	41
County Jail	1	5	4	3	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	56
Hemingway ONLU															
Kingstree ONLU															
County Jail															
County Jail Annex ⁽¹⁾															
Clover ONLU															
Fort Mill ONLU															
Rock Hill ONLU															
York ONLU															

Table IV-3

STRATIFICATION OF FACILITIES WITH DESIGNATED JUVENILE AREA

ABBEVILLE

County Jail

Abbeville ONLU

Calhoun Falls ONLU

Due West ONLU

AIKEN

County Jail

Aiken ONLU

Jackson ONLU

N. Augusta ONLU

Salley ONLU

ALLENDALE

County Jail

ANDERSON

County Jail

City Jail

Belton ONLU

Honea Path ONLU

Iva ONLU

West Pelzer ONLU

Williamston ONLU

BAMBERG

County Jail

Denmark ONLU

	Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult in-mate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
Abbeville ONLU	1	3	5	3	5	1	1	4	3	3	1	5	1	36
Calhoun Falls ONLU														
Due West ONLU														
County Jail	1	3	1	3	5	1	5	5	2	3	3	1	5	38
Aiken ONLU														
Jackson ONLU														
N. Augusta ONLU														
Salley ONLU														
County Jail														
City Jail														
Belton ONLU														
Honea Path ONLU	1	3	1	3	5	1	1	5	3	5	5	5	1	39
Iva ONLU														
West Pelzer ONLU														
Williamston ONLU														
County Jail														
Denmark ONLU														

	Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult inmate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
<u>BARNWELL</u> County Jail														
Blackville ONLU														
Williston ONLU														
<u>BEAUFORT</u> County Jail														
<u>BERKELEY</u> County Jail														
Goose Creek ONLU														
Hanahan Holding														
<u>CHARLESTON</u> County Detention Center														
Charleston ONLU														
Juvenile Detention Center														
Charleston County Jail														
<u>CHEROKEE</u> County Jail														
Blacksburg ONLU	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	2	1	1	5	1	29
Gaffney City Jail	1	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	53
<u>CHESTER</u> County Jail														
Great Falls ONLU														

CHESTERFIELD

County Jail

Cheraw ONLU

McBee ONLU (1)

Pageland ONLU

CLARENDON

County Jail

Summerton ONLU

COLLETON

County Jail

DARLINGTON

County Detention Center

Darlington ONLU

Hartsville ONLU

Lamar ONLU

DILLON

County Jail

Lake View ONLU

Latta ONLU

DORCHESTER

County Jail

Summerville ONLU

EDGEFIELD

Johnston ONLU

Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult inmate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
1	5	5	5	3	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	1	51
5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	1	56
5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	3	59
1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	24
1	1	1	3	5	1	2	3	2	5	5	5	2	36

FAIRFIELD

County Detention

FLORENCE

County Detention Center

Coward ONLU

Johnsonville ONLU

Lake City ONLU

Olanta ONLU

Pamplico ONLU

Scranton ONLU

Timmons ville ONLU

GEORGETOWN

County Jail

Andrews ONLU

GREENVILLE

County Detention Center

Fountain Inn ONLU

Greer ONLU

Mauldin ONLU

Simpsonville ONLU

GREENWOOD

County Detention Center

Ninety-Six ONLU

Ware Shoals ONLU

	Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult in-mate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
FAIRFIELD County Detention														
FLORENCE County Detention Center														
Coward ONLU														
Johnsonville ONLU	1	3	1	3	5	1	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	32
Lake City ONLU														
Olanta ONLU														
Pamplico ONLU														
Scranton ONLU														
Timmons ville ONLU														
GEORGETOWN County Jail														
Andrews ONLU	3	3	3	3	5	1	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	45
GREENVILLE County Detention Center														
Fountain Inn ONLU														
Greer ONLU														
Mauldin ONLU	1	3	1	3	5	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	36
Simpsonville ONLU														
GREENWOOD County Detention Center														
Ninety-Six ONLU														
Ware Shoals ONLU														

HAMPTON

County Law Enforcement

Estill ONLU

HORRY

County Jail

Aynor ONLU

Loris ONLU

Myrtle Beach ONLU

N. Myrtle Beach ONLU

Surfside Beach ONLU

JASPER

County Jail

KERSHAW

County Detention Center

Camden ONLU

Kershaw ONLU

LANCASTER

County Jail

Lancaster ONLU

LAURENS

County Jail

Clinton ONLU

Gray Court ONLU

Laurens ONLU

Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult inmate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
1	5	1	3	5	5	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	34
1	3	1	3	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	29
1	1	1	3	5	1	3	4	3	5	1	5	3	36
1	5	5	3	1	1	4	3	2	3	5	1	4	38

LEE
County Jail

LEXINGTON
County Jail

Cayce ONLU

Leesville ONLU

W. Columbia ONLU

MARION
County Jail

Mullins ONLU

Nichols ONLU

MARLBORO
County Detention Center

Bennettsville ONLU (1)

McColl ONLU

McCORMICK
County Jail

McCormick ONLU

NEWBERRY
County Detention Center

Prosperity ONLU

Whitmire ONLU

Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult in-mate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
5	5	5	3	5	1	2	2	4	5	5	5	2	49
5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	5	5	5	5	3	58
5	5	5	3	5	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	46
5	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	54
5	5	3	5	5	1	3	2	3	1	1	5	3	42
5	5	5	3	5	1	4	2	2	5	5	5	4	51
1	1	1	3	5	1	3	2	4	5	5	5	3	39

SPARTANBURG (Cont'd.)

Inman ONLU

Landrum ONLU

Spartanburg City Jail

Woodruff ONLU

SUMTER

County Correctional Center

Mayesville ONLU

UNION

County Jail

Jonesville ONLU

Union ONLU

WILLIAMSBURG

County Jail

Hemingway ONLU

Kingstree ONLU

YORK

County Jail

County Jail Annex

Clover ONLU

Fort Mill ONLU

Rock Hill ONLU

York ONLU

	Proximity to adult cell	Visibility of adult cell	Sound Separation	Propensity for adult in-mate contact	Frequency of staff contact	Degree of privacy	Distance of female cell from control	Availability of female staff	Size of cell (room)	Measure of cleanliness	Evidence of maintenance	Distance from trustee area	Distance from control	SCORE
Inman ONLU														
Landrum ONLU														
Spartanburg City Jail														
Woodruff ONLU														
County Correctional Center	1	3	5	1	5	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	1	40
Mayesville ONLU														
County Jail	3	3	3	3	5	3	1	2	5	1	3	1	1	34
Jonesville ONLU														
Union ONLU														
County Jail														
Hemingway ONLU														
Kingstree ONLU														
County Jail	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	24
County Jail Annex														
Clover ONLU	1	3	1	3	5	1	2	4	2	1	1	5	2	31
Fort Mill ONLU	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	3	5	5	5	1	40
Rock Hill ONLU	3	1	5	3	5	1	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	46
York ONLU														

(1) Never locks up; however, has detained juveniles.

BARNWELL

County Jail

Blackville ONLU

Williston ONLU

BEAUFORT

County Jail

BERKELEY

County Jail

Goose Creek ONLU

Hanahan Holding

CHARLESTON

County Detention Center

Charleston ONLU

Juvenile Detention Center

Charleston County Jail

CHEROKEE

County Jail

Blacksburg ONLU

Gaffney City Jail

CHESTER

County Jail

Great Falls ONLU

No. of Juv. Inc./Yr.	Proximity to #1 or 2 Fac.	Age of Facility	General Condition	Ability to Achieve Modif.	Magnitude of Renovation	Financial Feas. of Imp.															SCORE
3	3	5	5	5	5	5															31
1	5	5	5	1	1	1															19
3	5	4	5	5	5	1															28

FAIRFIELD

County Detention

FLORENCE

County Detention Center

Coward ONLU

Johnsonville ONLU

Lake City ONLU

Olanta ONLU

Pamplico ONLU

Scranton ONLU

Timmonsville ONLU

GEORGETOWN

County Jail

Andrews ONLU

GREENVILLE

County Detention Center

Fountain Inn ONLU

Greer ONLU

Mauldin ONLU

Simpsonville ONLU

GREENWOOD

County Detention Center

Ninety-Six ONLU

Ware Shoals ONLU

	No. of Juv. Inc./Yr.	Proximity to #1 or 2 Fac.	Age of Facility	General Condition	Ability to Achieve Modif.	Magnitude of Renovation	Financial Feas. of Imp.														SCORE
	5	3	3	5	5	5	5														31
	5	2	4	5	5	3	5														29
	5	2	3	5	5	5	3														28
	5	3	1	3	5	5	5														27
	5	2	1	3	3	1	1														16

LEE

County Jail

No. of Juv. Inc./Yr.	Proximity to #1 or 2 Fac.	Age of Facility	General Condition	Ability to Achieve Modif.	Magnitude of Renovation	Financial Feas. of Imp.															SCORE
5	1	1	5	5	5	5															27

LEXINGTON

County Jail

Cayce ONLU

Leesville ONLU

W. Columbia ONLU

5	2	1	1	5	5	5															24

MARION

County Jail

Mullins ONLU

Nichols ONLU

5	2	1	3	1	1	1															14

MARLBORO

County Detention Center

Bennettsville ONLU

McColl ONLU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

McCORMICK

County Jail

McComick ONLU

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NEWBERRY

County Detention Center

Prosperity ONLU

Whitmire ONLU

5	3	1	1	3	3	1															17

OCONEE

County Jail

Seneca ONLU

Westminster ONLU

ORANGEBURG

Orangeburg-Calhoun
Regional Correctional Center

Bowman ONLU

Ellore ONLU

Holly Hill ONLU

PICKENS

County Jail

Clemson ONLU

Easley ONLU

Liberty ONLU

RICHLAND

County Detention Center

Columbia City Jail

SALUDA

County Jail

SPARTANBURG

County Jail

Chesnee ONLU

Cowpens ONLU

Duncan ONLU

(Cont'd.)

	No. of Juv. Inc./Yr.	Proximity to #1 or 2 Fac.	Age of Facility	General Condition	Ability to Achieve Modif.	Magnitude of Renovation	Financial Feas. of Imp.														SCORE
	5	4	5	5	1	1	1														22
	5	4	1	1	1	1	1														14
	3	4	3	5	5	5	5														30
	5	2	5	5	1	1	1														20
	5	3	5	5	5	3	5														31
	5	3	4	1	3	3	3														22

SPARTANBURG (Cont'd.)

Inman ONLU

Landrum ONLU

Spartanburg City Jail

Woodruff ONLU

SUMTER

County Correctional Center

Mayesville ONLU

UNION

County Jail

Jonesville ONLU

Union ONLU

WILLIAMSBURG

County Jail

Hemingway ONLU

Kingstree ONLU

YORK

County Jail

County Jail Annex

Clover ONLU

Fort Mill ONLU

Rock Hill ONLU

York ONLU

	No. of Juv. Inc./Yr.	Proximity to #1 or 2 Fac.	Age of Facility	General Condition	Ability to Achieve Modif	Magnitude of Renovation	Financial Feas. of Imp.													SCORE
Inman ONLU																				
Landrum ONLU	5	1	2	3	5	3	1													20
Spartanburg City Jail																				
Woodruff ONLU																				
County Correctional Center																				
Mayesville ONLU																				
County Jail																				
Jonesville ONLU	5	4	4	5	5	5	5													33
Union ONLU																				
County Jail																				
Hemingway ONLU	5	2	3	3	5	5	5													28
Kingstree ONLU	5	5	1	1	1	1	1													15
County Jail																				
County Jail Annex																				
Clover ONLU																				
Fort Mill ONLU																				
Rock Hill ONLU																				
York ONLU	5	4	1	1	1	1	1													14

Table IV-5

PROPOSED DESIGNATED JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

Region 1 - Appalachian

Anderson County Jail
Cherokee County Jail
Greenville Law Enforcement Center
Oconee County Jail (under construction)
Pickens County Jail
Spartanburg County Jail

Region 2 - Upper Savannah

Abbeville County Jail
Edgefield County Johnston ONLU
Greenwood County Detention Center
Laurens County Jail (under construction)
McCormick County Jail
Saluda Law Enforcement Center

Region 3 - Catawba

Chester County Jail
Lancaster County Jail
Union City Jail
York County
Rock Hill ONLU (temporary solution)

Region 4 - Central Midlands

Fairfield County Detention Center
Lexington County Jail
Newberry County Detention Center
Richland County Detention Center

Region 5 - Lower Savannah

Aiken ONLU (temporary solution)*
Allendale County Jail
Bamberg County Jail
Barnwell County Jail
Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Correctional Center

Region 6 - Santee-Wateree

Clarendon County Jail
Kershaw County Detention Center
Lee County Jail
Sumter County Correctional Center

*Juveniles should not be held in Aiken County Jail because the facility does not meet the minimum criteria for holding juveniles, and it is not cost effective to make alterations to upgrade the present facility. County officials should seek structural alternatives for juveniles. Aiken City ONLU should be used as the designated holding facility until such time as appropriate alternatives are available. Juveniles who meet admissions criteria for placement at Helping Hands should be sheltered there.

Region 7 - Pee Dee

Chesterfield County Jail
Darlington County Detention Center
Dillon County Jail
Florence County Detention Center
Marion County Jail
Marlboro County Detention Center

Region 8 - Waccamaw

Horry County
 Horry County Jail
 Myrtle Beach ONLU
 North Myrtle Beach ONLU
Georgetown County Jail
Williamsburg County Jail

Region 9 - Berkeley/Charleston/Dorchester

Berkeley County Jail
Charleston County Juvenile Detention Center
Dorchester County Jail

Region 10 - Lowcountry

Beaufort County Jail
Colleton County Jail
Hampton Law Enforcement Center
Jasper County Jail

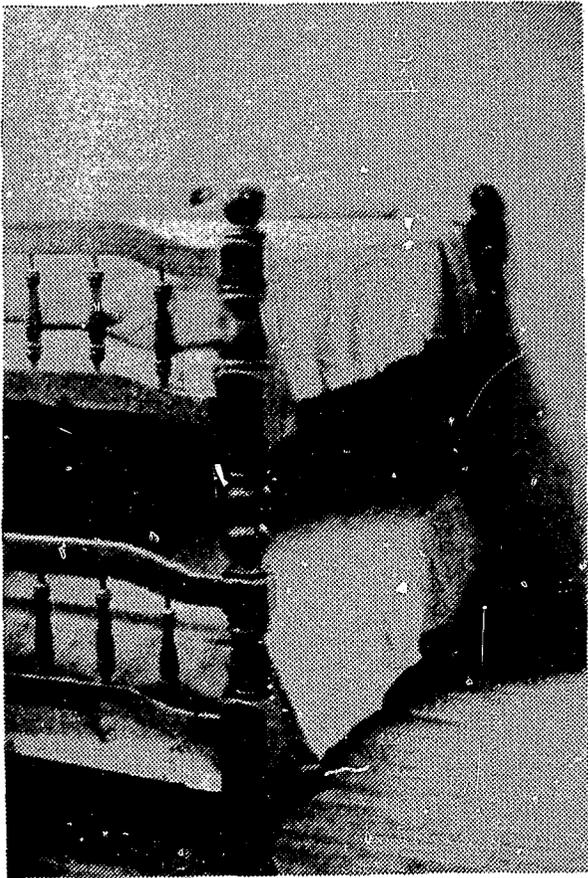
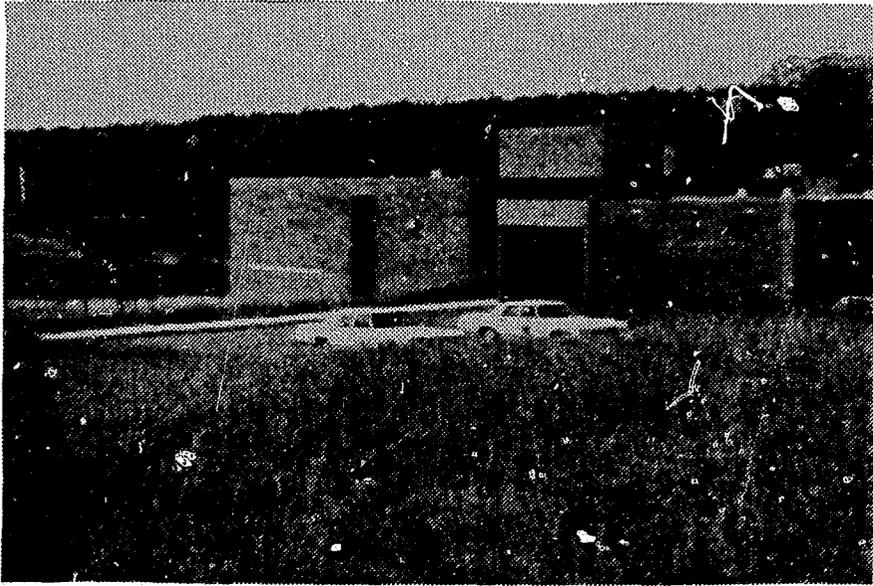
SECTION III · STRATEGY FOR JUVENILE DETENTION

Solutions which result in improvements to the juvenile detention system must be as comprehensive as the system is complex. Responsive solutions should be process as well as product oriented. In Section III a comprehensive juvenile detention policy is recommended which addresses structural and non-structural solutions.

In Chapter V, the bed space projections are compared to the demand developed in Chapter IV, thus identifying the deficiencies which exist in the current system. The utility of this analysis is a determination of the feasibility of structural versus non-structural solutions to the future juvenile population.

To insure that a uniformity of spatial and treatment procedures are maintained in all designated holding facilities, a standardized facility and personnel certification procedure has been developed. A monitoring process has been designed to implement this program. Chapter VI presents the responsibilities related to a monitoring, evaluation, and training program among agencies involved in the juvenile detention process.

Finally, Chapter VII provides a summary of the recommended juvenile detention process which defines the components of a comprehensive detention system and estimated costs to initially implement the programs.



V. Supply and Demand Analysis and Facility Needs

Supply and Demand Analysis

This portion of the report contains the analysis of the present bed space supply by county facility designated for certification (of Chapter IV) and determines whether the estimated incidences (of Chapter III) can be accommodated within the existing bed spaces. The incidences have been discussed in a preceding chapter and have been used in this section to determine the bed space needs by county. Because future demand was found to be very nearly the same as the currently estimated demand, the reductions in supply deficiency to meet today's needs would be adequate through at least 1985. These needs are expressed as secure and non-secure beds per year assuming that the juveniles utilizing the bed space can be distributed evenly throughout the year.

In Table V-1, Columns 1 and 2 illustrate the existing supply of beds in the designated county facilities for certification. Columns 3 and 4 of that table illustrate the estimated bed space needs for the 1976 estimated detention. Columns 5 and 6, respectively, are computed from matching Columns 1 and 2 with Columns 3 and 4, respectively, to determine minimum additional bed spaces necessary to satisfy a yearly uniform demand in each county. From the definitions of the columns, it can be seen that the facility bed needs are determined for the secure facilities (Columns 1, 3, and 5) and for the non-secure facilities (Columns 2, 4, and 6). For the minimum additional bed space columns (Columns

5 and 6), zeroes have been entered for those counties that possess more beds in their specified facility for certification than needed to meet the estimated demand. In those cases in which estimated bed space demand exceeded certified facility supply, the minimum additional beds were determined to be the next integral number of beds above the computed difference (i.e., a computed bed space need of 1.32 was "rounded up" to two beds).

Curiously, the minimum additional beds for secure detention purposes appeared only for York County - totaling three. Non-secure minimum additional beds totaled 25 for the State and are at most one in those counties requiring such added space. Clearly, these figures corroborate one of the major findings that additional bed spaces is not of major importance in this effort, but sight and sound separation of juveniles in secure detention (and removing status offenders) is.

In anticipation of additional minor increase in demand through 1985 and in order to handle detention "bunching" in demand (as opposed to it being uniformly distributed), a policy option has been detailed in Column 7 for secure beds. The policy decision has been picked to match the recommendation made in Chapter III to provide more beds above the computed minimum. The option chosen is as follows:

<u>Bed Space Demanded</u>	<u>Minimum Beds Needed (Basis of Columns 5 and 6)</u>	<u>Increased Bed Spaces to Meet Optional Needs (Basis of Column 7)</u>
0-1	1	2
1-2	2	3
2-3	3	4
3-4	4	5
4-6	6	6-8
6-8	8	8-10

From the computed additional secure bed for option needs, it is recommended that the policy option be exercised as just six more beds were found to be needed (i.e., Column 7 total). These minimum additional and policy need beds translate into very minor capital costs for the entire State. The substantial cost considerations involve the actual achievement of sight and sound separation (as well as the monitoring for compliance). Sight and sound separation needs and associated cost considerations are taken up next.

Secure Facility Needs

To meet the proposed minimum objective of one certified juvenile detention facility per county, it will be necessary to commit local and State funds. The cost estimates which follow are very preliminary estimates based upon a single site inspection. No attempt has been made to complete a thorough age and condition survey. The intent of these estimates is to aid the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the establishment of funding priorities based upon the facilities with the greatest need.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Construction Needs</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Abbeville County Jail	Redesign Jailer and Juvenile area. Sound proof walls/install doors to achieve sight and sound separation.	\$ 6,000
Allendale County Jail	Sound proofing needed to achieve sound separation. Install walls and doors.	\$ 4,000
Anderson County Jail	Redesign entire juvenile detention area.	\$60,000
Beaufort County Jail	Renovation of entire juvenile area.	\$25,000

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Construction Needs</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Clarendon County Jail	Addition to new jail.	\$60,000
Edgefield County-Johnston ONLU	Install sound proofing, doors and walls.	\$ 3,000
Horry County Jail	Sound separation needed/install doors and walls to achieve.	\$10,000
Myrtle Beach ONLU	Sound separation needed. Sound proof walls and install sound proof doors.	\$10,000
North Myrtle Beach ONLU	Sound separation needed to isolate juvenile cell.	\$10,000
Jasper County Law Enforcement Center	Sound separation needed. Install walls and doors.	\$ 2,000
Laurens County Jail	Juvenile area requires sight separa- tion from adult cells.	\$10,000
Lee County Jail	Juvenile cells require sound isola- tion - walls, doors, etc.	\$ 5,000
McCormick County Jail	New walls and doors required to insure sound separation.	\$ 6,000
Pickens County Law Enforcement Center	New juvenile area requires visual separation from adult cells.	\$ 5,000
Richland County Detention Center	Redesign juvenile areas to isolate young detainees from adults.	\$160,000

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Construction Needs</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Union City Jail	Sound proofing needed/install sound proofing and doors and walls.	\$ 1,000
York County	New facility.	\$120,000
Sub-Total		\$492,000
10% contingency		49,200
TOTAL		\$541,200

The total figure of just over \$500,000 represents a reasonable monetary strategy to achieving the sight and sound mandate, as well as creating a system of juvenile detention facilities. The improvements represent a major step toward compliance; however, priorities are being suggested here for aid in speeding up the funding process.

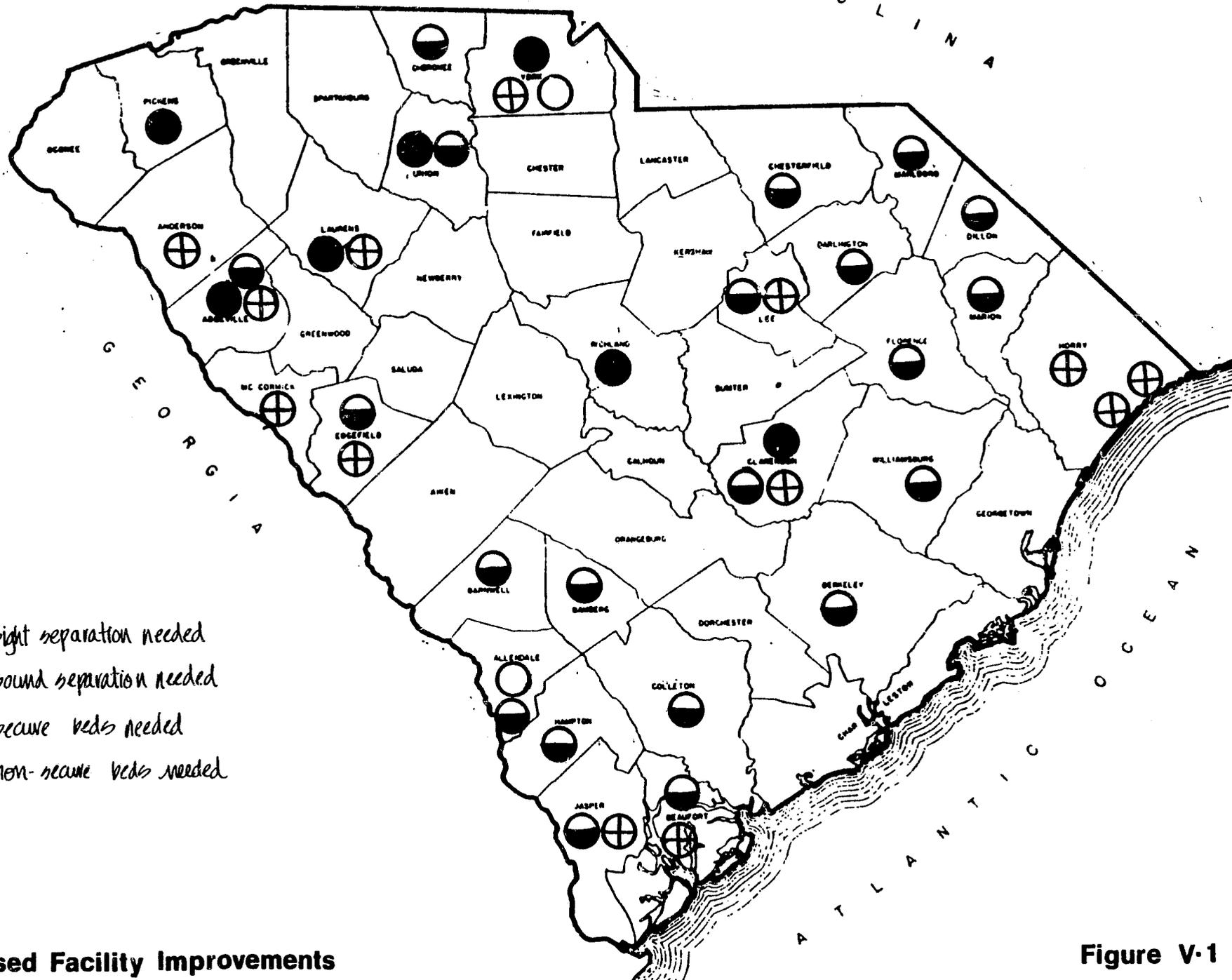
The priorities have been divided into three categories. Priority 1 deals with those facilities which are located in the ten highest committing counties. Priority 2 deals with those facilities requiring sight and sound construction to satisfy the sight and sound mandate. Priority 3 deals with those facilities generally requiring sight or sound separation. Figure V-2 illustrates these needs and their location in the State.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

N O R T H

C A R O L I N A



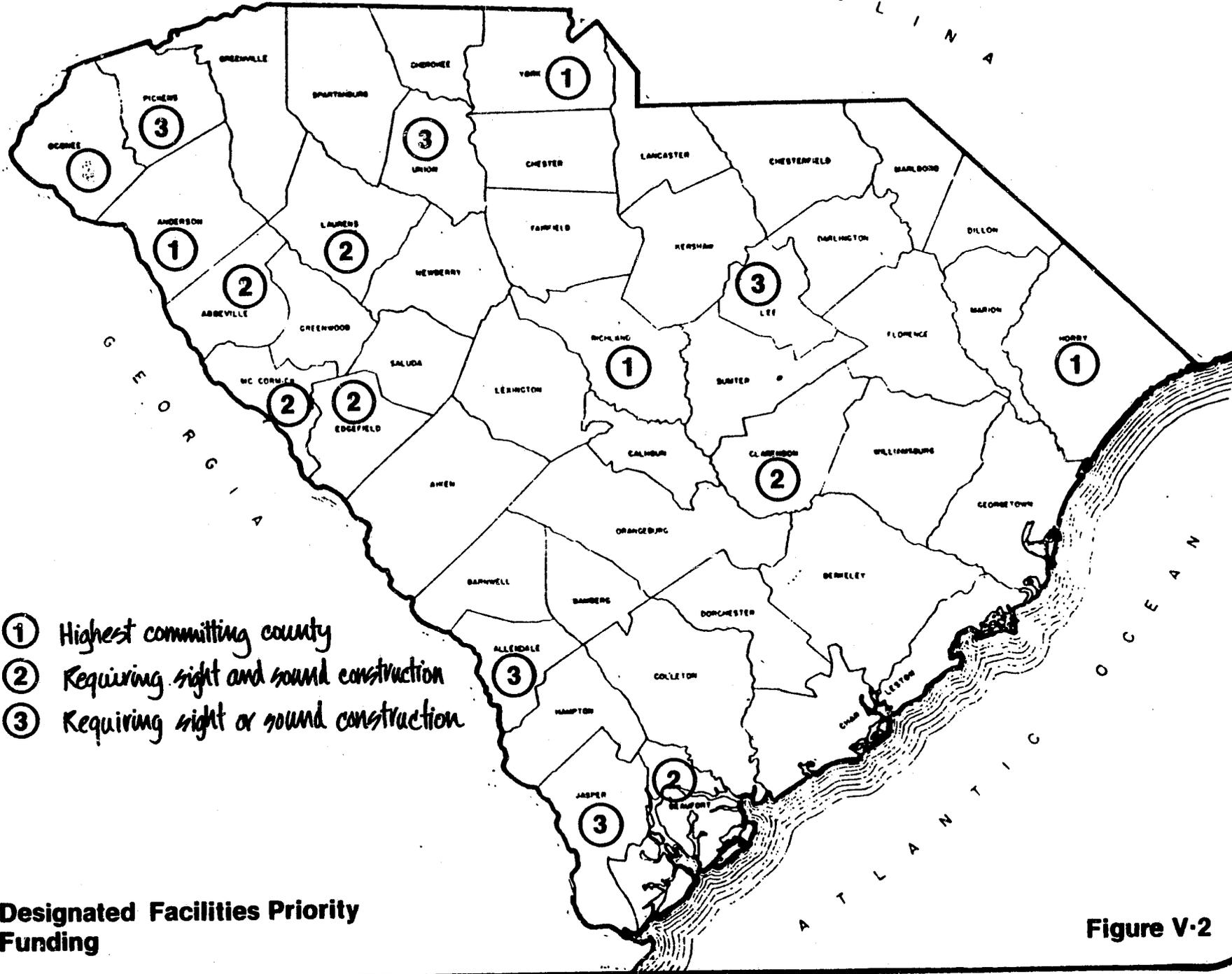
- sight separation needed
- ⊕ sound separation needed
- secure beds needed
- ◐ non-secure beds needed

Proposed Facility Improvements

Figure V-1

N O R T H

C A R O L I N A



- ① Highest committing county
- ② Requiring sight and sound construction
- ③ Requiring sight or sound construction

Designated Facilities Priority Funding

Figure V-2

V-7

Non-Secure Facility Needs

The demand for additional non-secure bed space has been determined to be one bed space in each of the 22 counties listed in Chapter IV. The Supply and Demand Analysis (Table V-1) shows important findings in this area of need. It should be noted that the majority of these counties are distributed in predominantly rural areas throughout the State.

Several alternatives are available to counties with low demand:

- a. Each county could develop its own alternatives to detention either through public or private resources;
- b. Rural counties could work together to develop alternatives to detention;
- c. Rural counties could utilize alternatives to detention in the nearest metro areas.

Responsibility for developing detention alternatives rests with family court intake personnel. Considerations which should be dealt with in advance are as follows:

- a. financial arrangements for compensation for care of the juveniles;
- b. transportation capabilities of persons who must transport the juveniles;
- c. community travel patterns for families to access counseling available at the facilities and for visitation purposes.

Table V-1

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

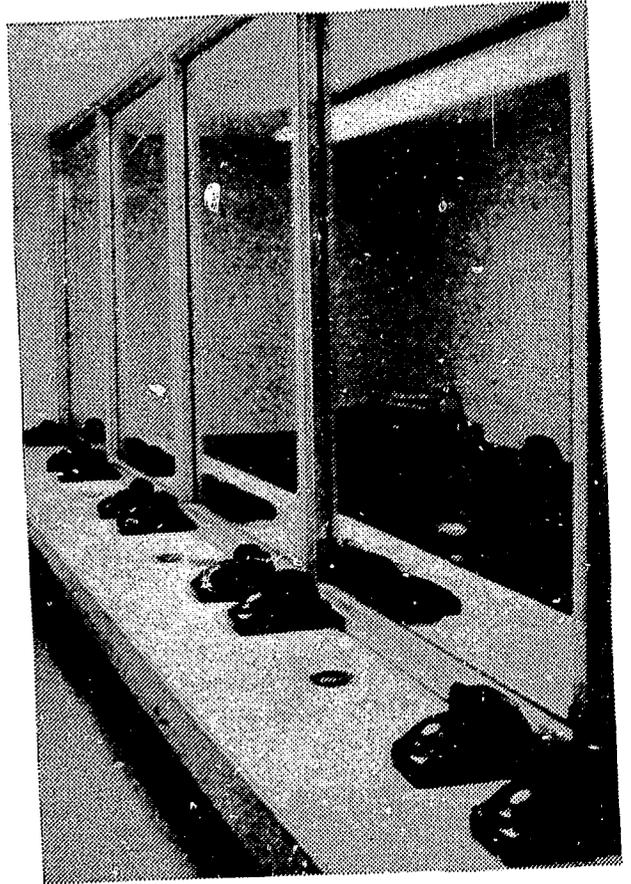
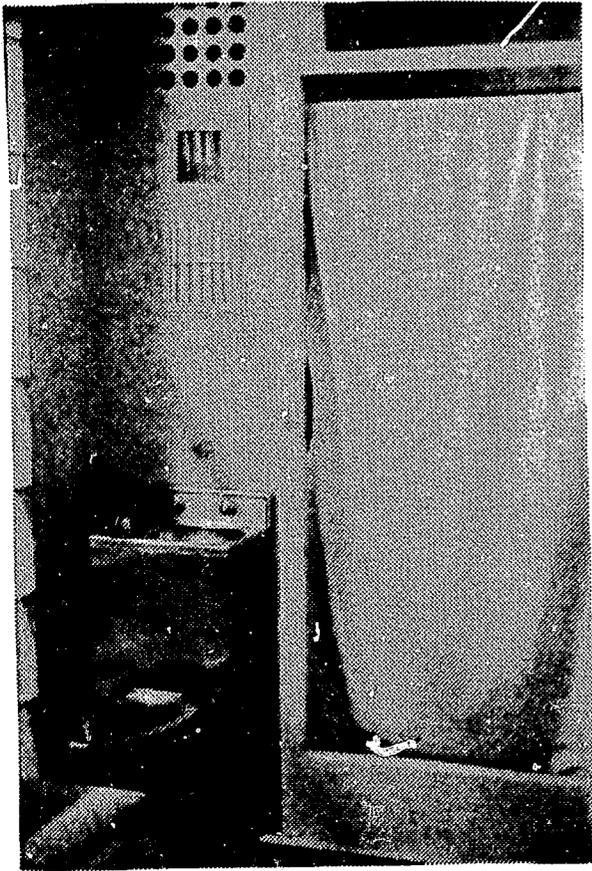
County	Sec. Bed Spaces in Designated City. Fac. 1	Non-Secure Bed Spaces in County 2	Sec. Bed Space Demand as Cal- culated 3	Non-Sec. Bed Space Demand as Calculated 4	Min. Additional Sec. Bed Space To Meet Demand 5	Min. Additional Non-Sec. Bed Sp. To Meet Demand 6	Tot. Sec. Bed Sp. to Meet Min. Ply. Opt. 7
Abbeville	4	-	.4	.16	0	1	0
Aiken (see page IV-73)	4	14	2.0	.5	0	0	0
Allendale	3	-	.2	.07	0	1	0
Anderson	8	38	1.6	.4	0	0	0
Bamberg	12	-	.4	.12	0	1	0
Barnwell	4	-	.4	.14	0	1	0
Beaufort	16	-	1.3	.35	0	1	0
Berkeley	6	-	1.65	1.35	0	1	0
Charleston	20	42	6.6	2.4	0	0	0
Cherokee	8	-	.9	.2	0	1	0
Chester	2	-	.6	.22	0	1	0
Chesterfield	8	-	.8	.18	0	1	0
Clarendon	4	-	.7	.14	0	1	0
Colleton	4	-	.7	.14	0	1	0
Darlington	11	-	1.2	.4	0	1	0
Dillon	5	-	.11	.69	0	1	0
Dorchester	8	10	1.1	.3	0	0	0
Edgefield	2	-	.4	.1	0	1	0
Fairfield	2	-	.5	.1	0	1	0
Florence	7	-	1.0	.2	0	1	0
Georgetown	10	30	.9	.3	0	0	0

Table V-1 (Cont'd.)

County	Sec. Bed Spaces in Designated Cty. Fac. 1	Non-Secure Bed Spaces in County 2	Sec. Bed Space Demand as Cal- culated 3	Non-Sec. Bed Space Demand as Calculated 4	Min. Additional Sec. Bed Space To Meet Demand 5	Min. Additional Non-Sec. Bed Sp. To Meet Demand 6	Tot. Sec. Bed Sp. to Meet Min. Ply. Opt 7
Greenville	8	30	2.1	.3	0	0	0
Greenwood	15	200	1.1	.3	0	0	0
Hampton	4	-	.04	.01	0	1	0
Horry	28	12	2.3	.7	0	0	0
Jasper	6	-	.3	.1	0	1	0
Kershaw	6	10	1.5	.5	0	0	0
Lancaster	6	16	.9	.3	0	0	0
Laurens	2	16	1.0	.3	0	0	1
Lee	4	-	.05	0	0	1	0
Lexington	12	29	2.4	1.3	0	0	0
Marion	16	-	.7	.2	0	1	0
Marlboro	12	-	.7	.2	0	1	0
McCormick	4	200	.2	0	0	0	0
Newberry	1	-	.6	.2	0	1	1
Oconee	4	196	.9	.3	0	0	0
Orangeburg	8	39	1.9	.5	0	0	0
Pickens	10	92	1.4	.4	0	0	0
Richland	16	167	8.3	1.5	0	0	0
Saluda	2	-	.07	0	0	1	0
Spartanburg	8	48	1.2	.8	0	0	0
Sumter	12	8	2.0	.6	0	0	0

County	Sec. Bed Spaces in Designated Cty. Fac. 1	Non-Secure Bed Spaces in County 2	Sec. Bed Space Demand as Cal- culated 3	Non-Sec. Bed Space Demand as Calculated 4	Min. Additional Sec. Bed Space To Meet Demand 5	Min. Additional Non-Sec. Bed Sp. To Meet Demand 6	Tot. Sec. Bed Sp. to Meet Min. Ply. Opt. 7
Union	4	-	.6	.2	0	1	0
Williamsburg	7	-	.8	.3	0	1	0
York	1	45	4.0	0	3	0	7
TOTAL	344	1,242			3	25	9

SOURCE: Stephen Carter and Associates.



VI-The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Training Program

Monitoring is an essential part of the effort to reform juvenile detention practices. A monitoring system will insure that the objectives of the legislation are met and, specifically, that detention facilities conform to the "sight and sound separation" mandate and that status offenders (or those alleged to have committed a status offense) are not detained in secure facilities. In order to measure compliance with the two principles of the legislation, a systematic monitoring of both the physical facilities and the detention practices will be necessary. The monitoring will focus upon the physical characteristics of the detention facilities, in particular, and upon the practices of both the detention facilities and the shelter facilities that cater to the subject population. In the pages that follow the focus of the monitoring will be discussed further and the criteria and relevant issues will be outlined.

Detention Monitoring Facilities and Certification - The first modification of juvenile detention that should be subject to monitoring is the physical characteristics of the detention facilities, e.g. those jails and overnight lock-ups that detain juveniles on a temporary basis. It has been previously recommended that one facility in each county should be designated and certified as suitable for detaining juveniles (a facility that already has separate accommodations for juveniles or can be economically modified to effect the desired separation). For the

purposes of monitoring the physical characteristics of the facilities, only those facilities so designated, or which choose to be so designated, need to be monitored for "sight and sound separation"; the remainder of the detention facilities need not be monitored for physical compliance since, according to general precepts, they will not be allowed to detain juveniles (they will, however, be subject to a monitoring of practices to insure, in fact, that they are not detaining juveniles contrary to the intent of law).

The physical monitoring will be especially important in the early stages of the task when facilities are being modified and additions to existing facilities are being planned and constructed. The monitoring at this point may well include a review of plans to insure compliance with the stated objectives and could probably be best carried out by whatever agency has funding authority for facility improvements. Subsequent monitoring will continue to include the facilities physical characteristics, but will focus upon detention practices.

Detention Monitoring Practices. The second aspect of monitoring detention facilities focuses upon juvenile detention practices; that is, the numbers of juveniles, the offenses, and the conditions of confinement. The primary purpose of such monitoring will be to keep up with the incidence of detention of status offenders contrary to the legislative objectives. The monitoring should include frequent on-site visits to visually check on the circumstances of any juveniles being detained. Access to the jails would, of course, be an absolute necessity and should be guaranteed by legislation, if necessary.

The monitoring would also consist of a review of the detention logs and a review of the family courts' or Youth Services' intake section's records to ascertain the numbers of status offenders who were, by court order, held in detention, released, or placed in a shelter facility pending adjudication and/or disposition. The detention

facility's contact with the intake officers within the prescribed time must also be monitored. In addition to a review of "intake's" statistics, interviews with that agency's or office's staff would be necessary to determine the degree of confidence and cooperation among the interacting components of the system and, moreover, the relevant attitudes of the intake staff on the available shelter facilities, their willingness to recommend them as alternatives, and the family court judges' willingness to use the shelter facilities as an alternative to detention. Interviews with the "intake" staff, therefore, are an absolutely essential part of monitoring process in assessing the system's flow and identifying any problems that might exist.

Monitoring Shelter Facilities and Certification - The third component that should be monitored is the shelter facilities. As an elementary part of the requisite monitoring, the shelter facilities should be certified through a formalized process whereby a facility is determined to be suitable for temporary shelter for alleged and adjudicated-awaiting-disposition status offenders and juveniles charged with criminal offenses when secure placement is contraindicated. The function of such a shelter facility is perceived as being the provision of temporary care for juveniles during the predispositional segment of their involvement in the juvenile justice system. With the shelter's primary function being the provision of temporary care only, it will be required to provide food, clothing, shelter, and health services to its residents. The facility should provide non-secure detention for no more than 20 children.¹

As a primary step to certification, then, a working definition with criteria such as outlined in the foregoing paragraph, and iterated in detail in Chapter VII ,

¹ All of the above criteria were suggested as the consensus in Juvenile Facilities: Functional Criteria, The Council of State Governments.

must be accepted as uniform. Secondly, an inventory of all existing facilities which conform to the criteria suggested must be accomplished, including a classification of the facilities according to its physical characteristics, i.e. capacity, etc., the characteristics of the population served, the services offered, conditions of placement, and funding. Certification of individual shelter facilities would then be based on their conformance with the agreed upon standards on maximum size, etc. In addition, certification would be dependent upon the facility's conformance with the usual health and safety regulation set out by the fire department or the county health department and local building codes.

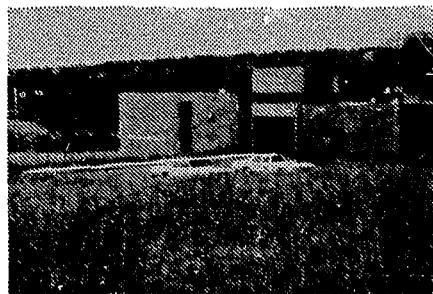
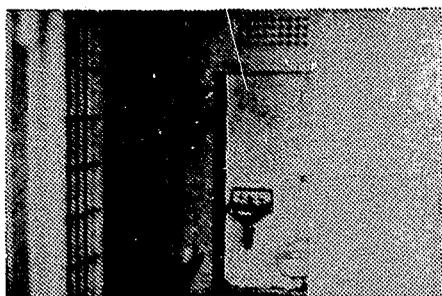
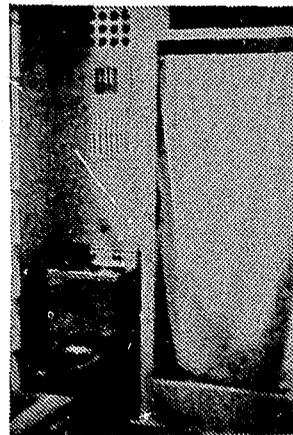
Once the initial certification of the shelter facilities and staff are completed the monitoring will focus upon process, although continued physical compliance should be checked, as well. The processes which will be the subject of the monitoring effort include the flow of juveniles; that is, the placement of the juveniles by the court or other authority, the length of stay, the conditions for removal. The monitoring will include a review of the facilities' records, and interviews with the staff. Again, it is expected that the interviews will yield invaluable information on how the system is working and on any problems that might adversely affect the success of the effort.

It is recommended that other alternatives should be developed to compliment and supplement a shelter facility. For example, individual homes could be secured for emergency, short-term shelters. They would require screening, as is currently being done, and it is recommended that the people providing their homes for emergency shelter also undergo the same training for certification.

Personnel Certification and Training Program - Certification at the outset may be dependent only upon compliance with physical and services-offered characteristics, but recertification and monitoring should include considerations for certification of the staff that will have the responsibility for the well-being of the juveniles. It is recommended that all such staff persons should be required to undergo special training in juvenile relations, and that the staff persons thereby become eligible for certification too, based on the satisfactory completion of the training program yet to be developed. It is recommended that each detention and shelter facility should have at least one certified staff person by January, 1979, and that one certified staff person on duty 24 hours a day should be adopted as a subsequent objective.

Monitoring Responsibility - It is ideally desirable that an agency not already intimately involved in the juvenile justice system should be charged with the responsibility for monitoring in order to avoid any judgement that could appear to be self serving. Either an impartial State agency or a contracted private agency could carry out the monitoring tasks and provide the desired level of standardization. Several State agencies are currently monitoring different aspects of the juvenile justice system or related child care and could, conceivably, undertake additional monitoring responsibilities. At least one private agency is monitoring parts of the criminal justice system, and therefore, represents another option.

Whether the monitoring responsibilities are delegated to an existing agency or contracted out to a private agency seems less crucial, however, than the importance of having central direction and control over the different elements of the monitoring project. One agency or contractor should be responsible for the complete monitoring to insure optimal and uniform reporting, compliance and feedback. It is recommended that such an assignment of responsibility should be made by January 1, 1978.



VII- A Statewide Juvenile Detention Policy

During the conduct of this study it became vividly apparent that very little uniformity of reporting or processing of juveniles exists among the law enforcement or courts in the State. Record keeping was subject to two basic interpretations: one was that juvenile records should not be maintained at all since the federal law requires confidentiality, while the second interpretation allowed for maintaining scant records and severely limiting their accessibility, even for planning purposes.

Of the 139 incarceration agencies contacted in the survey, less than ten had prepared a written policy for recording, processing, treating, or transporting juveniles. Without exception, each agency was abundantly aware of the federal requirement for sight and sound separation of juvenile and adult offenders, but in many instances, their inability to achieve this requirement could be attributed to local elected officials' lack of understanding of the mandate or the hesitancy to place a high priority to assure local compliance with the requirement. While this attitude was not necessarily an indication of political insensitivity, in many instances it did suggest a lack of appreciation of the near and long-term implications of non-compliance.

With regard to juvenile detention, the most serious problem is the incarceration of status offenders. The need for a uniform policy is more apparent concerning

status offenders than any other component of juvenile pre-trial incarceration. On the whole, the State is far behind with respect to the federal requirement to remove all status offenders from detention facilities. Again, a major problem which affects the capability of local governments to achieve this moral and legal status is the lack of a well articulated policy which is uniformly and consistently administered and monitored statewide.

In the previous chapter a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and training program was recommended for implementation on a statewide basis. These recommendations form the core of a uniform juvenile policy. They provide a method for implementing a system of juvenile detention which is based upon certification of suitable incarceration facilities and a regular procedure for monitoring the removal of status offenders and the sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults.

This final chapter is devoted to a summation of the recommended components of a system of processing and detaining pre-adjudicated juveniles and casting these interrelated components into a synergistic juvenile detention policy. The major elements of the policy to be discussed include:

- a. components of a uniform policy
- b. institutional arrangements
- c. time horizons for implementation
- d. financial implications of policy
- e. legislative support of policy

As expected, some aspects of policy involve physical considerations while other components are process related. Both aspects have financial and time considerations.

The Policy Components

The recommended juvenile detention policy includes the following major components:

1. Removal of status offenders
2. Confinement of juveniles
3. Uniform certification process
4. Transportation of juveniles
5. Comprehensive monitoring program
6. Uniform reporting procedure
7. Training module

Since this study was commissioned to analyze specifically the problems and needs of detention, the emphasis, therefore, in policy development has been placed upon factors which affect the detaining of juveniles. These policy components for pre-adjudicated juveniles should be merged with policy directions regarding intake, disposition, aftercare, and prevention if the State is to achieve a comprehensive juvenile crime treatment program. The responsibility for developing other policy components rests with several State agencies which creates difficulties in coordination. However, if the overriding goal of juvenile policy development is the reduction of the propinquity for juvenile crime and the quick and equitable justice for offenders, then this inter-agency coordination must be encouraged with legislative forcefulness.

Removal of Status Offenders - Although the federal legislation required the removal of all status offenders by July 1, 1977, a subsequent update on this requirement reduced the 100 percent removal to 75 percent by the same date. South Carolina is far behind in achieving this goal and, in fact, some counties; e.g. Lexington, have experienced increases in the number of incarcerated status offenders. Non-compliance with the federal mandate results in the loss of federal funding assistance for juvenile programs and has been expanded by the South Carolina Office

of Criminal Justice Programs to include the loss of federal funds for any criminal justice program in a non-complying county or municipality. Some local governments do not receive federal funds for local criminal justice programs and, therefore, the withholding of funds does not represent a penalty for non-compliance. Legislative action by the General Assembly should be enacted which would require the removal of status offenders in all facilities by a certain date with specific sanctions for non-compliance.

Recognizing that South Carolina is comprised of predominantly rural counties, this study has attempted to identify realistic methods of and timing for the removal of status offenders. Although the rural areas may have fewer "in-place" alternatives to incarcerating status offenders, they collectively comprise only approximately 25 percent of those status offenders detained in 1976. The Charleston, Grand Strand, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson and Lexington-Richland areas account for approximately 75 percent of the detained status offenders in the State. A policy for the removal of status offenders must, therefore, be directed towards urban versus rural areas with the ultimate objective of 100 percent removal to be consistent but the method for achievement varied according to locational and demographic constraints.

Urban Areas

1. Certify existing group homes and shelter facilities for holding status offenders.
2. Use the priority funding capability of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs to upgrade and/or expand selected group homes and emergency shelter facilities for holding status offenders.
3. In metro areas with a high propensity for status offenders, utilize a regional emergency shelter concept, serving multi-jurisdictional areas, to hold or process status offenders. Administrative responsibility should be assigned to one local public or private agency with financial responsibility shared on a pro rata basis by the participating agencies.

4. Develop a definitive list of individual emergency shelter homes which can be used for holding status offenders on a short-term basis.

Rural Areas

1. Through legislation, prohibit the use of secure detention facilities for holding status offenders.
2. Require that the local responsibility for developing alternatives to status offender incarceration ultimately rest with the elected city and county councils.
3. Where available, utilize either local or regional group homes or emergency shelters as holding centers for status offenders.
4. Develop a comprehensive listing of individual shelter homes to be used on a regular basis as an alternative to incarceration. Develop a uniform per diem reimbursement ratio for facilities used as individual shelter homes for status offenders.

The removal of status offenders must be of an equally high statewide priority as the insurance of sight and sound separation of criminally accused juveniles and adults held in local detention facilities.

Confinement of Juveniles - Based upon the results of the statewide facility survey, it is readily apparent that a large number of the county and municipal facilities are not equipped to hold accused juvenile offenders. The primary reason is that from a design and financial point-of-view the facilities cannot be easily made acceptable for holding juveniles. Of the 139 facilities surveyed 30 facilities were found to have separate juvenile quarters which fully meet the requirements of the federal mandate. As previously noted 70 percent of the juveniles detained in the State are from ten of the counties. It is, therefore, the highest priority that the highest committing counties be brought into compliance immediately. Of the

ten high committing counties Richland, Horry, and York counties' facilities do not meet the sight and sound separation criteria. In Horry and York counties, however, municipal facilities do exist which meet the criteria. Richland County, which is the single highest committing county (18 percent), does not have a facility which meets minimum separation criteria.

As a matter of State juvenile justice policy, it is recommended that a minimum of one facility per county be designated as the juvenile holding center. Within these designated facilities, community based services should be concentrated to assist the juvenile and his/her family with problems associated with incarceration. In most counties, one facility will more than adequately meet the need for juvenile bed space, as shown in Chapter V. Based on the survey, the following counties do not at the present time have a facility which meets minimum sight and sound separation criteria and, therefore, should be required, through legislation, to achieve the minimum standards.

Region 2 - Upper Savannah

Abbeville County Jail
Johnston City Jail (Edgefield County)
McCormick County Jail

Region 3 - Catawba

York County (Rock Hill City facility could be designated but does not fully meet criteria for sight separation).

Region 4 - Central Midlands

Richland County Detention Center

Region 5 - Lower Savannah

Aiken County (City facility does meet the criteria and could be used).
Allendale County Jail

Region 6 - Santee-Wateree

Clarendon County Jail

Lee County Jail

Sumter County Correctional Center (meeting the mandate in this facility is as much a function of internal administration as physical improvements).

Region 8 - Waccamaw

Horry County Jail

Myrtle Beach City Jail

North Myrtle Beach Jail

Georgetown County Jail

Region 10 - Low Country

Beaufort County Jail

Jasper County Jail

In all of these facilities the potential for achieving full compliance can be achieved. A range of capital investments which were presented in Chapter V will be necessary to accomplish the improvements.

In addition to a minimum of one secure juvenile facility per county, all counties should explore the greater use of group home and shelter facilities as alternative holding facilities for accused juveniles. Many of the juveniles detained do not represent a threat to society or for absconding and could be effectively detained in a less institutional setting. Those counties which presently have group homes or shelter facilities should actively pursue administrative and financial arrangements for holding non-violent juveniles in settings other than jails. Counties which will be required to invest funds in physical improvements to jails to meet minimum standards should first investigate the cost feasibility of developing non-institutional, multi-purpose group facilities rather than automatically expanding the jails.

An ultimate goal of the State should be the removal of all non-violent juvenile offenders from the jail environment. This goal is obtainable if the funding emphasis is placed upon group homes rather than automatically upon jails. County and municipal officials should be firmly encouraged to address the severity of juvenile needs and commit resources to seeking alternative environments to the local jails for detaining non-violent juveniles.

Uniform Certification Process - In the previous paragraphs, a recommendation was made requiring the designation of a minimum of one suitable juvenile detention facility per county with additional facilities as necessary in high committing counties. To achieve this uniform system of designated juvenile facilities, a standardized certification procedure which applies to group homes, shelter facilities, and jails is recommended. This certification process should be administered by one agency to insure that procedural consistency is maintained.

Each jail lock-up or group home facility in the State would be required to indicate each year whether it wished to be certified as suitable for holding juveniles. If the request is made to hold juveniles, then certain minimum criteria would be required to achieve certification. In addition to basic health and safety standards, the basic requirements of the certification process should include the following:

- . Must have a separate and secure area which is not accessible by adult offenders and is out of sight distance or sound range of adult offenders.
- . Must have 24-hour surveillance capability with at least one female staff person available for a minimum of one shift out of three.
- . Must have educational materials available for juveniles to include library books, text books, and games.
- . Facility must be visited at least three times per week by a qualified counselor or social worker.
- . Must have a minimum sleeping area of 50 square feet per juvenile with 24-hour access to toilet facilities.

- . Must have shower facilities which are available on a daily basis.
- . Must provide the opportunity for outdoor exercise at least three times a week.
- . Must have adequate lighting for reading or writing.
- . Must have an approved procedure for administering medical or mental health assistance either through in-house staff or a regular on-call physician or mental health counselor.
- . Must have a minimum of one staff person with special juvenile training.
- . Must assure that separate juvenile transportation arrangements are available.

If these minimal criteria can be met, then a facility is certified annually as suitable for holding juveniles. To assist counties in obtaining at least one certified facility, State juvenile justice funds should be prioritized and awarded to those facilities which can achieve certification in the most efficient and economical manner. Bi-annual inspections of the certified facilities would be essential to the process. As previously indicated, this should be the responsibility of one agency within the State.

Transportation of Juveniles - Based upon the survey results, the transporting of juveniles separate from adult offenders presents a logistical problem in many areas. Traditionally the responsibility has been that of the local law enforcement agency. While this may remain the most viable alternative, it must become State policy that juveniles and adults are not transported in the same vehicle any distance at the same time. Failure to meet this requirement should carry severe sanctions.

It should be the responsibility of the local family court judge or intake officer to issue the detention order and require the transportation. The ultimate responsibility for insuring that the separation of adults and juveniles in transportation is achieved should rest with the family court. Responsibility for the actual

transportation should be resolved between the local family court and law enforcement agencies.

Comprehensive Monitoring Program - In the previous chapter a comprehensive program for monitoring the certification of facilities, the removal of status offenders, and training of juvenile officers was recommended. With respect to a State juvenile detention policy, it should be mandated through legislation that responsibilities for the certification process, removal of status offenders, and training be designated to appropriate public agencies within the State. Without a definitive monitoring process with enforcement powers, recommended improvements and concomitant target dates cannot be achieved.

Uniform Reporting Procedure - Only in the past two years and through the threat of withholding funds have all law enforcement agencies within the State begun to utilize the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as the standard reporting procedure. Uniform arrest data for juveniles has been available for only one full year to date with no uniform data available on juvenile detention Statewide. Without consistent and reliable data on arrest and detention, a responsive juvenile justice system is not feasible on a Statewide basis. Since the need for this is obvious, it is recommended that a major component of a new juvenile detention policy include the requirement for a uniform juvenile detention reporting procedure. Each facility which is certified to hold juveniles would be required to submit to the State Law Enforcement Agency (SLED) monthly reports on juvenile detention data. These reports should not be complicated but should at a minimum include the following data points:

- . Reason for Detention
- . Source of Detention Request (e.g. family, school, etc.)
- . Age, Sex, Race
- . Time Arrested
- . Time Booked
- . Time Released

- . Time Detained
- . Whether contact was made with family
- . Whether family court officer interviewed juvenile
- . Disposition

Individual records should be made in triplicate on each juvenile. One copy should be sent to SLED, one to the appropriate family court, and one copy retained by the certified detention or holding facility. Each quarter the detention or group facility would be required to send to SLED aggregated data on all juveniles detained during the three month period. Without going into a detailed explanation, it should be obvious that a uniform and regular reporting format is essential to a successful, responsive juvenile justice system in South Carolina.

Training Module - Without a uniform training program for all individuals involved in the juvenile detention process, the other components of the system cannot achieve optimal efficiency levels. At the present time law enforcement officers receive very little classroom instruction at the Criminal Justice Academy in the special problems of juveniles. The federal mandate and the new South Carolina Family Court Act have caused even more anxiety among many agencies interviewed during this survey.

To achieve the goals established for a responsive juvenile justice system in South Carolina, it is recommended that a standard training program be established. The responsibility for developing this program should be given to the Training Council at the Criminal Justice Academy. The participants should include at least one representative from each law enforcement agency and one from each certified detention facility in the State.

Recognizing that the demand for space at the Criminal Justice Academy is severe and the hardships on local agencies caused by sending officers to the Academy is great, it is recommended that the juvenile officer training program be made available through closed circuit ETV at all technical education centers, colleges and universities, and selected public schools. With this coverage accomplished with cost containment criteria, each law enforcement agency and detention facility in the State should be able to have certified at least one juvenile officer in spite of limited time and financial constraints.

In addition to this primary training module, periodic in-service training programs should also be made available for counselors, family court officers, as well as law enforcement and detention personnel. The same video-tape concept could be used for the in-service programs as the primary certification training module.

Once the training program is in place, each detention facility should, within a reasonable time frame, have a certified staff person on duty on a 24-hour basis.

These seven major components form the basis for a new juvenile detention policy for South Carolina. Each one independently can aid in improving the juvenile detention process, but collectively they form a strong central core for a synergistic juvenile detention process. The implementation of programs supporting these major policy components should consider the alternative institutional arrangements, time horizons for accomplishment, financial implications of expanded policy, and the legislative support necessary to achieve the system reform. The following sections will discuss these vital factors to the policy's success.

Institutional Arrangements

Although the recommendation of specific agencies' responsibilities vis-a-vis the proposed policy is beyond the scope of this study, it is essential to re-examine

existing agency mandates and identify possible problem areas to be anticipated in a reform program.

Under the Family Court Act, the family court has jurisdiction over the disposition of the juvenile. The judiciary in effect initiates the process even though law enforcement generally performs the first functional step in the process. The linkages and relationship between the judiciary and law enforcement are manifest at this point. It is imperative that open lines of communication are maintained through these two agencies.

At the present time the court is required to determine the detention status within 48 hours and review the status every seven days hence that the juvenile is held. It is the recommendation of this study that the holding period of 48 hours be reduced to six hours. With the new family court judges and concomitant intake officers, there is little reason not to limit the amount of time a juvenile can be held without a disposition to the minimum. Other States require a disposition within two hours. The recommended six hours is reasonable for allowing time to contact parents or guardians.

The intake function, which under the 1976 Family Court Act will be performed by the Department of Youth Services, has the greatest potential impact upon the number and flow of juveniles through the system. Contact with the detained juvenile should be initiated immediately by the family court officer to insure that a fair disposition judgement can be accomplished within the recommended six hour limit.

As the juvenile advances through the system other institutional arrangements are made but they are secondary components of the system. The primary institutional components remain the family court and law enforcement agencies.

Time Horizon for Implementation

Although the need for reform is current and very pressing, the accomplishment of the full scope of reform must be incremental. Recognizing this, the following is a summary of the recommended improvements along with target dates for installation.

January 1, 1978

- . Have the facility certification procedure finalized and ready for Statewide application.
- . Contact each detention facility to determine the desire for certification.
- . Develop and pre-file legislative amendments which formalize the certification procedure.
- . Develop a uniform reporting format and request use by all detention agencies.
- . Review and coordinate all reporting systems of the various juvenile justice agencies.
- . Make a decision concerning the funding priorities for facility improvements.

January 1, 1979

- . Complete 75 percent removal of all status offenders in metro counties.
- . Achieve a 50 percent removal of all status offenders in rural areas.
- . Complete personnel certification program such that at a minimum, one person per detention and law enforcement agency has received the special training module.

January 1, 1980

- . Achieve 100 percent removal of all status offenders in both urban and rural counties.

The imposition of time constraints always results in hardships on certain groups within the system. However, without target dates and sanctions for non-compliance, the development of specific programs and actions will simply proceed at a much slower pace than is needed.

Financial Implications of Policy

Each of the policy objectives has a program or action steps associated with it. Financial investments will be necessary from both State and local counties or municipalities which are seeking certification. The required 50 percent matching funds of local agencies for construction could present a burden to several local governments. In a previous chapter an estimate has been made of the highest priority of facilities requiring funding assistance.

Without a great deal more investigation, it is not feasible to define specific costs to be associated with the implementation of the recommended policy programs. The burden for bearing the additional front-end costs should be shared between State and local governments. For example, the cost of designing and placing into operation a training module should rest with the State while the annual operation costs should be met through tuition fees charged to participants.

Although incomplete at this time, the following are estimated start-up or front-end costs to initiate the policy reform.

Construction costs associated with designated holding facilities	\$566,500
Cost of developing a uniform data reporting system	100,000
Initial costs of a Uniform Certification Process	150,000
One-year costs for monitoring program	80,000
Costs for developing training module	<u>175,000</u>
Total Initial Estimated Costs	\$1,071,500

It cannot be stated strongly enough that these costs are very preliminary at this point and are meant to be useful in developing funding priorities for the use of monies available through the federal juvenile justice act. The costs were developed by estimating staff and/or equipment required to initiate a particular program.

Legislative Support

Some of the recommendations presented in this chapter can be achieved without legislative changes; e.g. a uniform data reporting procedure. However, the core recommendations requiring a formalized certification and monitoring process with appropriate enforcement and sanctions procedures should be mandated through legislation. Realizing that the design and passage of new legislation requires considerable time, it is recommended that the existing Family Court Act continue as the basic legislation for implementing policy reform in the juvenile justice area.

All of the recommendations presented in this chapter which could be achieved through legislative support would logically come under Sections 14-21-590 or 600 of the Family Court Act.

Based upon the data gathered and the attitudes defined through this study, it is recommended that a comprehensive juvenile detention policy be adopted by the State and that the most logical method of achieving the goals and objectives of a comprehensive policy is through specific legislative support. The initiation of this support should be the highest priority of the Governors Juvenile Justice Committee. Without this high level involvement, it is inconceivable that an equitable juvenile detention process will be achieved in this State in the near future.

CONCLUSIONS

The major finding of this study is that improvement of the juvenile detention process; e.g. the removal of status offenders, should receive a higher priority than funds allocated to expanding juvenile detention bed space. The solutions to juvenile detention needs are essentially non-structural and the emphasis should be placed upon maximizing available resources. A valuable inventory of non-secure holding facilities is available in this State, and administrative arrangements should be developed among local units of governments to utilize this resource.

The tradition has been to assume the "path of least resistance" in meeting juvenile detention needs which, translated, has consistently meant simply confining children in adult facilities. If our concept of human rights and equal justice has not advanced beyond this antiquated solution to an historical problem, then we have indeed become a society motivated by weakness and inspired by mediocrity. Effective change in a system always produces skeptics and disrupts, at least in the near term, the tranquility associated with tradition. Many of the future adults of our State are literally behind bars at this writing because, as a statewide community, we have not been willing to consider creative and resourceful solutions.

The "price tag" of a comprehensive juvenile detention system as presented in this report is approximately one million dollars, which, in the collective view of the authors of this report, is a reasonable cost for ensuring a more rehabilitative solution for the treatment and detention of the children of the State.

APPENDIX

A · Sample Survey Form

B · Enabling Legislation

C · Shelter Facility Report

EXHIBIT A

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY
QUESTIONNAIRE

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Facility

City or Town

County

Operated by (if different from municipality or county)

Age of Detention Facility _____

Name of Person Interviewed

Position

Date of Interview

Does the law enforcement agency run the detention facility? Yes No

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IF JAIL AND POLICE AGENCY ARE OPERATED TOGETHER:

Are there written guidelines as to who should be detained and under what circumstances?

If not, is it left up to the discretion of the law enforcement officers?

How is consistency between officers insured?

 Through training sessions Briefings Informal discussions Obtain copy of operational policy

SERVICES PROVIDED ON INTAKE:

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>When</u>
Does each juvenile in custody receive a medical exam?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Are the juvenile and his/her parents advised of their right to counsel?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Are the parents or guardian notified of the detention?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Is the juvenile allowed to make a telephone call?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Is a free telephone or money provided?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Is screening done by a probation officer prior to a detention hearing?	_____	_____	_____	_____

DETENTION FACILITY PRACTICES

What is your policy on visiting?

Restrictions on the hours of the day _____

Days of the week _____

Availability of magistrates or juvenile court judges for Detention hearing:

Hours of the day _____

Days of the week _____

What is done about mentally retarded or ill juveniles? Who or what provisions have been made to diagnose such cases? _____

Personal hygiene of the detainees:

How often are the juvenile detainees allowed to shower?

____ Upon detention

____ Daily

____ Twice a week

____ Once a week

____ Never

____ Other _____

Are they supplied with:

Soap? _____ Yes _____ No

Towels? _____ Yes _____ No

Toothbrushes? _____ Yes _____ No

Clean clothing? _____ Yes _____ No

Do they have an opportunity to launder their own clothing? _____ Yes _____ No

Can the jailor refuse to accept a juvenile he thinks should not be detained because

Conditions at the jails are such that the safety of the individual would be jeopardized? _____

He has access to other alternatives? _____

He thinks the juvenile does not deserve to be detained? _____

Can a magistrate or other judicial officer authorize detention by telephone?

What other detention facilities are in this area?

Secure facilities _____

Non-secure facilities _____

Do you use them?

____ Once in a while _____ Never _____ Frequently

Under what conditions? _____

How are status offenders treated differently from accused juvenile delinquents?

(Does jailor understand difference)?

STAFFING PATTERNS:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Jail Staff on Duty		
First Shift (8-4)	_____	_____
Second Shift (4-12)	_____	_____
Third Shift (12-8)	_____	_____

Is there any staff with special training in juvenile problems? Yes No
 If so, what is their function and where do they come from? _____

What arrangements do you make for the supervision of female detainees if there is not a female staff person on duty around the clock? _____

Are trustees in regular contact with juvenile prisoners?

Frequently Sometimes Never

How often are the juvenile prisoners checked on or observed?

	<u>By Guards</u>	<u>By Trustees</u>
12 or more times a day (24 hours)	_____	_____
6-12 times a day (24 hours)	_____	_____
Less than 6 times a day (24 hours)	_____	_____

How is this handled?

- Regular patrols or rounds?
- Observation from guard station?
- At meal times when food delivered?
- Other (specify) _____

What is the policy on the allowable time lag between the time of detention and the detention hearing? _____

What is the policy on the transportation of juveniles?

How is the separation of juveniles and adults carried out?

How often do you transport juveniles and adults together?

- Daily
- Several times a week
- Once a week
- A few times each month

On what occasions are you apt to combine adult and juvenile trips?

- to the court house
- to Columbia
- Other (specify) _____

How is the excess population (number over design capacity) bedded?

	Never	Sometimes	Often	Most of the time
Mats on floor of cells or wards	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mats in the hallways	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mats in the dayrooms	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sent to other detention facilities	_____	_____	_____	_____
Adults and juveniles combined	_____	_____	_____	_____

Do you have excess population:

_____ weekly _____ monthly _____ just before court session _____ most of the time

Is there a dayroom? _____ Yes _____ No Approximate size _____
(Multipurpose)

Does it have a TV? _____ Yes _____ No

Is there a recreation area? _____ Yes _____ No _____ Indoors _____ Out-of-doors

Is there a visiting area? _____ Yes _____ No Approximate size _____

Is it set up for face to face visiting? _____ Yes _____ No

or

Is there a glass partition with telephone? _____ Yes _____ No

SERVICES GENERALLY PROVIDED:

Recreation:	A Few Times			
	Daily	A Week	Once a Week	Never
Out-of-door exercise	_____	_____	_____	_____
Indoor exercise	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

Education: What is available? _____

Health Care:

Availability of physician:

Routine visit to the detention facility? _____ Yes _____ No

On call? _____ Yes _____ No

Is there sick call? _____ Yes _____ No Frequency _____

Who is responsible for it? _____

Mental health counseling availability:

Routine visits by a qualified counselor? _____ Yes _____ No

Is there one available on call? _____ Yes _____ No

Occupation of detainees:

What is available to keep the detainees occupied? (passive games, reading material, TV, work?) _____

Separation Between Juvenile Cell(s) and Adult Cells

Distance Between Juvenile Cell(s) and Adult Cells

	Adjacent	Within 5 ft.	6 - 15 ft.	16 - 30 ft.	Over 30 ft.
Open space					
Open bars					
Hollow metal					
Dry wall					
Masonry wall					
Door					
Other					

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (to be answered by interviewee)

Plumbing:

Number of showers _____
 Number of toilets _____

Location _____
 Location _____

Lighting:

Artificial
 Adequate Inadequate

Natural
 Adequate Inadequate

Cells	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wards	_____	_____	_____	_____
Halls	_____	_____	_____	_____
Common areas	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____

Ventilation:

Exhaust Fans
 Adequate Inadequate

Open Windows
 Adequate Inadequate

Kitchen	_____	_____	_____	_____
Bathrooms	_____	_____	_____	_____
Elsewhere	_____	_____	_____	_____

PHYSICAL CONDITION (to be answered by interviewer by observation)

Is the facility reasonably clean?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Are the walls stained?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Are the floors dirty?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Are the lavatories unclean?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Are there noxious odors?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Does the building appear to be in good repair?	_____ Yes	_____ No
Does building have a/c and/or heat?	_____ Yes	_____ No

Size and Capacity of Facility:	Adults		Juveniles	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of Cells				
Dimensions (indicate range in box)				
Less than 40 sq. ft.				
41 - 60 sq. ft.				
61 - 80 sq. ft.				
Over 80 sq. ft.				
Number of beds				
Number of Wards (Gang Cells)				
Dimensions (indicate range in box)				
Less than 40 sq. ft.				
41 - 60 sq. ft.				
61 - 80 sq. ft.				
Over 80 sq. ft.				
Number of beds				

Construction of Juvenile Cell Front:

Open bars _____
 Hollow metal _____
 Masonry wall _____
 Other _____

Construction of Juvenile Cell Door:

Open bars _____
 Solid metal _____
 Hollow metal _____
 Other _____

Orientation of Juvenile and Adult Cell Doors:

Opposite _____
 Staggered _____
 Other _____

Can Normal Conversations Between Juveniles and Adults be Carried on Through:

Doors _____ Yes _____ No
 Wall _____ Yes _____ No
 Food passes _____ Yes _____ No
 Mechanical vents _____ Yes _____ No
 Other _____ Yes _____ No

Distance Between Juvenile Cell(s) and Manned Guard Station:

Within 10 ft. _____
 11 - 30 ft. _____
 31 - 50 ft. _____
 over 50 ft. _____

SEPARATION OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES

Sight: Are adult and juvenile cells and wards so located that they are within view of each other? Yes No

Sound: Are the adult and juvenile cells and wards so located that they are within hearing range of each other? Yes No

Do adults and juveniles coningle:	<u>Regularly</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>
Meals	_____	_____	_____
Recreation	_____	_____	_____
Showers	_____	_____	_____
Chapel	_____	_____	_____
Sick call	_____	_____	_____
Visiting	_____	_____	_____
In the halls	_____	_____	_____

Does the separation of juveniles result in solitary confinement? Yes No

JAIL LOG

Name of Facility _____

Do you fill out a record or booking form on each juvenile brought into your facility? Yes No

(Obtained copy of form Yes No)

Length of Stay

<u> </u> 6 hours	<u> </u> 24-48 hours	<u> </u> 7-10 days
<u> </u> 7-12 hours	<u> </u> 2-3 days	<u> </u> 10-14 days
<u> </u> 13-24 hours	<u> </u> 3-5 days	<u> </u> 14-21 days
<u> </u> Over 24 hours	<u> </u> 5-7 days	<u> </u> 21+ days

<u>Age</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
< 10	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11-12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
13-14	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
15	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
16	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Offense

<u> </u> Assaults	<u> </u> Forgery/Fraud	<u> </u> Crime Against
<u> </u> Auto	<u> </u> Homicide	<u> </u> Confinement
<u> </u> Burglary	<u> </u> Larceny	<u> </u> Miscellaneous
<u> </u> Drug Laws	<u> </u> Robbery	<u> </u> Truancy
<u> </u> Liquor	<u> </u> Sex	<u> </u> Incurrigibility
<u> </u> Arson/Conspiracy	<u> </u> Weapons	<u> </u> Runaway

FLOOR PLAN SKETCH

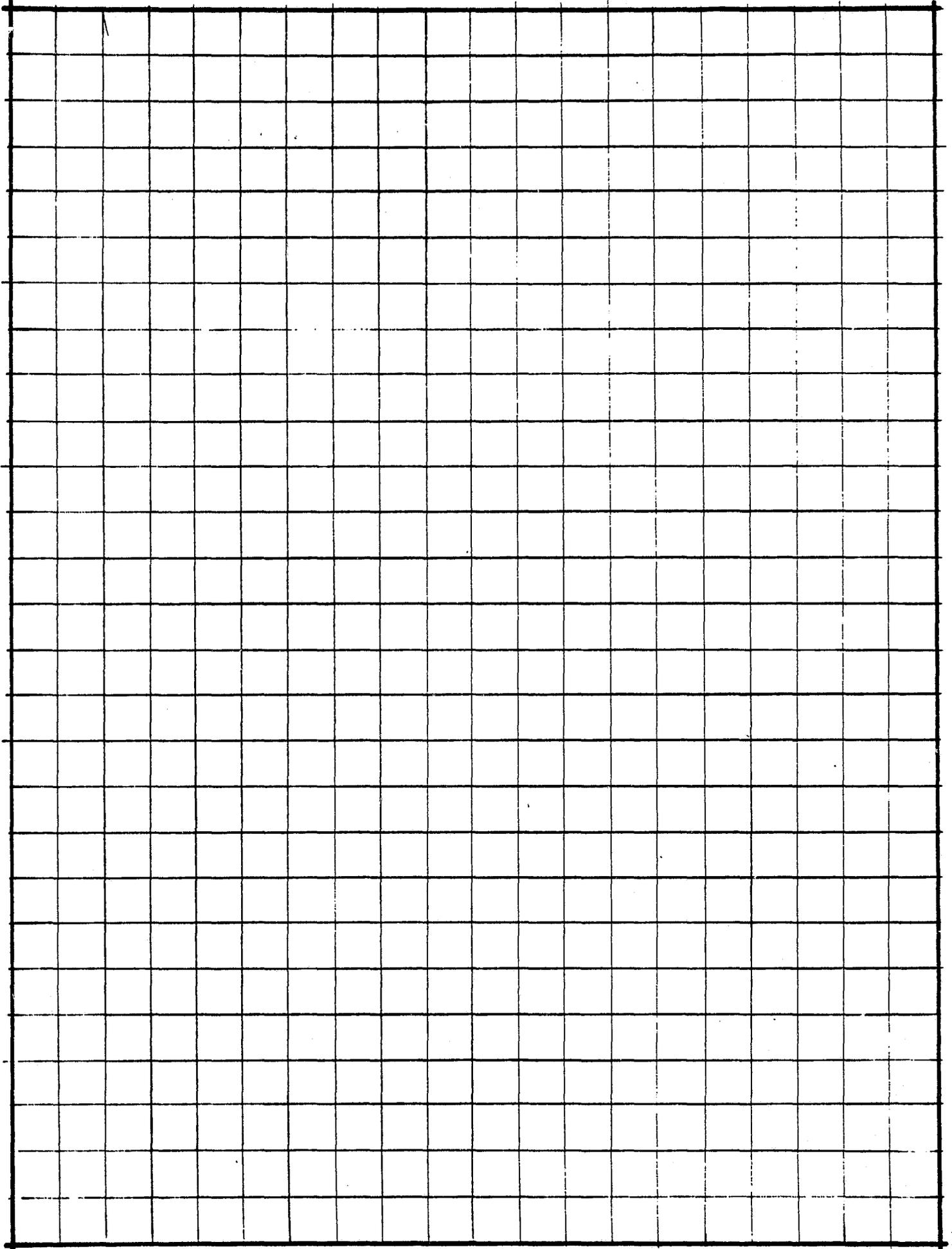


EXHIBIT B

SECTIONS FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS

§ 14-21-590. Taking child into custody; notice to parents or others; release; transportation; peace officers' records.

(a) When any child found violating any law or ordinance, or whose surroundings are such as to endanger his welfare, is taken into custody such taking into custody shall not be termed as arrest. The jurisdiction of the court shall attach from the time of such taking into custody. When a child is so taken into custody, such officers shall notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the child as soon as possible. Whenever possible, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the child shall be released to the custody of his parents or other responsible adult upon the written promise, signed by such person, to bring the child to the court at a stated time or at such time as the court may direct. Such written promise, accompanied by a written report by the officer, shall be submitted to the court as soon as possible. If such person shall fail to produce the child as agreed, or upon notice from the court, a summons or a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of such person or of the child.

(b) If the child is not released, as hereinabove provided, he shall be taken without unnecessary delay to the court or to the place of detention designated by the court, and as soon as possible thereafter the fact of such detention shall be reported to the court, accompanied by a written report by the officer taking the child into custody stating: (1) the facts of the offense; and (2) the reason why the child is not released to the parent. Pending further disposition of the case, the court may release such child to the custody of the parent or other person, or may detain the child in such place as the court shall designate, subject to further order, but no child shall be held in detention longer than two days, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless an order for such detention is signed by the judge.

(c) No child shall be transported in any police vehicle which also contains adults under arrest. No child shall at any time be placed in a jail or other place of detention for adults, but shall be placed in a room or ward entirely separate from adults.

(d) Peace officers' records of children shall be kept separate from records of adults and shall not be open to public inspection.

290

§ 14-21-600. Temporary detention of children.

Provision shall be made for a detention home or homes for the temporary detention of children, to be conducted by the court, or, subject to the approval and supervision of the court, by other appropriate public agency; or the court may arrange for the use of private homes for such detention, subject to the supervision of the court or other agency, or may arrange with any institution or agency to receive for temporary care and custody children within the jurisdiction of the court.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 15-1095.18; 1968 (55) 2718.

Research and Practice References—

47 Am Jur 2d, Juvenile Courts §§ 29, 31.

EXHIBIT C - SHELTER FACILITY REPORT

- . SAMPLE GROUP HOME QUESTIONNAIRE
- . FACILITIES WHICH MAY KEEP JUVENILES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION
- . FACILITIES INTERVIEWED BUT NOT CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION
- . GROUP FACILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA THAT ARE SPECIALIZED TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY WERE NOT INTERVIEWED
- . ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY EMERGENCY HOMES

GROUP FOSTER HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Facility City or Town County

Operated by _____

Name of Person Interviewed Position Date

Capacity of Facility: _____ Males _____ Females

Do you house adults and juveniles? _____ Yes _____ No

Age Limitations of Juveniles _____

Who or what agency has the authority to place children here?

Maximum Length of Stay Average Length of Stay

How is each person's length of stay determined? _____

What is the average daily population? _____

Is the facility usually full? _____ Yes _____ No

Is there a waiting list? _____ Yes _____ No

Why are children sent here? _____

How many are: _____ status offenders: _____ criminal offenders

Services Provided:

How are the juveniles medical needs taken care of? _____

Do they each get a routine physical exam? _____ dental exam? _____

Is there a doctor on call for emergency treatment? _____

Table A

FACILITIES WHICH MAY KEEP JUVENILES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION

JUNE, 1977

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Anderson Girls' Home 446 Shockley Ferry Road Anderson, SC 29621 Anderson County	Anderson Youth Association - private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors - Title XX & County Funds.	Capacity: 10 females, age 10- 16 years; residence only; usually full.	Residence for the girls who are ser- viced by the Anderson Youth & Treatment Center, a diversionary and alternative to detention programs.
Anderson Youth & Treatment Center - Old County Road, Anderson, SC Anderson County	Anderson Youth Association - private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors - Title XX & County Funds	Capacity: 14 males, age 10- 16 years; 5 additional for day care only; usually full.	Residence for the boys and day treatment for all clients in a diversionary and alternative to detention program.
Boys' Farm, Inc. Newberry, SC Newberry County	Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Shealy - Private corporation - Private donations.	Capacity: 24 males; School age: 5-12 years Intake age maximum: 13 years	Accepts requests for placement from any individual through the family court who orders them placed. Rarely takes offender but would consider very young one - first offender.
Brookland Plantation Route 2, Box 688 Orangeburg, SC Orangeburg County	Private corporation with Board of Directors - Nelson Rediger, founder and executive director. Private donations; client fees of \$75/month requested but rarely provided.	Capacity: 25 males (to increase shortly to 36 males), 6-16 years acceptance; usually full with waiting list.	Accepts referrals from anyone or any agency; clients usually are from fa- milies who cannot meet needs of the juvenile.
Children's Attention Home 508 Park Street Rock Hill, SC York County	Richard and Ann Barton - Funding 75% from volunteer do- nations; 25% York County; also, room and board from DSS for their clients.	Capacity: 10 total, age birth to 17 years; A.D.P. = 8.	Clients are usually placed because of family problems. Originally es- tablished to get juveniles out of jail; infrequently used for that pur- pose; does occasionally take status offenders.

Table A (Continued)

Facilities Which May Keep Juveniles as an Alternative to Detention

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
<p>Connie Maxwell Children's Home - Greenwood, SC - Greenwood County</p>	<p>Board of Trustees appointed by S.C. Baptist Convention; Private donations, donations from S.C. Baptist Convention, Client fees (3%).</p>	<p>Capacity: 100 females, 100 males; 6-16 years acceptance age; not usually full.</p>	<p>Clients are placed from many different referrals; 77% of clients are placed by DSS because of family problems; others are status offenders and acting out; also, emergency shelter.</p>
<p>Decker House Group Home Columbia, SC Richland County</p>	<p>Drug Response Operation of Community Care, Inc., private church-related. National Institute of Drug Abuse, county funds from Richland and Lexington, and other sources.</p>	<p>Capacity: undetermined for juveniles because accept adults and juveniles; about 1/2 clients are under 17; 16 years minimum age.</p>	<p>76% of patients from family courts or DYS facilities; 23% of patients are self referrals. Major behavioral problems dealt with at this transitional facility.</p>
<p>Epworth Children's Home Columbia, SC Richland County</p>	<p>Private, non-profit facility with a Board of Trustees. Private donations and support from United Methodist churches.</p>	<p>Capacity: 72 females, 72 males. Must be school age. Usually full.</p>	<p>Will accept referrals from any source; will not accept custody; determined by need; about 35% are status offenders.</p>
<p>Family Court Cottage Laurens, SC Laurens County</p>	<p>Laurens County Council; County funds.</p>	<p>Capacity: 8 females, 8 males, 7-17 years. Tries to keep emergency bed space; not usually full.</p>	<p>Will accept referrals from any source; i.e. DSS, YB, JP&A, court, law enforcement. Most clients are in neglect category or emergency situations.</p>
<p>Gaston House Therapeutic Community - Gaston, SC Lexington County</p>	<p>Drug Response Operation of Community Care, Inc. Private, church related. Funded by sponsoring organization.</p>	<p>Capacity not determined; houses adults and juveniles.</p>	<p>Residential, in-patient care; in 1976 55 juvenile referrals from courts and 100 referrals from DYS.</p>

Table A (Continued)

FACILITIES WHICH MAY KEEP JUVENILES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Goldhaven Ranch Route 1, Box 264A Camden, SC 29020 Kershaw County	Private corporation with an advisory board; in process of establishing non-profit status; Vic Lutz, Director. Private donations; weekend horseback riding program open to public for profit; fees from placing agencies.	Capacity: 10 males, 14-18 years. Usually not full.	Will accept referrals from any agency or individual; boy must be willing and able to ranch work and work in weekend riding program.
Greenhouse, Inc. 136 N. Washington Street Sumter, SC Sumter County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors; Title XX; wants to make it a community funded project.	Capacity: 8 total; 5 of one sex and 3 of the other because of sleeping arrangements, 10-16 years. Usually not full.	Court order required for placement; about 80% status offenders and 5% juvenile delinquents with other 15% from family problems.
Greenville Group Home for Boys - Perry Street Greenville, SC Greenville County	Department of Youth Services; Youth Bureau Division; Department of Youth Services funding	Capacity: 10 males, 12-16 years. Usually full and has waiting list.	Referrals from Youth Bureau only; other agencies may request through YB; most clients stay about 3 months; 80% are considered status offenders.
Haven of Rest Rescue Mission & Children's Home 219 W. Whitner (Office) Anderson, SC Anderson County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors. County donation; private donations; 70% from outlet stores.	Capacity: 14 total, school age. Not full in last year.	Family court must make placement. Individual family or others may go to family court and ask for placement; 1/3 considered status offenders.
Helping Hands, Inc. Aiken, SC Aiken County	Pre-trial shelter care facility with Board of Directors. Community funds to get started; county funds; Gregg Foundation (non-recurring).	Capacity: 14 total; one week-17 years	Family court screens for court order after referral from any agency or individual. About 15% are considered delinquent.

Table A (Continued)

Facilities Which May Keep Juveniles as an Alternative to Detention

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Horry County Shelter Home Conway, SC Horry County	Private, non-profit with Board of Directors. Private sources.	Capacity: maximum 12 total; no age limit. Usually half capacity.	Accepts referrals from family court, DSS, and VR.
Jaycee Boys' Home Route 3, Box 130 Rock Hill, SC York County	Private, non-profit Jaycee project with Board of Directors. United Fund, County funds, room and board from DYS and DSS.	Capacity: 13 males, 8-16 years. Usually not full; closing 6/1/77 for short repair time.	Accepts referrals from DYS, DSS, family court for truants, early offenders, and neglected juveniles; focus may change summer, 1977.
John de la Howe School McCormick, SC McCormick County	The State of South Carolina. Additional to State funds, some Federal funds and Duke Endowment.	Capacity: 100 females, 100 males. School age. Usually not full.	Will accept referrals from DSS, family courts, MHC, counselors, and individuals; must be residents of S.C. and able to function in a "normal" school environment.
Lancaster County Children's Home for Boys 402 E. Arch Street Lancaster, SC Lancaster County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors; DSS room and board; Duke Endowment, Springs Foundation, local donations; applied for Title XX.	Capacity: 8 males, 10-17 years; usually not full.	Accepts referrals from DSS, family court; working on contract with DYS; admission policies in transition because of problems.
Lancaster County Children's Home for Girls 1003 Woodland Drive Lancaster, SC Lancaster County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors; DSS room and board; Duke Endowment, Springs Foundation, local donations; applied for Title XX.	Capacity: 8 females, 10-17 years; usually not full.	Accepts referrals from DSS, family court; working on contract with DYS; admission policies in transition because of problems.

Table A (Continued)

Facilities Which May Keep Juveniles as an Alternative to Detention

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Miracle Hill School & Children's Home P. O. Box 492 Greenville, SC Greenville County	A division of Greenville Rescue Mission. Retail store sales, individual and church donations.	Capacity: 42 females, 50 males. School age. Usually full.	Accepts referrals from courts and individuals; prefers minimum stay one year; small number of offenders.
Mother's Pajamas 226 Broad Street Sumter, SC Sumter County	Sumter County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission. Sumter County Drug Council and private donations.	Houses adults and juveniles. Has only two bedrooms; director would decide on admission based on sex and age of clients; not usually full.	Accepts referrals from Youth Bureau, law enforcement, Salvation Army, DSS, individual walk-ins; daily evaluation of other placement possibilities.
Oak Grove 1100 Lackawamma Blvd. N. Charleston, SC 29406 Charleston County	City of Charleston Everett Spell, Director Title XX	Capacity: 32 total, 6-15 years acceptance age; new operation.	Changed focus 4/1/77; clients are emotionally and mentally handicapped; eligible for Title XX services; short term facility.
Oconee County Children's Home - Route 4 Westminister, SC 29693 Oconee County	Oconee County operated and funded.	Capacity: 8 females, 8 males; 6-17 years; usually not full.	Accepts referrals from DSS and courts; serve clients who need protective service and status and minor offenders.
Orangeburg Attention Home, Inc. - P. O. Box 886 174 Center St. Orangeburg, SC Orangeburg County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors. County funds and local fund raising efforts.	Capacity: 14 females, 10-16 years. Boys facility in planning stages. Usually half capacity.	Accepts referrals only through family court; court order required; no drug problems accepted; runaways and minor offenses.
Pendleton Place 1117 Pendleton St. Greenville, SC Greenville County	Agency sponsored group home. DSS, Junior League helped found and have contributed for three years.	Capacity: 20 total, birth to 17 years. Usually full.	DSS placement; emergency shelter; goal to return to parents or to other placements; no adjudicated offenders.

Table A (Continued)

FACILITIES WHICH MAY KEEP JUVENILES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Providence Home 911 Abbeville St. Columbia, SC 29203 Richland County	Private, non-profit corporation. Private contributions and some client fees.	Capacity: 3 males. May begin to accept female juveniles at new female home. Usually full.	Will accept referrals from any agency or individual; admissions are based on need of individual and bed space available.
Rock Hill Girls' Home 118 East Moore Rock Hill, SC York County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors. Created with LEAA funds; Junior Woman's Club, DYS, county funds, private donations.	Capacity: 12 females, 12-17 years. Usually full.	Accepts referrals only through Youth Bureau; any agency or individual may go to Youth Bureau; priority service for girls in detention.
Runaway Shelter Charleston, SC Charleston County	Department of Youth Services. HEW, Youth Development Grant.	Capacity: 10 total, up to 17 years of age. New operation.	All runaways; referrals from police, courts, or self.
Runaway Shelter Myrtle Beach, SC Horry County	Department of Youth Services Youth Bureau Division. DYS funding.	Capacity: 6 males, 5 females. Space designated by sex flexible. Ages: up to 17 years.	Temporary placement (preferably no more than two days); any referrals accepted; operates Easter through Labor Day; may take other than runaway if bed space available.
Shannondora Laurel Crest Drive West Columbia, SC Lexington County	Department of Youth Services; Youth Bureau Division. Funded by DYS.	Capacity: 10 females, 10 males, 10-17 years. New operation.	Accepts referrals only through Youth Bureau from anywhere in S.C.; intervention and prevention of secure detention.
Spartanburg Boys' Home Pauline, SC Spartanburg County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors. Title XX, DYS, Duke Endowment, County funds, State funds, campaign.	Capacity: 36 males, 9-16 years. Usually full; lower census during summer.	Accepts referrals through any agency, most clients runaways, bad home situations, or on probation.

Table A (Continued)

FACILITIES WHICH MAY KEEP JUVENILES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION

Name of Facility Address and Location	Operation Supervisor and Funding Source	Population	Function and/or Specialized Clientele
Spartanburg Girls' Home 657 S. Church Street Spartanburg, SC Spartanburg County	Private, non-profit corporation with Board of Directors with Junior League and family court as sponsors. Title XX, county funds, DYS.	Capacity: 12 females, 10-16 years. Usually full with waiting list.	Accepts referrals from any agency with intake process; most clients ungovernable, truant, runaway.
Summerville Girls' Home Summerville, SC Dorchester County	Department of Youth Services, Youth Bureau Division LEAA funded.	Capacity: 10 females, up to 17 years. Usually full with waiting list.	Accepts referrals only through Youth Bureau; only serves status offenders.
Tara Hall Home for Boys Georgetown, SC Georgetown County	Private, non-secular corporation with Board of Directors. Private donations.	Capacity: 30 males, 8-13 years acceptance age. Usually full with waiting list.	Accepts referrals from any individual or agency; cannot be ordered to Home by court; minimum stay 2 years.
Welcome Home, Inc. Lexington, SC Lexington County	Family Court. County funds.	Capacity: 7 males, 7 females, infants to 17 years. Usually full with waiting list.	Accepts referrals only through family court; emergency, temporary shelter.
Wilkinson Home for Girls 1911 Wilkinson St. Cayce, SC Lexington County	Federation of S.C. Women's Club, Mrs. Roberts, Director. United Way, Federation of Women's Club.	Capacity: 15 females; 14-17 years.	Accepts referrals from DYS, VR, DSS, JP&A; clients are status offenders and family problems, some neglect and abuse cases.

SOURCE: Stephen Carter & Associates

Table B

FACILITIES INTERVIEWED BUT NOT CONSIDERED ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION

1. Boys' Home of the South, Belton
2. Carolina Children's Home, Columbia
3. Charleston Home for Children, Charleston
4. Church of God Home for Children, Mauldin
5. John K. Crosswell Home, Sumter
6. Free Will Baptist Home, Turbeville
7. Jenkins Orphanage, North Charleston
8. Salvation Army Children's Home, Sumter
9. Shiloh Boys' Ranch, Ware Shoals
10. Southeastern Children's Home, Sumter
11. Thornwell Home, Clinton

Table C

GROUP FACILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA THAT ARE SPECIALIZED TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY WERE NOT INTERVIEWED

Episcopal Church Home for Children, York: for emotionally disturbed children.

*Midlands Center, Columbia: Department of Mental Retardation.

Pine Grove School, Elgin: for autistic children with emotional and behavior problems.

*South Carolina Coastal Center, Ladson: Department of Mental Retardation.

South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, Spartanburg: for visually and hearing handicapped children.

*Whitten Village, Clinton: Department of Mental Retardation.

*In an interview with Mr. Charles Luce, Department of Mental Retardation, the issue of referrals from the juvenile justice system to these facilities was discussed. He stated that a juvenile would not be excluded because he/she had been charged with an offense. They would want an indepth evaluation, and would welcome referrals from any point in the juvenile justice system. The Department of Mental Retardation would work with any other agency to determine whether that agency can service the juveniles' needs. They have a small, moderate security facility at Whitten Village and are constructing a secure facility at Midlands Center. These are designed for persons with severe acting out behaviors.

Table D

ALSTON WILKES SOCIETY EMERGENCY HOMES

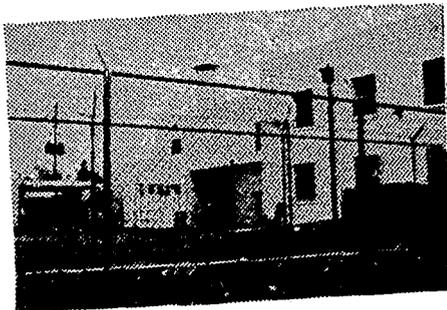
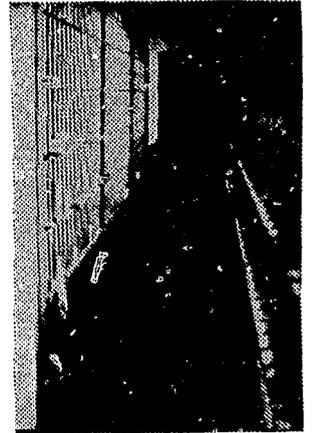
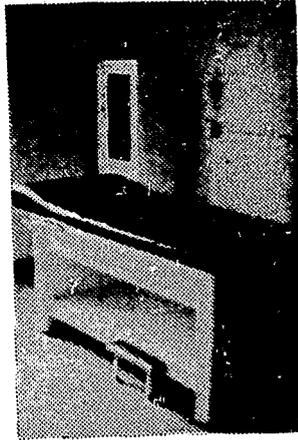
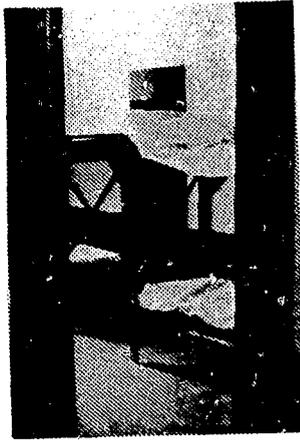
County	Number of Homes With Trained People	Number of Homes Pending Approval
Aiken	0	1
Anderson	2	1
Berkeley	4	4
Beaufort	0	2
Charleston	10	3
Chester	3	0
Dorchester	2	1
Fairfield	1	0
Greenville	7	5
Greenwood	1	0
Horry	1	0
Kershaw	0	1
Lancaster	6	0
Laurens	1	0
Lexington	11	2
Marlboro	0	1
Newberry	2	2
Oconee	1	0
Richland	16	3
Spartanburg	10	0
York	4	0

July Monthly Report - Alston Wilkes Society

Total number of emergency homes to date: 82

Total number of emergency homes pending: 26

Total number of status offenders placed this month: 8



PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

STEPHEN CARTER & ASSOCIATES

Project Manager
STEPHEN A. CARTER

Facilities Inspection Director
FRANK H. ROBERTS

Forecasting
DR. JOHN KOSOSKI

Facilities Inspection
ROBERT T. GOBLE
JOSEPH B. WATTERSON

Component Investigation
HILLARY J. McDONALD
ANNETTE H. BOETTE

Typing
CATHERINE B. BAILEY
SANDRA S. FULMER

Graphic Design
TIMOTHY McKEEVER