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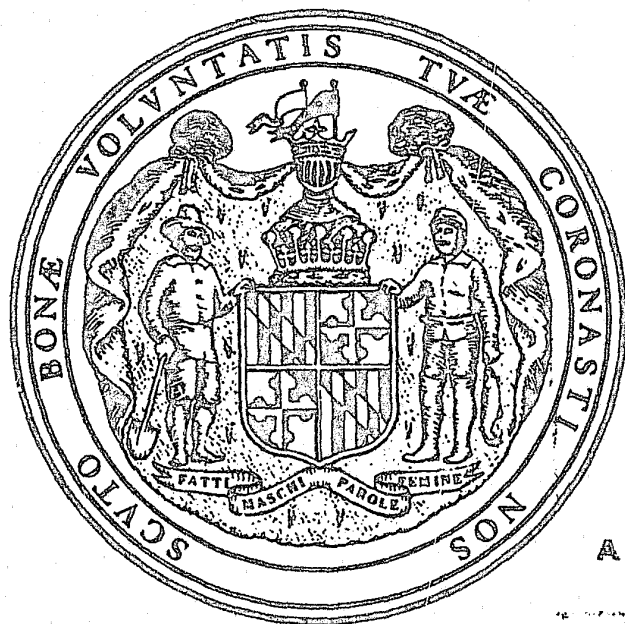
Patuxent Institution

Annual Report

For

Fiscal Year 1987

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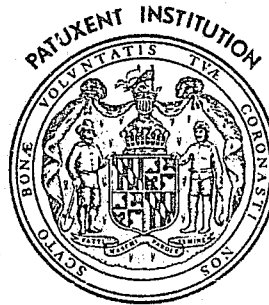
State Of Maryland
Department Of Public Safety
And Correctional Services

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
GOVERNOR

MELVIN A. STEINBERG
LT. GOVERNOR

BISHOP L. ROBINSON
SECRETARY, DPSCS



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JOHN J. MURRY, M.A.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-
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ROBERT L. JOHNS, M.S.W.
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FRANK EISENBERG, M.D.
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TREATMENT

P.O. BOX 700 JESSUP, MARYLAND 20794-0700 (301) 799-3400
"TTY FOR THE DEAF 486-0677"

The Honorable Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary
Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services
Suite 310
6776 Reisterstown Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21215-0677

April 4, 1988

Dear Secretary Robinson:

The material enclosed represents the annual report for the Patuxent Institution for Fiscal Year 1987. This report also summarizes the past experience under Article 31B, which governs the operation of the Institution.

Sincerely,

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director of Patuxent

NBG: keb

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APR 26 1988

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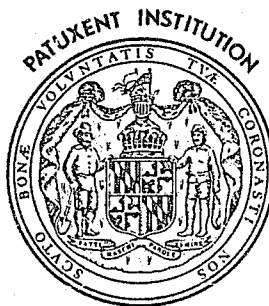
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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P.O. BOX 700 JESSUP, MARYLAND 20794-0700 (301) 799-3400.

"TTY FOR THE DEAF 486-0677"

His Excellency William D. Schaefer
Governor of Maryland

April 4, 1988

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1987.

This report also summarizes the past experiences of Patuxent Institution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Norma B. Gluckstern".

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director of Patuxent

NBG: keb

STATE OF MARYLAND

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Department of
Public Safety and Correctional Services

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

John J. O'Neill
Deputy Secretary

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Director

Robert L. Johns, LCSW
Associate Director

John J. Murry, M.A.
Associate Director

Frank Eisenberg, M.D.
Associate Director

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PATUXENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1987

INTRODUCTION

Patuxent Institution's Annual Report provides information concerning the agency's operations and activities during the past year to the Office of the Secretary, the Governor's Office, the Legislature, and the general public. Operations and activities include all aspects of Patuxent Institution's: budget and fiscal resources; plant operation and maintenance; custodial, diagnostic and treatment services; administration; and research activities.

Patuxent Institution is situated in Jessup, Maryland, approximately fourteen miles south of the City of Baltimore. It is a treatment-oriented correctional institution maintained and operated by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is a cabinet-level State agency whose responsibilities include the control and reduction of crime, the maintenance of public order, and the rehabilitation of adjudicated individuals who pose a threat to the public.

Article 31B of the Annotated Code of the General Public Laws of Maryland (Acts of 1977) spells out Patuxent's purpose:

"(b) The purpose of the Institution is to provide efficient and adequate programs and services for the treatment and rehabilitation of eligible persons. This shall include a range of program alternatives indicated by the current state of knowledge to be appropriate and effective for the population being served. As an integral part of the program an effective research and development effort should be established and maintained to evaluate and recommend improvements on an on-going basis."

"(g) 'Eligible Person' means a person who (1) has been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on it, (2) has an intellectual deficiency or emotional unbalance, (3) is likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution, and (4) can be better rehabilitated through those programs and services than by other incarceration."

Treatment of Eligible Persons includes various forms of group psychotherapy, numerous educational and vocational programs, and medical, social, and volunteer services. It also includes a behavioral incentive program leading to supervised and unsupervised leaves, work release, parole, and eventually complete release from Patuxent Institution. The Office of Research and Computer Systems Development organizes information for research purposes, implements research projects, and develops office automation and data processing resources for Patuxent Institution.

PHYSICAL PLANT

Since its opening in 1955, Patuxent Institution's physical plant has grown to its current estimated worth of over 12.2 million dollars. Patuxent Institution is a maximum security facility, and consists of six buildings surrounded by double perimeter fences, protected by six guard towers. The largest building accommodates 388 inmates housed in 12 separate units of individual cells. This building also includes professional offices, group and individual psychotherapy rooms, a visiting area for inmates, an employee barber shop and dining room, and some vocational training and maintenance activity rooms.

The Diagnostic Center is a 234-cell facility. It also provides custodial and administrative offices, space for group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, and houses the Institution's infirmary.

During Fiscal Year 1987, in order to help relieve crowding in the Division of Correction, an average of 83 living units in the Diagnostic Center building were used to double-cell inmates. An additional 42 cells house inmates in Administrative (disciplinary) segregation.

Additional structures include an Administration Building, a Pre-Release Center (currently unused and planned for renovation as a female inmate housing unit; see below), a training building devoted to vocational skills training, and an academic building containing ten classrooms, professional offices, a library, a speech and hearing clinic, and an auditorium.

In Fiscal Year 1987, the status of capital projects previously funded was as follows:

1. Maximum Security Treatment Facility for Women: Supplemental funding was approved by the 1987 Legislative Session. Asbestos removal was accomplished in August 1987. The architectural and engineering design phase is targeted for completion during April 1988, and project completion is targeted for September, 1989.
2. Two New Guard Towers: Construction was completed during FY 1987.
3. Phase II of Utility Renovations (plumbing, electricity, HVAC): The architectural and engineering construction documents were completed and approved in FY 1987. Asbestos removal must occur prior to the awarding of the construction contract. It is anticipated that this removal will be finished by February 1988, and construction will be completed by June 1989.
4. Vehicular Gate and Fire Safety Smoke Door Modifications: These two capital projects were begun prior to Fiscal Year 1987. Modifications to the projects were negotiated in Fiscal Year 1986, and completion of the vehicular gate is expected to occur in FY 1988. Fire safety smoke door modifications were completed in May, 1987, and smoke detectors will be installed in all inmate housing areas by FY 1989.

Facility improvement projects awarded to outside contractors and completed with Maintenance Operating Funds in Fiscal Year 1987 included the following: installation of one five ton air conditioning unit in the officer's dining room; oil sample testing of seven on site transformers for possible PCB contamination; installation of an emergency sewage overflow (underground) storage system; installation of three on site observation wells to test for groundwater contamination; grading of the weapons qualification range; repairs to coping stones at the Re-Entry Facility; and removal of defective transformer pads and their replacement.

Facility improvement projects completed by the Patuxent maintenance staff with Maintenance Operating Funds included: installation of a new roof on the farm storage building; renovation of a basement holding area to accommodate the female inmates; repairs to loading dock and kitchen drainage systems; replacement of doors in the work release annex to comply with fire regulations; renovation of office areas to accommodate the new central computer room; and the installation of a new ceiling in the kitchen.

STAFF

Article 31B mandates that the Director of Patuxent Institution, the chief administrative officer, be a trained and competent administrator. The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services appoints the Director from a list of qualified candidates submitted by the Institution's advisory board, the Board of Patuxent Institution. The law also requires a minimum staff consisting of:

- Two Associate Directors, one a psychiatrist with three years' experience, and one a behavioral scientist with three years' experience.
- One Associate Director who serves as the custodial superintendent.
- Three additional psychiatrists or clinical psychologists.
- Four social workers.
- One physician.
- One dentist.

Two of the Associate Directors have primary responsibility, under the Director, for budgetary, personnel, diagnostic, treatment, and community services programs for the Institution. The third Associate Director is responsible for custodial (security) and maintenance aspects of the Institution.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1987 the Institution was authorized 409 positions, grouped in the following categories:

Psychiatrists.....	3
Psychologists.....	11
Social Workers.....	17
Academic Instructors.....	9
Vocational Instructors.....	10
Recreational Specialists.....	5
Medical Personnel.....	5
Records-Data Processing.....	4
Administrative Personnel.....	10
Fiscal Personnel.....	9
Maintenance Personnel.....	17
Food Service Personnel.....	13
Clerical Personnel.....	18
Correctional Personnel.....	269
Re-Entry Program Personnel.....	9
TOTAL.....	409

The Patuxent Institution organizational chart presented on the following page describes the various departments at Patuxent Institution.

OVERVIEW OF PATUXENT OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

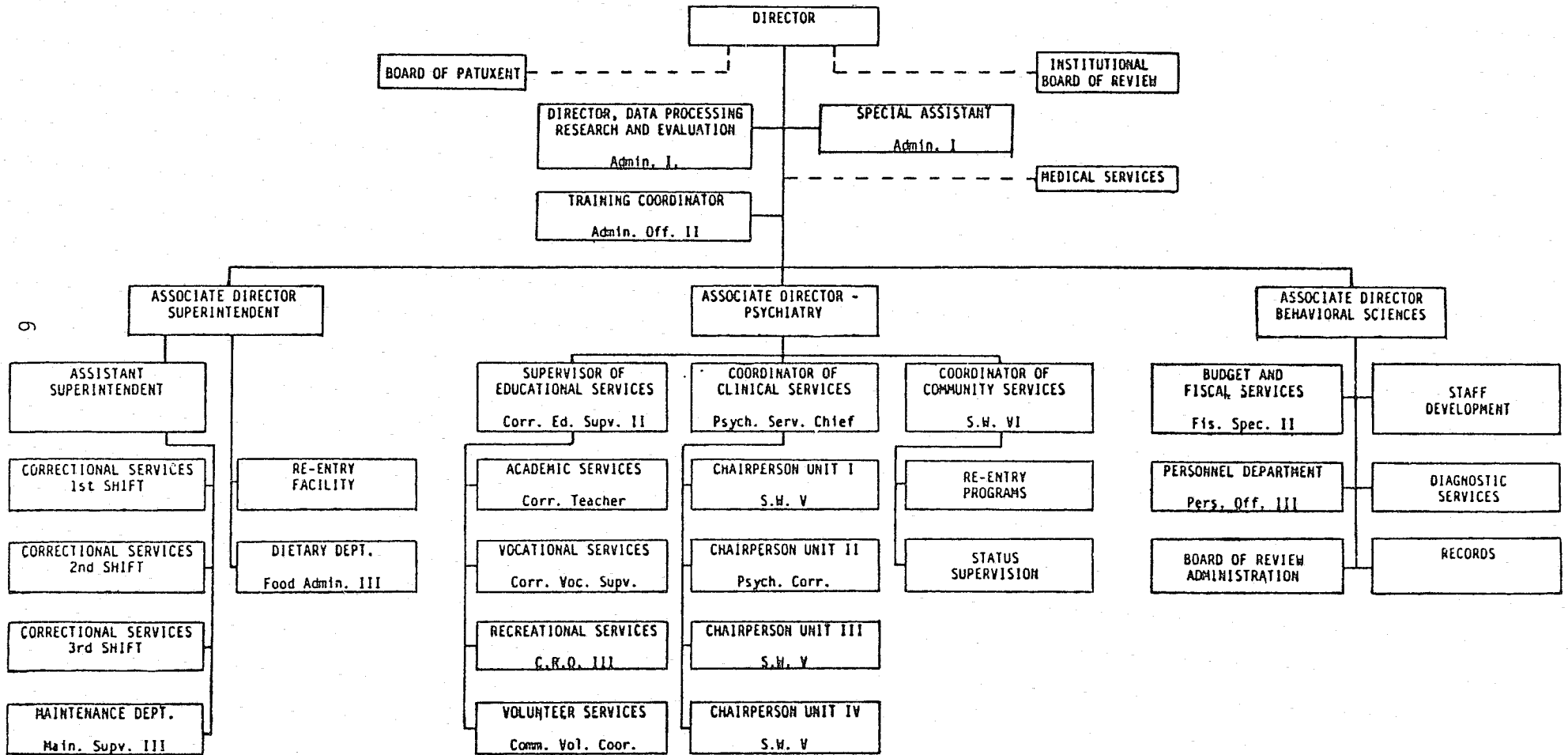
This section outlines the operations and procedures of Patuxent Institution, particularly as they pertain to the reception, diagnosis, treatment, and release of inmates. It provides a general description of staff activities and the chronological order of events experienced by inmates who come to Patuxent, and serves as an introduction to the more detailed information presented in each of the following sections. The reader should refer to the diagrammatic flowchart on Page 7.

INMATE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSIS

Article 31B states that any person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment following conviction for a crime, and has more than three years remaining to serve on that sentence, may be referred to the Institution by the Commissioner of Corrections for evaluation to determine whether the individual

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

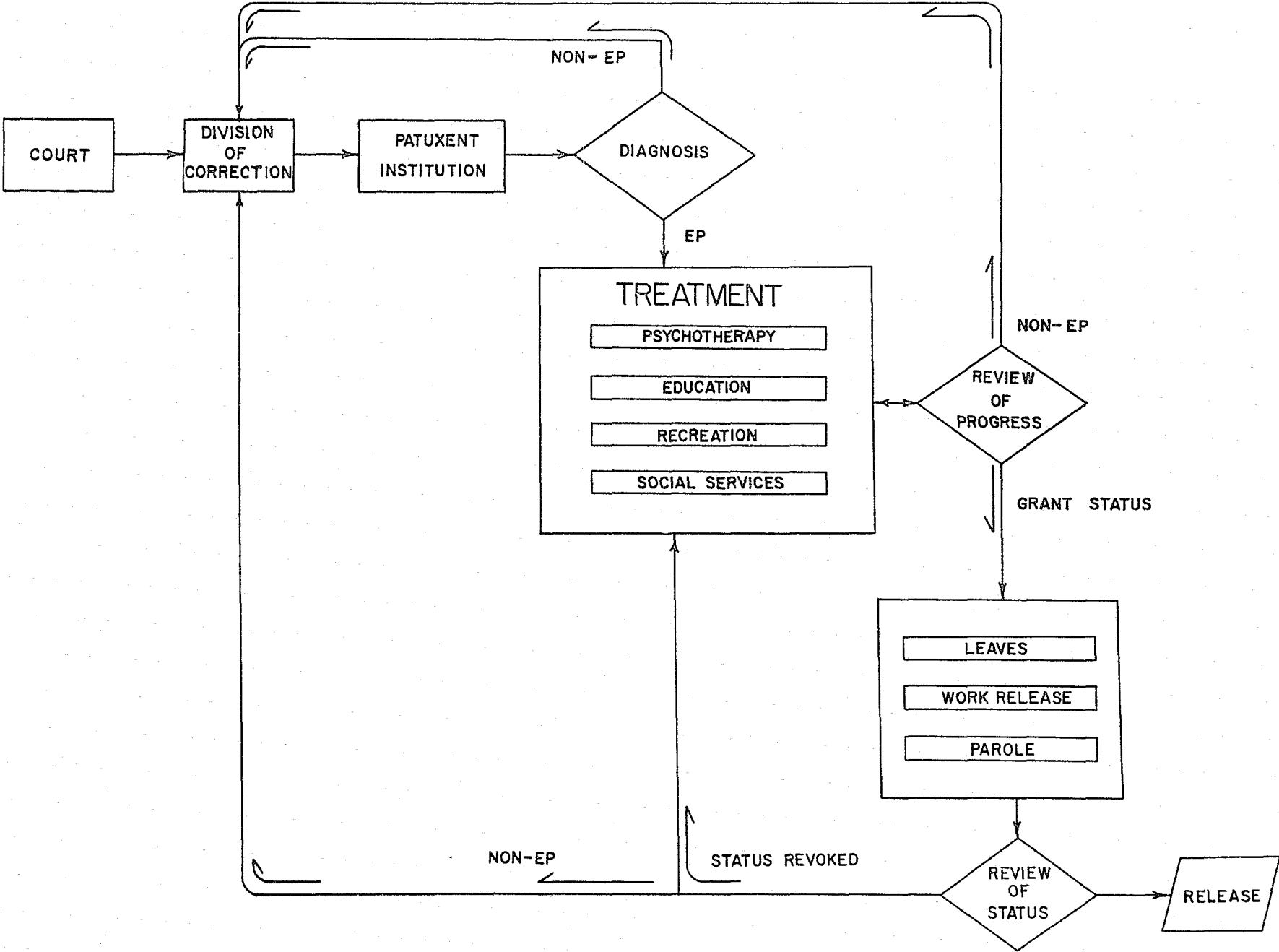
Table of Organization



Norma B. Gluckstern

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D. 1987
Director

FLOWCHART OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES



is an Eligible Person.* The statute further states that the Commissioner may refer any such individual for evaluation upon the recommendation of: the sentencing court; the State's Attorney of the county in which the person was convicted; or upon the recommendation of the Commissioner's staff. The Commissioner may also refer persons who personally request such transfer and evaluation.

Inmates approved for transfer to Patuxent by the Commissioner reside in the Patuxent Annex, a double-celled portion of living units used for Division of Correction inmates awaiting evaluation, until living space becomes available in Patuxent's evaluation population. Inmates who "drop into" Patuxent's evaluation population are randomly assigned to one of four separate treatment units, and an intensive six-month diagnostic procedure begins.

Social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, correctional officers, educational and medical staff examine and observe inmates during the six-month evaluation. Based on formal social history reports; psychological, psychiatric, and medical testing; an educational evaluation; and staff judgment of inmates' responses to, and motivation for, therapeutic treatment, a panel of clinical staff members evaluates each inmate as an Eligible Person (EP) or Non-Eligible Person (Non-EP). Non-EP's return to the Division of Correction, and may reapply to Patuxent Institution after a three-year period. EP's begin participation in the full treatment program at Patuxent Institution.

TREATMENT AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS

Treatment at Patuxent includes a wide range of programs, including psychotherapy, academic education (remedial, high school and college level), vocational training, job training and supervision, and recreational and leisure activities. Social, medical, and volunteer services all support and complement the treatment activities.

*In practice, most inmates admitted to Patuxent for evaluation have more than three years remaining to be served. This practice insures that, if accepted, Patuxent inmates will not serve out their sentences (counting earned good time credit) before treatment is completed.

A graduated tier and privilege system forms the core of the treatment program. Staff (on a continual basis) and the Institutional Board of Review (on an annual basis) review each inmate's progress in the various treatment activities. As inmates exhibit continued socially desirable and infraction-free behavior, they move upward in the graded tier system, from Level One with minimum privileges to Level Four with maximum privileges and self-government. Staff determine whether an inmate is promoted or demoted to the various levels, and may recommend that the Board of Review find the inmate to be a Non-EP. A finding of Non-EP by the Board of Review returns the inmate to the Division of Correction.

REVIEW OF STATUS AND RELEASE FROM PATUXENT

Inmates who successfully reach Level Four prepare for graduated release from Patuxent, generally beginning with either accompanied or unaccompanied single day leaves and progressing through extended leaves, work or school release, parole, and eventually to complete release. Again, advancement in the release program depends on continued responsible behavior on the part of each inmate, and every step must be approved by the Board of Review. At any time the Board of Review may revoke an inmate's leave or parole and return him to the Institution for further treatment, or it may determine that the inmate is no longer eligible (Non-EP) and return him to the Division of Correction.

When inmates successfully complete the release program, the staff and Board of Review recommend them for complete release. If an inmates's sentence has not expired by this time, Patuxent must petition the Court to grant the inmate release from his sentence. The Court may vacate or suspend the sentence, or deny the petition, thus returning the inmate to parole status. If an inmate reaches his or her commuted expiration date at any time during their stay with Patuxent, they are released from custody and placed on parole with the Division of Parole and Probation.

The remainder of this report provides detailed information concerning each of the activities discussed in this summary.

DIAGNOSTICS

In the diagnostic process Patuxent staff determine which of the inmates under evaluation meet the criteria for eligibility (See Page 1). An evaluation team makes the determination of eligibility in a meeting called the

Diagnostic Staff Conference. In the staffing procedure the evaluation team discusses the material presented in various reports*, and votes to accept or reject the inmate.

In Fiscal Year 1987, Patuxent staff evaluated 303 inmates for admission. Of these, 127 or 42%, were diagnosed Eligible Persons, and the remaining 176, 58%, were diagnosed Non-Eligible Persons (or they left Patuxent voluntarily). In the Statistical Summary, Charts 1 through 12 present information about those diagnosed EP and Non-EP.

TREATMENT

Patuxent Institution's treatment program is multi-faceted and inter-disciplinary. It provides each inmate with an integrated, coordinated program consisting of group and/or individual psychotherapy, an educational program geared to his needs, a vocational program, and a total therapeutic milieu of which the Unit Treatment Team is a major component.

The Unit Treatment Team concept, begun in 1968, provides four "Treatment Units," each with their own professional staff to provide treatment services. The unit treatment system effectively utilizes the prison experience by providing a vehicle through which meaningful therapeutic relationships may be established and maintained. However, each unit operates within the framework of Institutional policy and modalities for its assigned inmates.

The graded tier system, another major facet of Patuxent's treatment program, is rooted in communications and learning theory. Based on the hypothesis that rewarding socially desirable behavior increases the frequency of such behavior, the system reduces the tendency toward undesirable or antisocial behavior. Each of the four treatment units has its own graded tier system, consisting of four "levels" -- first, second, third, and fourth level tiers, with first level being the "entry" tier. The primary distinctions between these levels are the privileges and responsibilities afforded to the residents. The inmate whose behavior and therapeutic progress

*These reports include elaborate social histories prepared by social workers covering criminal, drug abuse, educational, family, and medical background, as well as detailed accounts of interviews and testing results prepared by psychiatrists and psychologists.

keeps pace with his or her individualized treatment plan is promoted, by the treatment unit, to a higher level tier. This offers increased privileges, but also requires a higher level of acceptable behavior and therapeutic progress on the part of the inmate. In addition to providing an incentive for improvement, the graded tier system provides each inmate with some tangible sign of where he or she stands within the Institution and serves as one gauge by which both the inmate and the staff can measure progress within the total treatment program.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

The aim of psychotherapy is to produce changes in two important aspects of inmates' lives--personality and social behavior. The aspects of personality disorders in which a therapist will work to promote change include instability of moods, interpersonal exploitativeness, inappropriate affect, and low self-esteem. In the area of inmates' social behavior, therapists work to promote change in poor school and work performance, criminal impulsivity, lack of remorse or concern for others, and substance abuse.

Formal psychotherapy begins very shortly after the inmate is found to be an Eligible Person. Nearly all inmates participate in group psychotherapy, as experience has shown that this method is generally the most beneficial. Some inmates undergo individual psychotherapy independently of, or in conjunction with, group psychotherapy and other treatment modalities, such as family therapy, as their needs indicate. To remain eligible all committed inmates must actively participate in some form of formal psychotherapy, conducted by trained social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Table 5 in the Statistical Summary reviews psychotherapy activities at Patuxent Institution since Fiscal Year 1982.

EDUCATION

Patuxent's educational and vocational program constitutes an equally important aspect of the treatment program. Many inmates have not finished high school, or have never learned a trade or held a productive job. They must be prepared for return to society and, therefore, must have the knowledge and skills necessary to maintain crime-free lives in the community.

The education program offers academic instruction from the level of illiteracy through to the High School curriculum, and in conjunction with the Community College of Baltimore, Howard Community College, and Morgan State University, conducts a collegiate program leading to the Associate of Arts or Baccalaureate Degree.

Enrollment in the academic program during Fiscal Year 1987 totaled 538 individuals. Of these, 343 (64%) enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 195 (36%) attended classes at the college level. During the year, 41 individuals sat for the high school examination with 22 (53%) attaining their Maryland High School Diploma. In the college program, 32 inmates graduated with Associate of Arts Degrees and 15 with B.A. or B.S. Degrees.

Vocational training includes carpentry, building trades, barbering, air conditioning and refrigeration, electricity, auto mechanics, bookbinding, drafting, welding, plumbing, and sheet metal work. These programs involve not only specific trade-oriented shops, but also include on-the job training within the Institution. The vocational training program had an enrollment of 357 in Fiscal Year 1987. Of these, 225 (63%) received completion of training certificates.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent Institution implemented the computer-assisted Office Automation Program (OATP) for inmates based on a \$56,720 grant award from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. OATP offers career planning instruction to all inmates preparing for work release and parole, and offers instruction in the following areas to inmates who enroll in the full course -- typing, office procedures, introduction to computers, microcomputer operations and applications, office automation, and word processing. At the close of Fiscal Year 1987, 100 inmates had participated in computer-assisted instruction classes--64 completed the career education component, and 36 completed the full 15-week training course.

The Education Department will continue to offer OATP, and will expand its course offering to other areas of computer-assisted instruction.

The Education Department administers the religious and recreational programs of the Institution. These programs provide daily gym or yard activities, intramural team activity to those wishing to participate, regular religious services conducted by Chaplains, and individual or group religious counseling.

Reintegration of the inmate with his family is another important aspect of the treatment program. In addition to the regular visiting privileges afforded the inmates, Patuxent runs special visiting programs. During late spring, summer, and early fall, fourth-level inmates are allowed lawn visits. During the Christmas holidays, fourth-level tiers conduct an "open-house," with visitors permitted in the housing area and dayroom for a Christmas party. This includes a buffet luncheon, and guests may bring approved gifts for the inmates. Activities such as these have value in maintaining family contact and enhancing inmate morale.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Volunteers are an important component of the Patuxent program. Under the administration of the Community Volunteer Coordinator, the formal program of volunteer services consists of several categories of volunteers involved in extending, supplementing, or providing ancillary services to inmates. Volunteer categories include Regular Service, Shared, and Inmate Volunteers. Regular Service Volunteers engage in regularly scheduled activities on an on-going basis. Examples include the sponsors of the Alcoholics Anonymous program, or the weekly Jazzercise classes. Inmate Volunteers provide such services as the Reasoned Straight Program, which is staffed by inmate and outside volunteers and meets four or five times a year with groups of juveniles. Shared Volunteers are members of community agencies that provide activities or services in the Institution, such as guest speakers. Religious volunteers conduct services or classes, and the Volunteer Chaplaincy Committee serves as a liaison body between the religious community and the Institution.

During Fiscal Year 1987, 434 volunteers provided 26,534 hours of volunteer service at Patuxent Institution. Of this total, Regular Service Volunteers contributed 9,561 (36%) hours, Inmate Volunteers contributed 11,107 (42%) hours, and Shared Volunteers* contributed 5,866 (22%) hours. Table 8 in the Statistical Summary presents formation concerning volunteer activities in Fiscal Year 1987.

*Shared Volunteers include paid college professors (those not paid by Patuxent Institution) who contributed shared volunteer hours.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The Director and staff of Patuxent Institution perform a vital role in educating interested parties and the general public about the purpose and practices of Patuxent Institution. They accomplish this through community outreach services, whereby they speak before a variety of groups, or by opening the Institution's doors for guided tours. In this manner, hundreds of persons each year learn about Patuxent.

During Fiscal Year 1987, Patuxent staff directed tours for representatives of Anne Arundel Community College, the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Wheaton High School, New Hampshire State Prison, Anne Arundel County Circuit Court, University Of Baltimore Law School, American University, Montgomery College, and the Montgomery County Department of Corrections.

The Director of Patuxent Institution made numerous appearances before such groups as the American Correctional Association, Bnai Brith, the Connecticut Department of Corrections, The League of Women Voters, the Maryland Parole Commission, Aspen Institute, British television, and the Maryland Institute of Law and Mental Health.

COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Inmates who successfully reach the Fourth Level and retain their Eligible Person status participate in Patuxent Institution's Community Re-Entry Program. The Community Re-Entry Program covers various treatment and supervision services that prepare inmates for productive crime-free lives outside of prison. In a manner similar to the graded tier system, inmates progress gradually through different release programs from leaves to work or school release, and eventually to parole and complete release. The Patuxent Institution Board of Review promotes inmates through various stages of the program based on the recommendations of the treatment staff. At any time, an inmate may be demoted or denied participation in any of the program's activities, may be returned to Patuxent Institution for further treatment, or may be diagnosed a Non-Eligible Person and returned to the Division of Correction.

Patuxent Institution operates a residential facility in downtown Baltimore in connection with the Community Re-Entry Program. The facility, located at 319 West Monument Street, houses 22 inmates and is jointly managed by custodial and clinical staff. During Fiscal Year 1987, at any one time approximately 18 work release and 4 paroled inmates resided at the Re-Entry facility. The staff of social workers and

correctional officers provide treatment, supervision, and social services to the Re-Entry facility residents. Activities include group counseling and psychotherapy, substance abuse self-help groups, career planning and job readiness classes, and other special programs or group functions.

LEAVE PROGRAM

The leave program provides for one- to five-day releases from the Institution, to permit individual inmates to enter the community to visit their family and friends, seek employment, or for any other purpose approved by the Treatment Units and the Board of Review. This program is generally the first step in the reintegration of the inmate into the community. It is closely monitored by the Unit Treatment Team which supervises the individual during the course of initial one-day leaves, and evaluates the inmate's performance and family's reactions to subsequent leaves. Leaves may range from a few hours during daylight hours to three to five days over a holiday period. During the time the inmate is on leave status, he or she remains a member of a psychotherapy group. Experiences and feelings while on leave are discussed in the group, to the inmate's advantage and to the advantage of all group members.

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

The work release program provides essential services for inmates who lack positive resources in the community. It also serves to adapt vocational skills developed in the Institution to the demands of the marketplace and to reintroduce the person to the work force. In this program, the inmate resides in the Institution's Re-Entry facility, and leaves during the day for the purpose of full-time employment in the community, returning to the facility each evening. This program runs for at least ninety days (and usually longer), allowing the inmate to gradually become accustomed to the daily routine of employment and at the same time earn and accumulate funds to sustain him when he returns to the community on a full-time basis. Through a similar school release program, the Board of Review authorizes the inmate's daily return to the community for academic or vocational training. Every leave in both programs must be approved by the Board of Review before it may commence.

PAROLE

Inmates whose success in pre-parole programs indicates that they have progressed sufficiently to warrant release to the community participate in Patuxent's parole program.

Parole status may be granted in various forms, depending on individual needs and resources. For example, those without adequate funds or living quarters are paroled initially to the Re-Entry facility. Inmates who originally came from other states may be granted parole to their home state via an Interstate Compact. The majority of inmates, however, are granted parole to establish an approved independent living situation within the State.

The Re-Entry Program staff provide continued professional treatment services for those on parole status. Attendance at parole clinics is mandatory for all persons residing or working in the metropolitan area. During Fiscal Year 1987, an average of 33 persons were seen for continued treatment on parole each week. In addition to the continued supervision, the Re-entry Program staff provided job and family counseling, parole guidance, and social casework services to inmates and their families. The staff worked with approximately 10 persons per week who were significant in maintaining the inmates in the community (called collaterals). This continued treatment permits group interaction in circumstances in the community that cannot be duplicated within the Institution. Experience suggests that parolees who fail frequently do so during the early period of their return to society. The need for continued treatment and support during this critical period cannot be overemphasized.

The minimum period on parole, set by statute, is three years, but may be longer if necessary. If, after this period, the Board of Review believes that the parolee is ready for complete release to the community without further supervision, the Board may petition the sentencing court to vacate or suspend any remaining criminal sentence. During Fiscal Year 1987, the Board of Review petitioned the courts to release five (5) parolees whose adjustment warranted the petition. The court vacated the sentence of one (1) of the parolees, with decisions still pending on the other four at the close of the fiscal year.

Table 9 in the Statistical Summary reviews the activities of the Community Re-Entry Program from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1987.

RESEARCH AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

In April of 1984 the Office of Research and Computer Systems Development was created at Patuxent Institution as a means to integrate both practical and theoretical research in

a unified program. Practical research has as its goal the immediate application of research findings to current Institutional operations (planning, development, and evaluation of programs and treatments), while theoretical research concerns itself with gains in the general body of knowledge where results may not be immediately applicable (the testing or development of theories of criminal behavior or appropriate models of inmate treatment). The chief responsibilities of the office are to develop and coordinate computing resources to provide management information and to conduct and stimulate research activities. The director of the office reports to the Director of Patuxent Institution in coordination with the Supervisor of Records, the Associate Directors, and other supervisory personnel.

During Fiscal Year 1987, the Research Office continued its efforts to plan and develop computer resources for the Institution. The Information Processing Plan for Patuxent Institution, prepared in cooperation with the Division of Data Services, identifies computing hardware requirements for Patuxent through Fiscal Year 1992. This plan calls for the introduction of Offender Based State Corrections Information Systems (OBSCIS) terminals, and microcomputers for office automation, in all major departments.

The Research Office, again in close cooperation with the Division of Data Services, maintains the Patuxent Statistical Flatfile System (called the Flatfile). The Flatfile uses OBSCIS information on many inmate-related variables and events, such as social and criminal histories, admission date, diagnostic results, treatment progress, work release and parole performance, and release status. The Division of Data Services processes the coding forms on a monthly basis and prepares a computer file for research and management reporting purposes. The Flatfile became a fully operational system in Fiscal Year 1986. At the close of Fiscal Year 1986 the Flatfile contained 2,331 records, and by the end of Fiscal Year 1987 it contained 3,421 records. It is used as an integral part of all program evaluation activities at Patuxent, and provides data to Patuxent's administrative staff for management purposes. Special reports and analyses have been prepared with Flatfile data, covering such issues as inmates with special education needs, inmate religious preferences, analysis of diagnostic activity, military history of inmates, average length of time spent on Levels 1 through 4, and analyses of parole performance.

During Fiscal Year 1987, the Burroughs equipment installed for use in the Research, Data Processing, Personnel, and Accounting Departments was replaced by a more powerful set of IBM PC's. Although these machines will continue to support the preparation of monthly and annual statistical reports, bi-weekly case summaries for the Board of Review, and general office functions, their use will be greatly expanded to include a variety of database applications. To date, database programs have been developed for the accounting department to inventory capital items and materials and supplies, and for the personnel department to maintain payroll and leave information. This latter database performs bi-weekly payroll calculations, as well as recording the accumulation, use, and loss of compensatory time, annual leave time, sick leave, and personal leave. The use of computerized databases will continue to be expanded during the next fiscal year, particularly in relation to treatment progress reports and other quality assurance measures.

Research Activities undertaken by the Research Office during Fiscal Year 1987 include:

1. Refinement of data collection procedures for future recidivism analyses.
2. Evaluation of the Office Automation Training Program.
3. Refinement of the data collection forms and procedures used to record the activities and decisions of the Institutional Board of Review.
4. Through the assistance of a program development grant awarded to the Institution by the National Institute of Corrections, Patuxent's sex offender treatment program and the female offenders treatment program have undergone substantial modification and growth. Working closely with the Director of the Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Aggressors, Patuxent's research and clinical staff have developed a variety of specialized procedures to better address and evaluate the treatment needs of sexual offenders. It is anticipated that the program will be fully developed and operational during 1988. Similarly, the ability of the Institution to obtain consulting support from a Superintendent of a co-correctional facility has been instrumental in facilitating short and long term planning for the eventual integration of female offenders into the Institution.

5. Development of A Staff-Inmate Attitude Survey Concerning The Integration of Female Offenders into The Institution. As a means to identify current problems with the integration of female offenders into the Institution, and encourage staff efforts to plan for and resolve these issues, a total of 100 staff and inmates were asked to complete a brief questionnaire developed by the research office. The problem areas identified by the respondents, and the solutions proposed, have proven to be invaluable in the Institution's short and long term planning efforts. Additional surveys will be conducted in the future to gauge levels of acceptance of the female offenders, and to identify any problems with integration that staff and inmates are experiencing.

6. Development of a Correctional Rehabilitation Conference. During 1987 Patuxent was awarded a grant by the National Institute of Justice to design and host a national level conference on correctional rehabilitation. Working closely with the National Institute of Justice since this time, the Institution has developed a series of panel discussions to focus on the role of custody in a treatment environment, techniques for treating criminal behavior, the role of parole in the community reintegration of offenders, and research and management issues in a correctional/treatment environment. The conference will be held at Patuxent Institution on April 22-23, 1988, and will feature nationally recognized speakers such as Norval Morris (University of Chicago), Don Gottfredson (Rutgers University), Paul Gendreau (Centracare Inc.), Peter Greenwood (The RAND Corp.), and Gil Ingram (Federal Bureau of Prisons).

STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This section presents statistical information concerning the various departments and activities at Patuxent Institution. It summarizes data for the past fiscal year (1987) and for trends beginning with Fiscal Year 1978, Patuxent's first full year of operation under the new Article 31B. This section presents fiscal data first--average annual cost per inmate and total operating costs, and then presents descriptive statistics concerning intake, treatment, and parole/release activities.

FISCAL DATA

Table 1 below presents the Fiscal Year 1987 Operating Cost and Per Capita Cost Summary. The reader should keep in mind that the operating cost reported includes the cost of employee fringe benefits. Fringe benefit costs were not included in the Annual Reports for Patuxent Institution prior to Fiscal Year 1985. Charts 1 and 2 below show cost trends at Patuxent with and without fringe benefit costs.

TABLE 1

Operating Cost - Fiscal Year 1987

General Administration	\$987,648
Custodial Care	\$8,884,142
Dietary Services	\$951,210
Plant Operation & Maintenance	\$1,412,429
Diagnostic, Classification, & Treatment Services	\$2,696,902
Education, Vocation, Recreation, & Religious Services	\$1,007,031
Outpatient Services	\$309,969
TOTAL OPERATING COST	\$16,249,331

Per Capita Cost Summary for Fiscal Year 1987

<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Mean Daily Population*</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost</u>
\$16,249,331	729	\$22,290

*This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1987, an average of 122 Division of Correction inmates were temporarily housed at Patuxent, to help relieve crowding. These inmates are not part of Patuxent's diagnostic or treatment population, but they do account for a portion of Patuxent's operating expenses.

General Fund - Balance Sheet

ASSETS

Current

Petty Cash - Working Fund \$2,500.00

Capital Project Funds \$0,000.00

Inventories

Supplies & Materials \$342,831.71

Fixed Assets

Land & Improvements \$343,575.30

Buildings \$10,713,376.86

Equipment \$856,530.65 \$11,913,482.81

\$12,258,814.58

RESERVES AND CAPITAL SURPLUS

Reserve for Current Assets \$2,500.00

Reserve for Capital Project Funds \$0,000.00

Reserve for Inventories \$342,831.77

Capital Surplus \$11,913,482.81

\$12,258,814.58

CHART #1

Operating Costs--FY 78 to FY 87

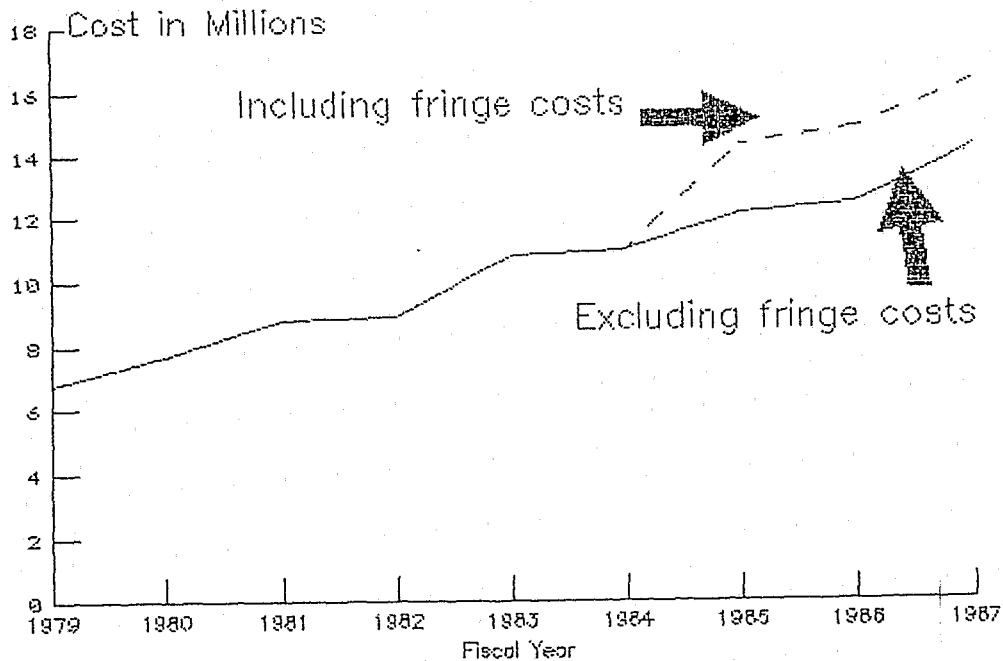
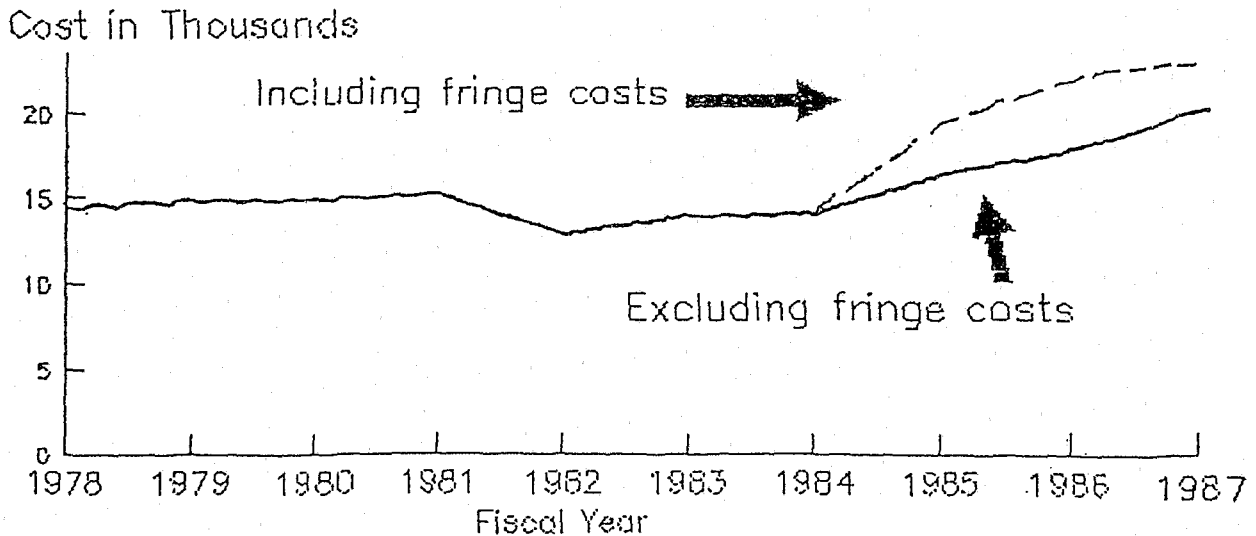


CHART # 2

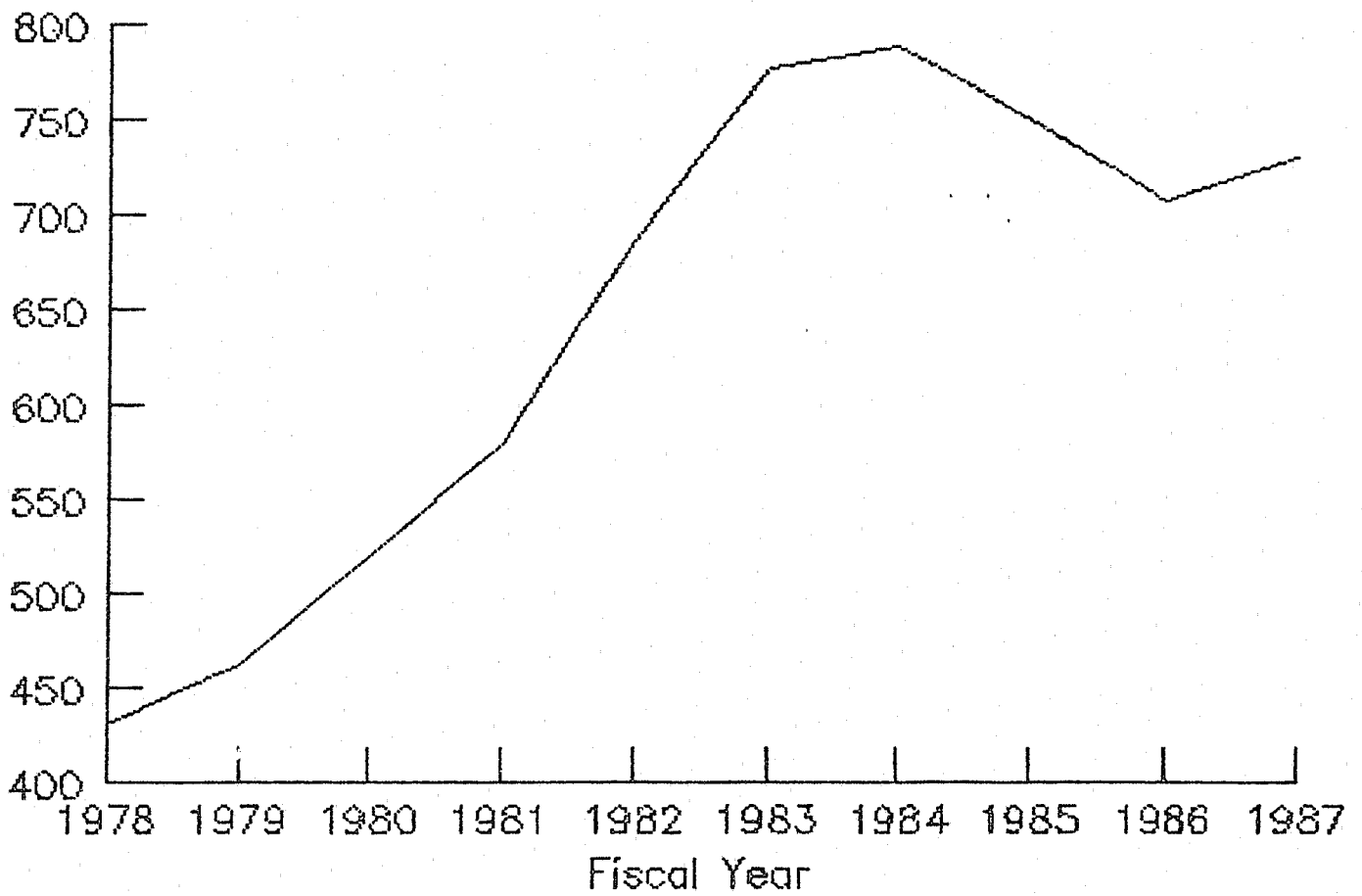
Per Capita Costs - FY 78 to FY 87



NOTE: The cost of employee fringe benefits were included in the operating costs for the first time in FY 1985. The dashed line represents trends in operating costs without accounting for the change in reporting fringe costs, though fringe costs were not included in operational costs in FY 1984.

CHART # 3

Average Daily Population: FY 78 to FY 87
ADP



FISCAL SUMMARY

During the time period from Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1984, Patuxent's operating costs increased at an average annual rate of 10.2%, with the greatest increase (+21%) occurring from Fiscal Year 1982 to Fiscal Year 1983. This marked increase resulted from increased costs associated with the addition of over 150 Division of Correction inmates to Patuxent's count, in an effort to relieve crowding in the Division. In the most recent year, Patuxent's operating costs increased 9.4% over last year's figure.

The per capita cost for Patuxent, arrived at by dividing the total operating cost by the average daily population, declined slightly (-3%) from Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1984. However, within this time frame per capita costs rose slightly from Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1981, and then dropped sharply from Fiscal Year 1981 to 1982 (-15%). This drop reflects the large increase in Patuxent's average daily population (580 in FY 81, 687 in FY 82), due to the initiation of double-celling at Patuxent. Starting with Fiscal Year 1982, per capita costs have demonstrated a slight increase each year. For example, in Fiscal Year 1986 per capita costs rose 9.5%, reflecting a 6% decrease in the average population from Fiscal Year 1985 (706 vs 749; see Chart 3). During Fiscal Year 1987 per capita costs also increased (6%), however, the major portion of this increase appears to be accounted for by the increased cost of custodial care (13%) over the preceding fiscal year.

POPULATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES DATA

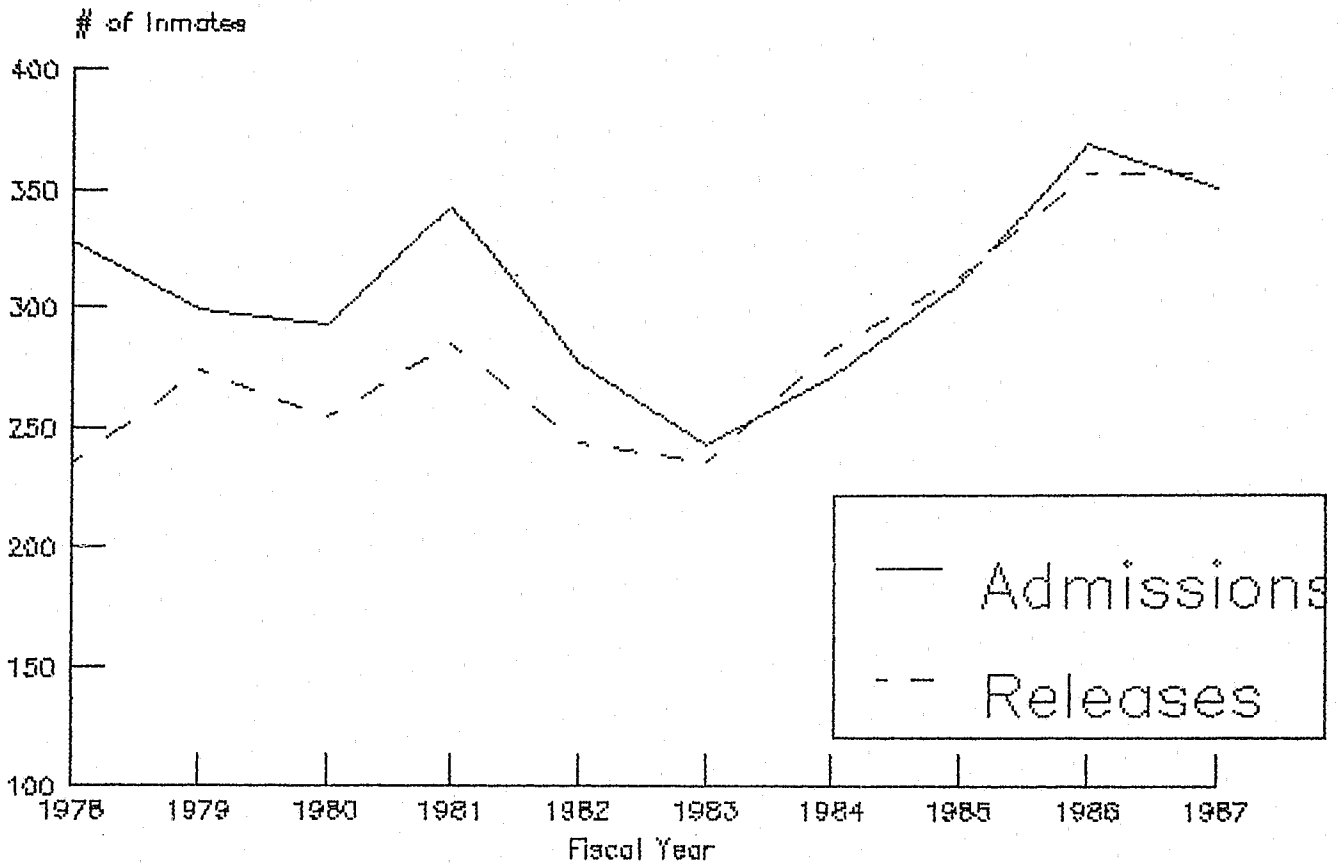
TABLE 2

Inmate Population Data - Fiscal Year 1987

A. <u>Population Movement</u>		
1.	Beginning of year population	613
2.	Admissions	350
	a. New admissions	311
	b. Return from escape	0
	c. Return from leave or work release status	10
	d. Return from parole	25
	(1) Investigation - no violation	14
	(2) New offense	1
	(3) Terms and Conditions	8
	(4) Pending resolution	2
	e. Return from temporary custody	4
3.	Discharges	356
	a. Non-Eligible	277
	(1) Staff	208
	(2) Board Of Review	9
	(3) Written Request	60
	b. Expiration of sentence	3
	c. Parole	12
	(1) Re-entry Program	4
	(2) Community	8
	d. Work/School Release	38
	e. Escape	0
	f. Leave violation	2
	g. Female Offenders (housed at MCIW)	19
	h. Other	5
4.	End of year population	607
B. <u>Population Averages</u>		
1.	Average daily Institution population	607
2.	Average daily Re-entry Program population	22
3.	Average parole population	98
4.	Average Division of Correction Annex population	103
5.	Total average population	830

CHART # 4

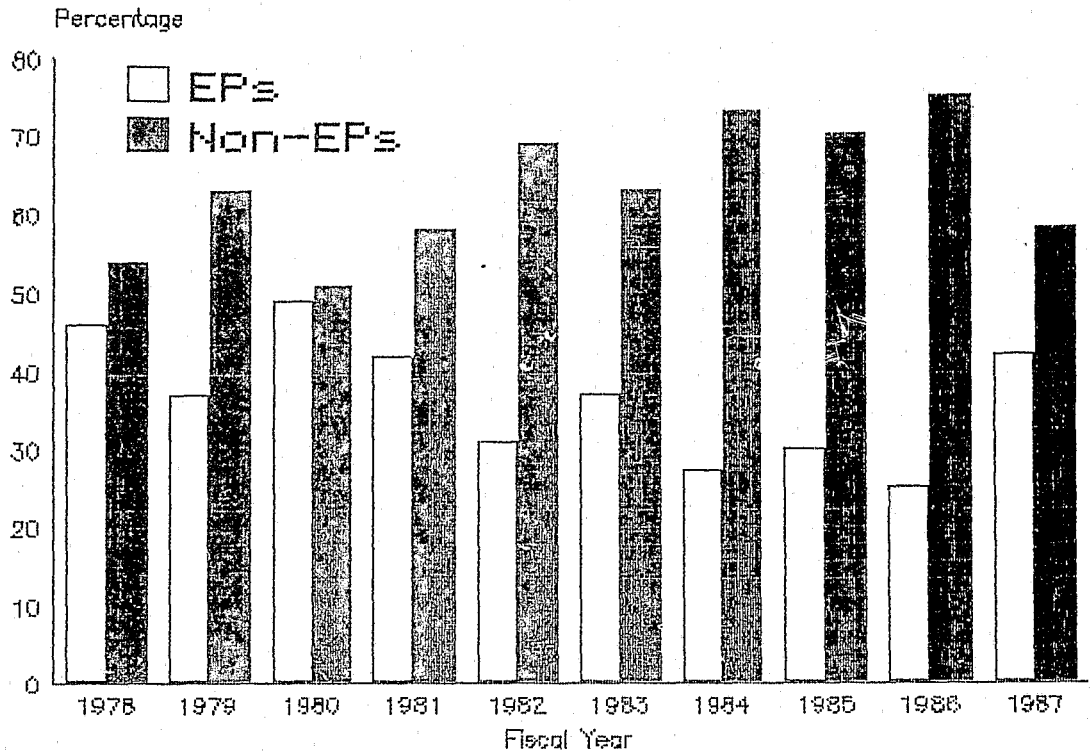
Admissions and Releases: FY 78 to FY 87



During its first full year of operation under the revised Article 31B, admissions exceeded releases by almost 100 inmates. Admissions exceeded releases by a slight margin from Fiscal Year 1979 to 1983, and releases exceeded admissions by no more than 10 inmates from Fiscal Year 1984 to 1986. In this Fiscal Year, releases exceeded admissions by a very slight margin. These data do not reflect the inmates Patuxent houses for the Division of Correction, whose population reached 122 by the end of the fiscal year.

CHART # 5

Diagnostic Evaluations: FY 78 to FY 87



In Fiscal Year 1987, Patuxent admitted 127 inmates as Eligible Persons (42% of the 303 inmates diagnosed). Over the years Patuxent's evaluation team has rejected more inmates than it has accepted as Eligible Persons (a small number of inmates voluntarily leave the diagnostic program each year). In Fiscal Year 1980 the percentage of inmates accepted and rejected was almost equal. From 1981 through 1986, the gap between the percentage accepted and rejected widened, with the 25% acceptance ratio of FY 1986 the lowest proportion ever accepted. However, by 1987 this gap had once again narrowed to a 42% acceptance and a 64% rejection ratio, a situation more in correspondence with the rates observed prior to 1981. Although the reason for this shift is currently under evaluation, it is likely that it reflects recent changes in the evaluation procedures. During FY 1986 a screening procedure was adopted for a one year trial period. The criteria used to determine eligibility were subsequently modified in 1987 as a result of that experience. To evaluate the utility of the 1986 screening procedures, inmates admitted during this time period will be followed up over the course of their stay, and their progress will be compared to that of inmates admitted in other years.

Patuxent Institution's diagnostic procedure is a crucial factor in the treatment process. It directly influences the composition of the inmate population undergoing treatment at Patuxent, through a joint evaluation and decision-making process involving custody, education, and clinical staff members. Table 3 and Charts 6 through 12 below summarize the characteristics of inmates approved (Eligible Persons or EPs) and not approved (Non-Eligible Persons or Non-EPs) for admission into Patuxent's program. They reveal the following trends from Fiscal Year 1978 to the present:

- o EPs tend to be younger than Non-EPs, although this difference in age has decreased over the years. Currently, EPs are one or two years younger than Non-EPs.
- o EPs tend to have slightly higher IQs than Non-EPs, although IQ scores for all diagnostic inmates have decreased over the years. In FY 1986, the median IQ score for EPs exceeded that of Non-EPs by nearly three points. During FY 1987 it was noted that the diagnostic process was overly burdened by performing IQ tests on all inmates referred for evaluation. As a result, a policy decision was made to streamline the diagnostic process by only obtaining IQ scores for inmates accepted as EPs.
- o The percentage of EPs and Non-EPs with life sentences has fluctuated over the years; and the percentages of diagnostic inmates with life sentences has tended to decline. However, in Fiscal Year 1986 the percentage of Non-EPs with life sentences increased sharply over the preceding few years, and then declined slightly during 1987.
- o Not counting inmates with life sentences, the average sentences of EPs and Non-EPs have fluctuated over the years (from a low of 19 years for Non-EPs in FY 1979 to a high of 34 years for EPs in FY 1982). Currently, the average sentence of Non-EPs exceeds that of EPs by only one year, a shift from 1986 when the average sentence exceeded that of EP's by over two years.
- o The percentage of EPs and Non-EPs with murder, rape, or robbery convictions remained fairly stable until Fiscal Year 1983 (when the percentage of EPs and Non-EPs with robbery convictions exceeded those of EPs and Non-EPs with murder convictions) and 1984 (when the percentage of EPs

and Non-EPs with murder convictions increased significantly). In Fiscal Year 1987, the percentage of EP's and Non-EP's with murder convictions increased substantially, and this increase is particularly notable in relation to EP's (41% in 1987 vs 27% in 1986).

- o Over the years a higher percentage of blacks than whites have been admitted into Patuxent's program, reflecting the racial distribution of the total population referred for evaluation.
- o In 1987, fourteen (14) females were evaluated for admission to Patuxent, and 11 (78%) were accepted as eligible. In addition to the three (3) females accepted in 1986, Patuxent now has a total female population of 14. Although the current number of female offenders in Patuxent's program is very small, some striking differences between the male and female inmate populations are apparent. The median length of sentence among the females is substantially higher than the males, 34 years vs 29, and close to 2.5 times as many of the females are serving life sentences (43% vs 18%). It is likely that these differences in sentence merely reflect differences in the offense distribution of male and female inmates accepted to Patuxent. That is, whereas 40% of the males have been convicted of murder, 86% of the female offenders have been incarcerated for this offense.

TABLE 3

Comparison of Eligible and Non-Eligible Persons
Diagnosed During Fiscal Year 1987

<u>CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>Eligible Person</u> (n=127)		<u>Non-Eligible Person</u> (n=176)	
	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Figure</u>	<u>Range</u>
Average Length of Sentence in Years	24	5-50	25	5-80
Average Age at Admission	27	16-52	28	17-71
Percent Murder Offenses	41%		32%	
Percent Rape Offenses	24%		20%	
Percent Robbery Offenses	17%		23%	
Percent Other Violent Offenses	16%		9%	
Percent Personal Offenses	0%		6%	
Percent Other Non-violent Offenses	3%		10%	
Percent Black Males	58%		70%	
Percent Black Females	4%		2%	
Percent White Males	32%		28%	
Percent White Females	5%		0%	
Percent Other Males	1%		1%	
Percent Other Females	0%		0%	
Percent from Urban/ Suburban Court Juris- dictions	88%		88%	
Percent from Rural Court Jurisdictions	12%		12%	

CHART # 6

Average Age at Admission

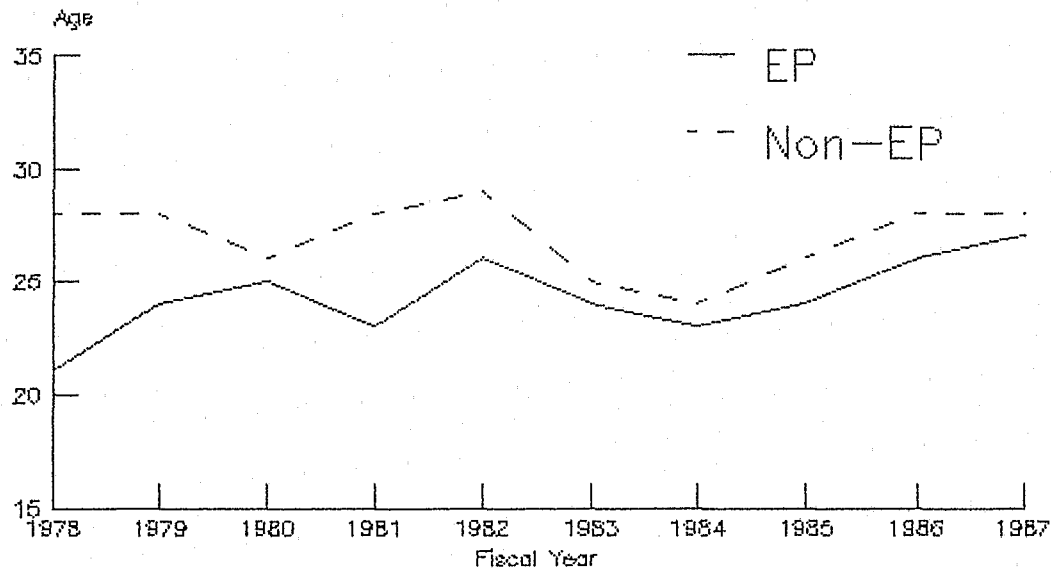
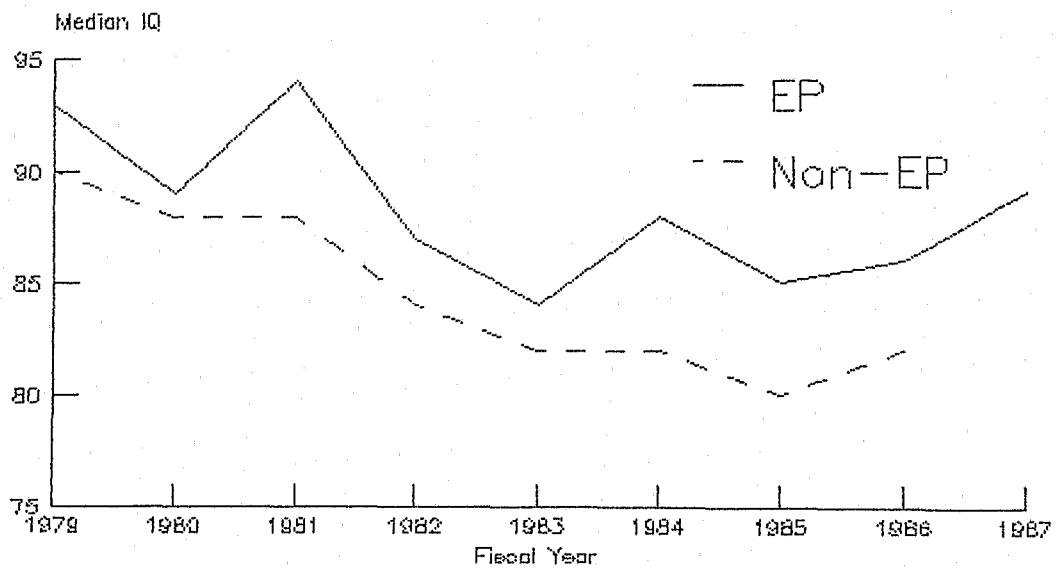


CHART # 7

Median IQ



*Note: Chart 7 does not include data from Fiscal Year 1978. IQ data were not available for that year. IQ data was only available for EPs in FY 1987.

CHART # 8

Average Length of Sentence*

*Excluding Life Sentences

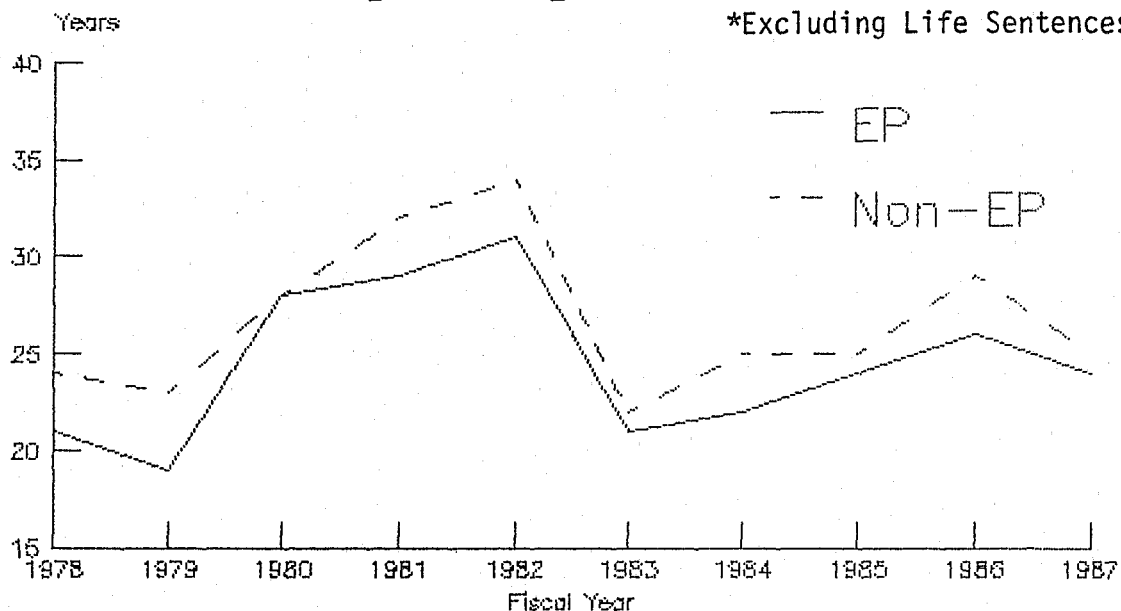


CHART # 9

Percent of Inmates with Life Sentences

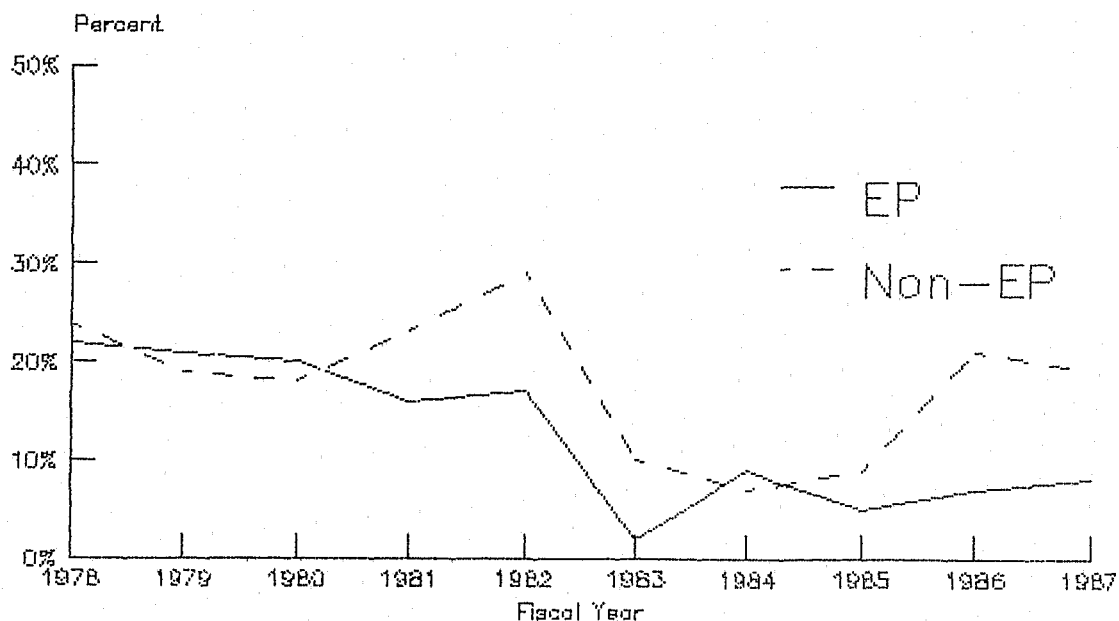


CHART # 10

% Murder, Rape, & Robbery - EPs

Percent

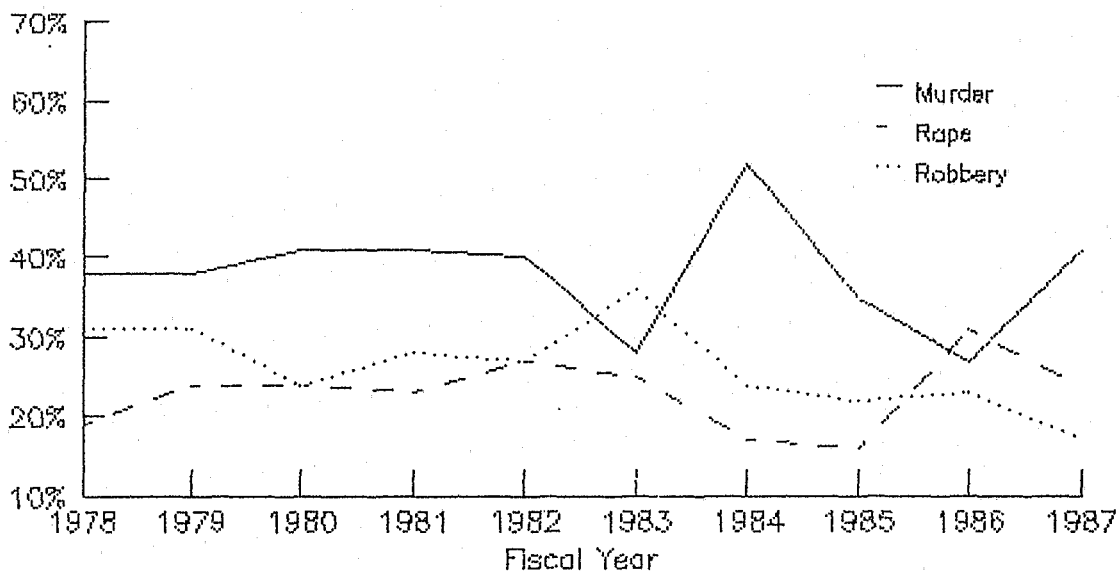


CHART # 11

% Murder, Rape, & Robbery - Non-EPs

Percent

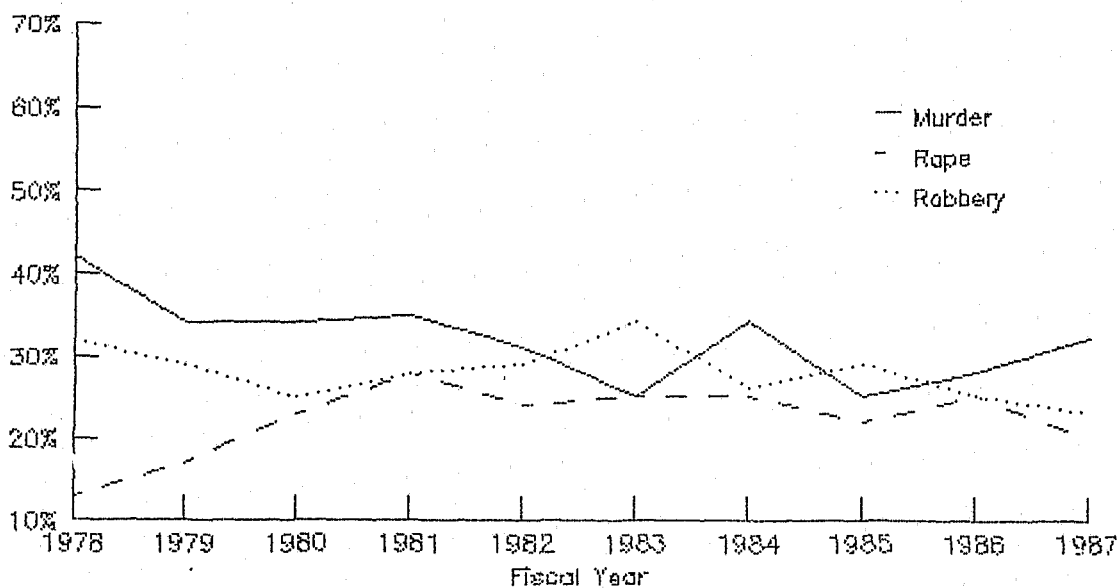






CHART # 12

Percentage of Whites versus Non-whites
Percent

-  Black Non-EP
-  White Non-EP
-  Black EP
-  White EP

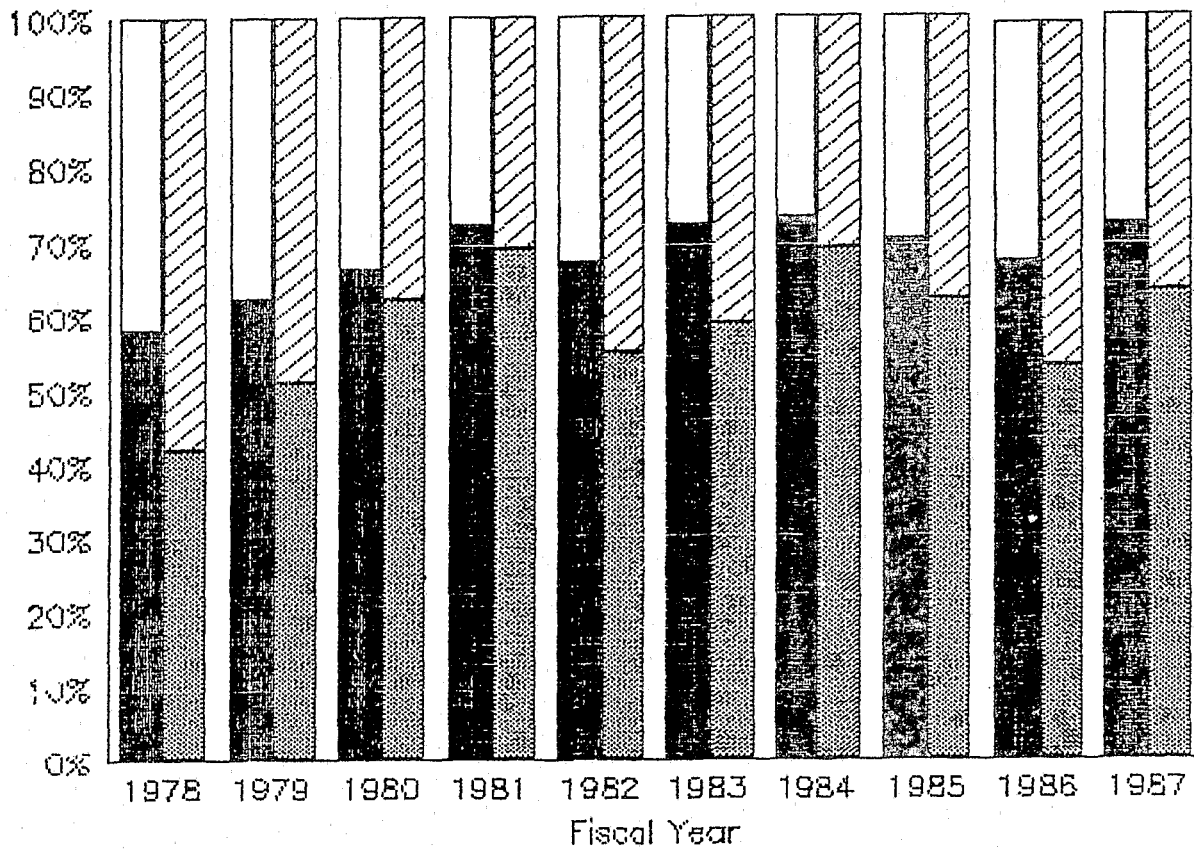


Table 4

Board of Review Activities - Fiscal Years 1978 to 1987

Activity	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Annual Review	298	381	401	464	542	573	554	512	497	532
Special Review	73	63	85	86	87	92	70	74	105	76
Preliminary Parole										
Revocation					21	22	33	32	21	26
Parole Revocation	50	42	32	46	35	32	42	35	21	30
Status Violation					19	11	14	13	10	14
Non-Eligible Person	4	17	14	14	32	36	20	13	16	8
Petition for Release	13	9	17	9	5	10	2	1	8	3
Admin. Decision	126	138	123	152	140	171	200	187	200	233
Total	564	650	672	771	881	947	935	867	873	977
% Change		+15%	+3%	+15%	+14%	+7%	-1%	-7%	+1.3%	+11%

Table 4 shows that in Fiscal Year 1987 the workload of the Board of Review increased by 11%. Annual reviews represent a major component of Board of Review activities (approximately 50% over the years). They increased annually to Fiscal Year 1983 at an average rate of 14%, decreased by approximately 5% annually from 1984 to 1986, and then increased by 7% in 1987.

Parole revocation hearings account for a small percentage of the Board's activities (approximately 5% over the years), but take up a larger percentage of the Board's time. Board of Review activity in this area has fluctuated over the years, ranging from 50 cases in Fiscal Year 1978 (when all parolees were former "Defective Delinquents") to 30 cases in this Fiscal Year.

The following tables and charts present data regarding various treatment activities at Patuxent (therapy, education, community re-entry) for Fiscal Year 1987 and previous years.

Table 5

Summary Statistics on Group and Individual Psychotherapy

Fiscal Years 1983 to 1987

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
<u>Group Psychotherapy</u>										
Total Hours	3,850	+3%	3,786	-2%	3,556	-6%	3,570	+4%	3,944	+10%
Total Sessions	2,560	+2%	2,531	-1%	2,395	-5%	2,395	0%	2,646	+10%
Average Monthly Attendance	400	+2%	378	-6%	372	-2%	359	-3.5%	399	+11%
<u>Individual Psychotherapy</u>										
Total Hours	1,366	+18%	614	-55%	302	-51%	150	-50%	242	+61%
Total Sessions	1,432	+17%	646	-55%	311	-52%	163	-48%	257	+58%
Average Monthly Attendance	27	+17%	12	-56%	6	-50%	3	-50%	5	+67%

Table 6

SUMMARY STATISTICS ON EDUCATION ACTIVITIES - FISCAL YEARS 1978 TO 1987

<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Pre-college	329	302	350	303	324	381	300	305	331	343
College	68	96	110	120	152	160	149	146	165	195
Vocational (a)	-----	-----	-----	-----	294	322	247	334	365	357
Total	397	398	460	423	770(b)	656	696	785	861	895
<u>DEGREES</u>										
G.E.D.	14	47	50	31	36	21	30	30	27	26
A.A.	15	11	22	17	36	30	31	32	20	32
BA/B5 (c)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	8	5	14	15
Vocational Certificate (d)	-----	-----	-----	-----	189	199	125	170(e)	208	225
Total	29	58	72	48	261	260	194	237	269	298

- (a) The Education Department did not begin reporting enrollment data for the vocational shops until Fiscal Year 1982.
- (b) Inmates may enroll in the pre-college or college programs, as well as in a vocational shop. Enrollment totals for FY 1982 to 1986 count classes enrolled in, not number of inmates enrolled.
- (c) The Education Department did not begin its Bachelor's level college program until Fiscal Year 1982.
- (d) The Education Department did not report totals for vocational shop certificates of completion until Fiscal Year 1982.
- (e) This figure includes 28 certificates from Howard Community College. Certificates from Howard Community college are not included in the other figures, as they were offered for the first time in Fiscal Year 1985.

Table 7

Activities of the Speech Pathology and Audiology Center

Fiscal Years 1982 to 1987

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Number of Diagnostic Tests Performed	237	244	254	173	180	157
Number of Treatment Sessions	198	221	245	286	271	214
Average Number of Students Attending	33	32	37	34	37	39

Table 8

SUMMARY OF VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES - FISCAL YEARS 1984-1987

<u>VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY</u>	<u>VOLUNTEERS</u>	<u>VISITS</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
<u>REGULAR VOLUNTEERS</u>			
FY 1984	350	3,580	7,030
FY 1985	287	4,609	7,944
FY 1986	289	4,771	8,129
FY 1987	350	5,415	9,561
<u>INMATE VOLUNTEERS</u>			
FY 1984	44	1,504	8,928
FY 1985	35	1,930	9,690
FY 1986	36	1,985	9,855
FY 1987	41	2,156	11,107
<u>SHARED VOLUNTEERS*</u>			
FY 1984	28	**	2,556
FY 1985	34	1,090	3,855
FY 1986	37	1,180	3,930
FY 1987	43	1,422	5,866
<u>TOTAL</u>			
FY 1984	422	5,084	18,154
FY 1985	356	7,629	21,489
FY 1986	362	7,936	21,914
FY 1987	434	8,993	26,534

*Note: This category includes college teachers who receive wages from their respective institutions. They are counted here as Patuxent Shared Volunteers because Patuxent does not pay their wages.

**Note: Data were not available for this category in Fiscal Year 1984.

Table 9
 Summary Statistics on Community Re-Entry Program Activities

Fiscal Years 1980 to 1987

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

Average Daily Halfway House Populations:

Work Release	16	13	16	20	18
Parole	10	10	11	10	9	8	4	4
TOTAL	10	10	11	26	22	24	24	22

Average Number of Parolees in the Community Supervised per Week

.....	41	39	37	30	30	33
-------	-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Average Monthly Community Parole Population

.....	97	98	80	73	83	98
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SUMMARY

Table 5 shows that the number of hours and sessions of group psychotherapy provided, and the average number of inmates attending therapy sessions, declined from Fiscal Year 1983 to 1985, and then began to increase in Fiscal Years 1986 (4%) and 1987 (10%). The factors contributing most to this increase involve the filling of all existing staff treatment positions during 1987, as well as the creation of several new therapy groups designed to serve the needs to Patuxent's sex offenders. Table 5 does not include data on the number of sessions and hours of large group counseling at Patuxent (called Tier Counseling). Inclusion of these data would nearly double the group therapy figures in Table 5.

The amount of individual psychotherapy offered at Patuxent declined sharply and steadily from Fiscal Year 1983 to Fiscal Year 1986. This trend reflected a conscious effort on the part of Patuxent's treatment staff to reduce the use of individual therapy and rely more on group therapy, which is regarded as a more powerful technique for working with anti-social personality disorders. However, the use of individual therapy increased dramatically in 1987, largely as a result of new techniques adopted to treat the sex offenders, and the expansion of outpatient services at the Re-Entry Facility.

The Education Department operates at close to full capacity each year, with over 300 inmates enrolled in pre-college classes, close to 200 in college classes, and over 300 in vocational shops. Table 6 shows that enrollment in college classes has increased from 68 in Fiscal Year 1978 to 195 in this Fiscal Year, a trend which produced a corresponding increase in the number of degrees conferred, from 15 in Fiscal Year 1978 to 47 in this Fiscal Year.

Table 7 shows that the treatment activities of the Speech and Audiology Clinic increased steadily from Fiscal Year 1982 to 1986, with a corresponding increase in diagnostic activity, but declined sharply in 1987. It is likely that staff vacancies in this department during part of Fiscal Year 1987 account for the decline in the amount of services rendered.

Table 8 indicates that the number of volunteers at Patuxent declined from 1984 to 1986, and then increased quite dramatically in 1987. The major portion of this increase can be attributed to the creation of several new groups at the Institution which are primarily led by community volunteers: Alcoholics Anonymous; Narcotics Anonymous; and the Full Gospel Businessmen's Fellowship International.

Table 9 shows that from Fiscal Year 1982 to Fiscal Year 1985, the average parole population decreased by over 20 parolees, while the work release population increased to a total of 16. Starting in Fiscal Year 1986 this pattern of decline in the size of the parole population appears to have reversed, with the average monthly population increasing by a total of 25 (34%) at the end of 1987.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Descriptive Data on all Inmates Evaluated in FY 1987

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED FY 1987

N= 303

Average Length of Sentence = 24.5 years
Median = 23 years
Range = 5 - 80 years

<u>L.O.S.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 4.9	0	0%
5 - 9.9	20	7%
10 - 14.9	59	19%
15 - 19.9	48	16%
20 - 24.9	40	13%
25 - 29.9	32	11%
30 - 34.9	29	10%
35 - 39.9	9	3%
40 - 44.9	7	2%
45 - 49.9	5	2%
50+	10	3%
Life	44	15%
Total	303	100%

<u>Crime Categories:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Murder, etc.	109	36%
2. Rape, etc.	67	22%
3. Assault	29	10%
4. Robbery	61	20%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	16	5%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	18	6%
7. Larceny, etc.	3	1%
Total	303	100%

<u>Race/Sex:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Black Male	197	65%
2. Black Female	8	3%
3. White Male	90	30%
4. White Female	6	2%
5. Other Male	2	1%
6. Other Female	0	0%
Total	303	100%

<u>Court Jurisdiction:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Urban	133	44%
2. Suburban	134	44%
3. Rural	36	12%
Total	303	100%

Average Age at Admission = 27.3 years
 Median = 26.6 years
 Range = 16 - 71 years

<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	38	13%
20 - 24	84	28%
25 - 29	90	30%
30 - 34	52	17%
35 - 39	20	7%
40 - 44	9	3%
45 - 49	5	2%
50 - 54	3	1%
55 - 59	0	0%
60 - 64	1	0%
65 - 69	0	0%
70 - 74	1	0%
Total	303	100%

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED ELIGIBLE PERSONS FY 1987

N= 127

Average Length of Sentence = 24.2 years
Median = 24.5 years
Range = 5 - 50 years

<u>L.O.S.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 4.9	0	0%
5 - 9.9	5	4%
10 - 14.9	24	19%
15 - 19.9	15	12%
20 - 24.9	21	17%
25 - 29.9	18	14%
30 - 34.9	18	14%
35 - 39.9	6	5%
40 - 44.9	4	3%
45 - 49.9	3	2%
50+	3	2%
Life	10	8%
Total	127	100%

<u>Crime Categories:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Murder, etc.	52	41%
2. Rape, etc.	31	24%
3. Assault	14	11%
4. Robbery	21	17%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	5	4%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	4	3%
7. Larceny, etc.	0	0%
Total	127	100%

<u>Race/Sex:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Black Male	74	58%
2. Black Female	5	4%
3. White Male	41	32%
4. White Female	6	5%
5. Other Male	1	1%
6. Other Female	0	0%
Total	127	100%

<u>Court Jurisdiction:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Urban	51	40%
2. Suburban	61	48%
3. Rural	15	12%
Total	127	100%

Average Age at Admission = 26.8 years
Median = 25.2 years
Range = 16 - 52 years

<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	21	17%
20 - 24	41	32%
25 - 29	27	21%
30 - 34	20	16%
35 - 39	9	7%
40 - 44	5	4%
45 - 49	3	2%
50 - 54	1	1%
Total	127	100%

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED NOT ELIGIBLE PERSONS FY 1987

N = 176

Average Length of Sentence = 24.7 years
Median = 21.3 years
Range = 5 - 80 years

<u>L.O.S.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 4.9	0	0%
5 - 9.9	15	9%
10 - 14.9	35	20%
15 - 19.9	33	19%
20 - 24.9	19	11%
25 - 29.9	14	8%
30 - 34.9	11	6%
35 - 39.9	3	2%
40 - 44.9	3	2%
45 - 49.9	2	1%
50+	7	4%
Life	34	19%
Total	176	100%

<u>Crime Categories:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Murder, etc.	57	32%
2. Rape, etc.	36	20%
3. Assault	15	9%
4. Robbery	40	23%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	11	6%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	14	8%
7. Larceny, etc.	3	2%
Total	176	100%

<u>Race/Sex:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Black Male	123	70%
2. Black Female	3	2%
3. White Male	49	28%
4. White Female	0	0%
5. Other Male	1	1%
6. Other Female	0	0%
Total	176	100%

<u>Court Jurisdiction:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Urban	82	47%
2. Suburban	73	41%
3. Rural	21	12%
Total	176	100%

Average Age at Admission = 27.7 years
Median = 27.2 years
Range = 17 - 71 years

<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	17	10%
20 - 24	43	24%
25 - 29	63	36%
30 - 34	32	18%
35 - 39	11	6%
40 - 44	4	2%
45 - 49	2	1%
50 - 54	2	1%
55 - 59	0	0%
60 - 64	1	1%
65 - 69	0	0%
70 - 74	1	1%
Total	176	100%

APPENDIX B

Descriptive Data on The Inmate Population Under Treatment,
Fiscal Year 1987

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE PERSONS POPULATION FY 1987

N = 502

Average Length of Sentence = 28.6 years
Median = 28.4 years
Range = 4.5 - 110 years

<u>L.O.S.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 4.9	1	0%
5 - 9.9	7	1%
10 - 14.9	55	11%
15 - 19.9	63	13%
20 - 24.9	87	17%
25 - 29.9	56	11%
30 - 34.9	74	15%
35 - 39.9	15	3%
40 - 44.9	16	3%
45 - 49.9	10	2%
50+	28	6%
Life	90	18%
Total	502	100%

<u>Crime Categories:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Murder, etc.	200	40%
2. Rape, etc.	137	27%
3. Assault	43	9%
4. Robbery	96	19%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	8	2%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	16	3%
7. Larceny, etc.	2	0%
Total	502	100%

<u>Race/Sex:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Black Male	283	56%
2. Black Female	6	1%
3. White Male	203	40%
4. White Female	8	2%
5. Other Male	2	0%
6. Other Female	0	0%
Total	502	100%

<u>Court Jurisdiction:</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Urban	169	34%
2. Suburban	247	49%
3. Rural	86	17%
Total	502	100%

Average Age at Admission = 25.5 years
Median = 24.6 years
Range = 15 - 52 years

<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	94	19%
20 - 24	172	34%
25 - 29	124	25%
30 - 34	61	12%
35 - 39	27	5%
40 - 44	15	3%
45 - 49	8	2%
50 - 54	1	0%
Total	502	100%

Average Current Age = 29.3 years
Median = 28.9 years
Range = 17 - 53 years

<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	17	3%
20 - 24	121	24%
25 - 29	146	29%
30 - 34	110	22%
35 - 39	67	13%
40 - 44	21	4%
45 - 49	13	3%
50 - 54	7	1%
Total	502	100%