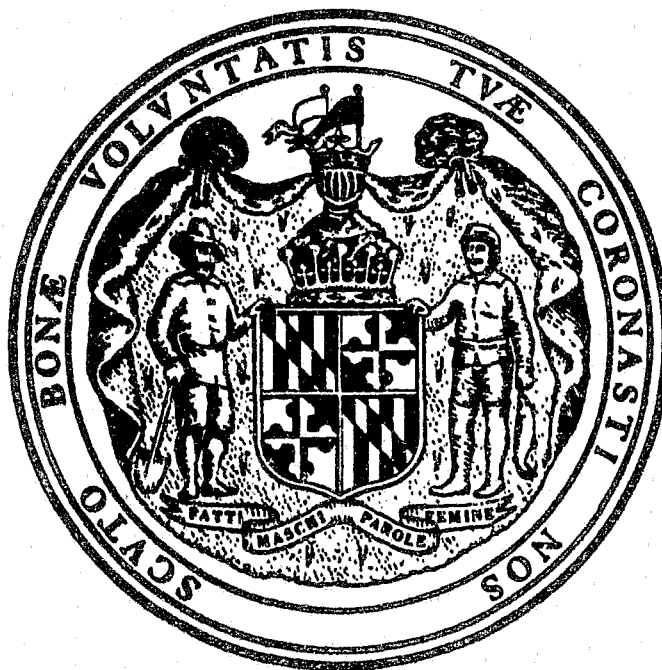


Patuxent Institution

Annual Report For Fiscal Year 1986



State Of Maryland
Department Of Public Safety
And Correctional Services

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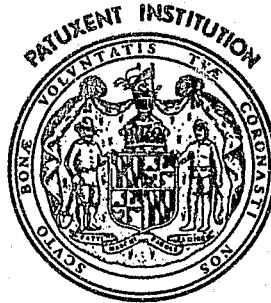
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
GOVERNOR

MELVIN A. STEINBERG
LT. GOVERNOR

BISHOP L. ROBINSON
SECRETARY, DPSCS



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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-
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ADMINISTRATION
ROBERT L. JOHNS, M.S.W.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-
SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK EISENBERG, M.D.
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-
TREATMENT

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

May 1, 1987

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

Dear Secretary Robinson:

The material enclosed represents the annual report for the Patuxent Institution for fiscal year 1986. This report also summarizes the past experience under Article 31B, which governs the operation of the Institution.

Sincerely,

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director

NBG:jrc

106328

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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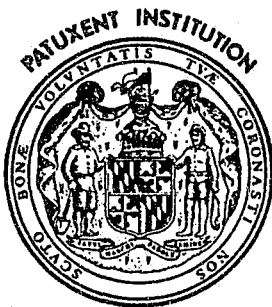
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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-
TREATMENT

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

May 1, 1987

His Excellency William D. Schaefer
Governor of Maryland

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1986.

This report also summarizes the past experience of Patuxent Institution.

Sincerely,

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director

NBG:jrc

STATE OF MARYLAND

William D. Schaefer
Governor

Department of
Public Safety and Correctional Services

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

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Prof. Edward A. Tomlinson

William DeVance

Richard Hamilton, M.D.
(Acting)

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

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Robert L. Johns, LCSW
Associate Director

John J. Murry, M.A.
Associate Director

Frank Eisenberg, M.D.
Associate Director

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Robert L. Johns, LCSW

Prof. Minor B. Crager

John J. Murry, M.A.

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Mose Lewis III, Esq.

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PATUXENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1986

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.

Patuxent Institution is situated in Jessup, Maryland, approximately fourteen miles south of the City of Baltimore. It is a treatment-oriented correctional institutions 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 responsibility includes the control and reduction of crime, maintenance of public order, and 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 eventual complete release from Patuxent Institution. The Office of Research and Computer System 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 13.7 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, an inmate visiting area, 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 1986, 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 vocational training building devoted to skill training, and an academic building containing ten classrooms, professional offices, a library, a speech and hearing clinic, and an auditorium.

In Fiscal Year 1986, the status of capital projects previously funded was as follows:

1. Maximum Security Treatment Facility for Women: The design phase was completed, and supplemental funding was requested. Completion is expected in Fiscal Year 1988.
2. Two New Guard Towers: The work initiation conference was held, and completion is expected in Fiscal Year 1987.
3. Phase II of Utility Renovations (plumbing, electricity, HVAC): The architectural and engineering study was awarded and initiated. Fifty percent of the construction documents for this project have been submitted and approved, with the complete submission pending. Completion is expected in Fiscal Year 1989.
4. Vehicular Gate and Fire Safety Smoke Door Modifications: These two capital projects were begun prior to Fiscal Year 1986. Modifications to the projects were negotiated in Fiscal Year 1986, and completion of the additional work is expected in Fiscal Year 1987.

Facility improvement projects completed with Maintenance operating funds in Fiscal Year 1986 included the following-- replacement of the roofs on two guard towers, renovation of a portion of the basement area in one of the buildings to serve as a housing area for the expanding work release population, refinishing the gymnasium floor, replacement of the cement floor in

the kitchen loading dock area, and expansion of the parking area adjacent to the administration and receiving buildings.

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 Associate Directors have primary responsibility, under the Director, for budgetary, personnel, and 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 1986, the Institution was authorized 411 positions, grouped in the following categories:

Psychiatrists.....	3
Psychologists.....	11
Social Workers.....	16
Academic Instructors.....	9
Vocational Instructors.....	10
Recreational Specialists.....	5
Medical Personnel.....	7
Records-Data Processing.....	3
Administrative Personnel.....	9
Fiscal Personnel.....	10
Maintenance Personnel.....	17
Food Service Personnel.....	13
Clerical Personnel.....	20
Correctional Personnel.....	269
Re-Entry Program Personnel.....	9
TOTAL.....	411

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

OVERVIEW OF PATUXENT OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

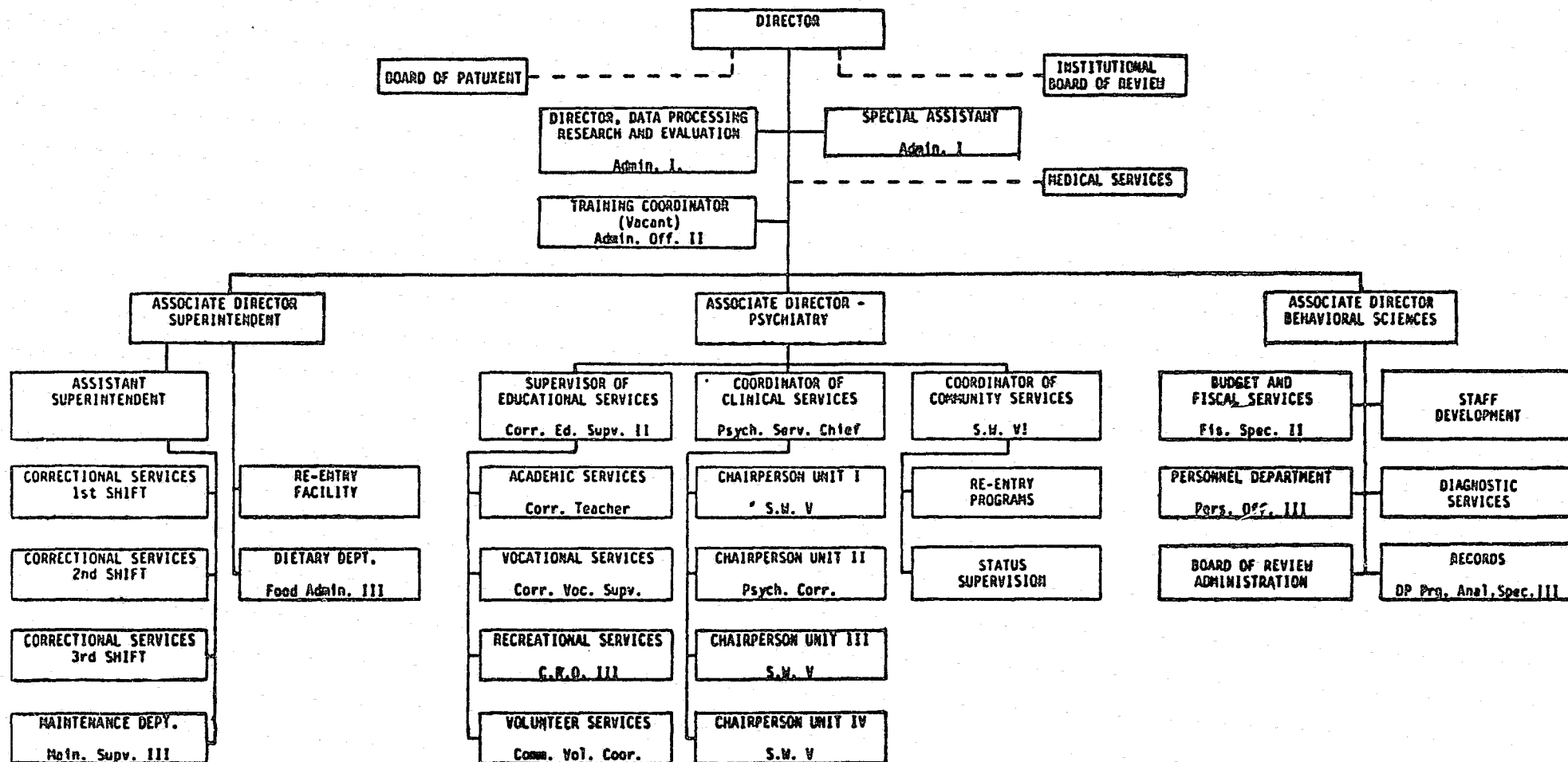
This section outlines the operations and procedures of Patuxent Institution, especially as they pertain to reception, diagnosis, treatment, and release of inmates. It provides a general description of staff activities and the chronological order of events experienced by inmates who come to Patuxent, and serves as an introduction to the more detailed information presented in each of the following sections. The reader should refer to the flowchart on Page 9 following.

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

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

Table of Organization



Norma B. Gluckstern
 Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D. 1987
 Director

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 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 elaborate six-month diagnostic procedure begins.

Social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, correctional officers, education 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 on 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 Institu-

¶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.

tion after a three-year period. EP's begin participation in the full treatment program at Patuxent Institution.

Treatment and Review of Progress

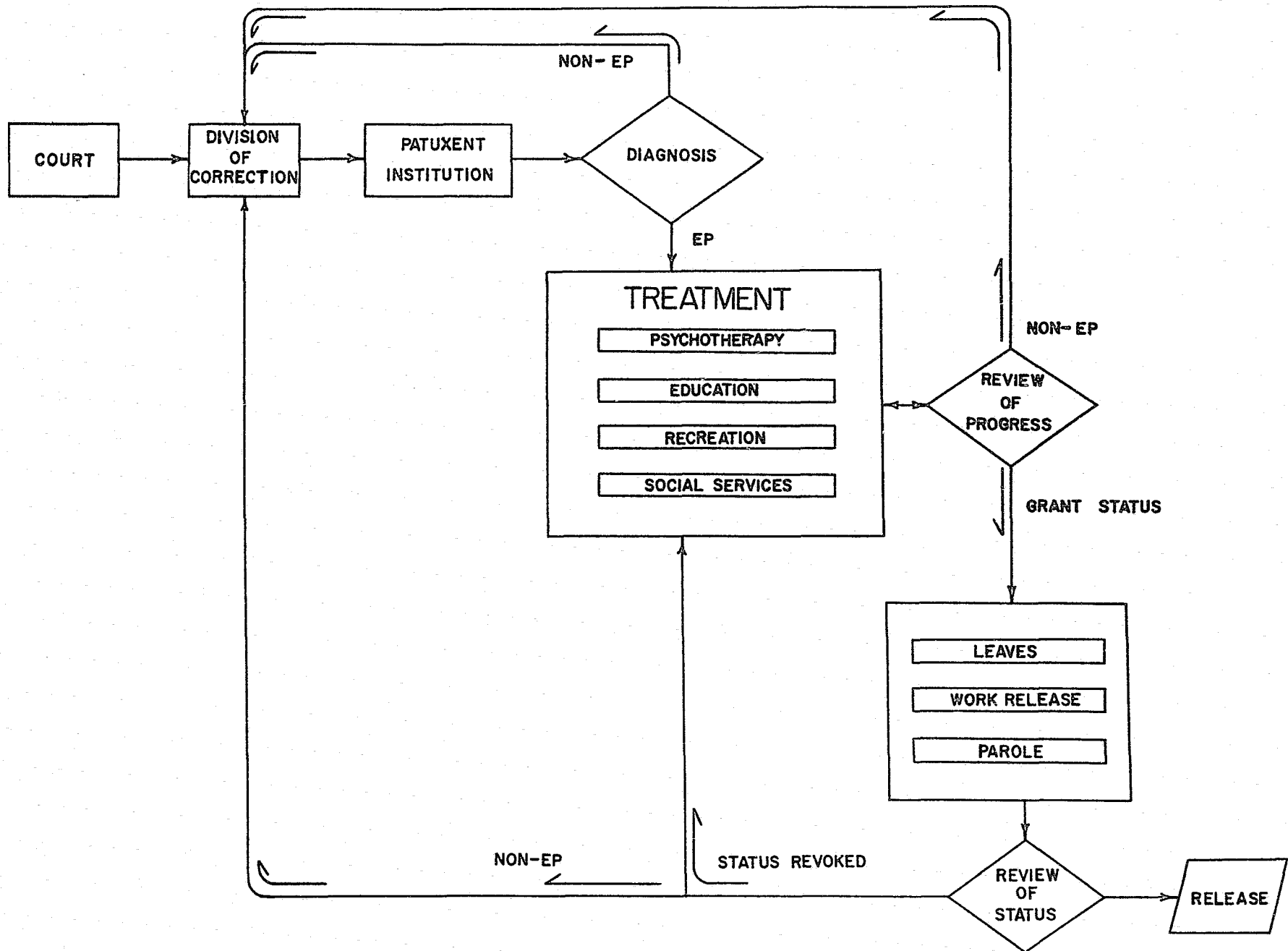
Treatment at Patuxent includes a wide range of programs, including psychotherapy, academic (remedial, high school and college-level) education, vocational training, job training and supervision, and recreation and leisure activities. Social, medical, and volunteer services all support and complement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

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, beginning with either accompanied or unaccompanied single day leaves and progressing through extended leaves, work or school release, parole, and eventual 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 status or parole and return him to the Institution for further treatment, or it may determine the inmate to be a Non-EP and return him to the Division of Correction.

FLOWCHART OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES



When inmates successfully complete the release program, the staff and Board of Review recommend them for complete release. If an inmate'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, at any time during his stay at Patuxent, an inmate reaches his or her commuted expiration date, the inmate is 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 section.

DIAGNOSTICS

In the diagnostic process Patuxent staff determine which of the inmates that undergo 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 1986, Patuxent staff evaluated 321 inmates for admission. Of these, 81, or 25%, were diagnosed Eligible Persons, and the remaining 240, 75%, 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.

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

TREATMENT

Patuxent Institution's treatment program is multifaceted 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 facet.

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. While 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 the levels are the privileges and responsibilities afforded to the residents. The inmate whose behavior and therapeutic progress 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 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, intense affect, chronic negative feelings, and substance abuse and addiction. In the area of inmates' social behavior, therapists work to promote change in poor school and work performance, criminal impulsivity, and lack of remorse or concern for others.

Formal psychotherapy begins very shortly after the inmate is found to be an Eligible Person. Nearly all inmates participate in group psychotherapy. Experience has shown that this method is generally the most beneficial. Some inmates undergo individual psychotherapy independently 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 participate actively 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 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 1986 totaled 496 individuals. Of these, 331 (65%) enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 165 (33%) attended classes at the college level. During the year, 39 individuals sat for the high school examination with 21 (54%) attaining their Maryland High School Diploma. In the college program, 20 inmates graduated with Associate of Arts Degrees and 14 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 365 in Fiscal Year 1986. Of these, 160 (44%) received completion of training certificates.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent Institution implemented the computer-assisted Office Automation Training 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 1986, 34 inmates had participated in computer-assisted instruction classes--24 completed the career education component, and 10 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 recreation 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 facet 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 class. 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 1986, 362 volunteers provided 21,914 hours of volunteer service at Patuxent Institution. Of this total, Regular Service Volunteers contributed 8,129 (37%) hours, Inmate Volunteers contributed 9,855 (45%) hours, and Shared

Volunteers* contributed 3,930 (18%) hours. Table 8 in the Statistical Summary presents formation concerning volunteer activities in Fiscal Year 1986.

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 open the Institution's doors for guided tours. In this manner, hundreds of persons each year learn about Patuxent.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent staff directed tours for juveniles participating in the Reasoned Straight program, the Wye Institute, American University, the University of Tennessee, the Stephanie Roper Committee, the Women's Caucus of the Maryland House of Delegates, high school students, church groups, local colleges, and other local and out-of-state groups.

The Director of Patuxent Institution made numerous appearances before such groups as the American Correctional Association, the Jewish Big Brother and Big Sister League, the Johns Hopkins University Phipps Clinic, and the Washington Center.

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 Pro-

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

gram covers various treatment and supervision programs 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 25 inmates and is jointly managed by custodial and clinical staff. During Fiscal Year 1986, at any one time approximately 20 work release and 4 parole 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.

The leave program provides for one- to five-day leaves from the Institution for individual inmates to enter the community to visit their families, friends, seek employment, or for any purpose approved by the Treatment Units and the Board of Review. This program is 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.

The work release program may provide essential resources 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 job marketplace and to reintroduce the person to the work process. 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 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 states 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 provides 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 1986, an average of 26 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 1986, the Board of Review petitioned the courts to release eight (8) parolees whose adjustment warranted the petition. The court vacated the sentences of four (4) 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 1986.

RESEARCH AND COMPUTER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

In April of 1984 the Office of Research and Computer System Development was created at Patuxent Institution as a means of integrating both practical and theoretical research in a unified program. Practical research has as its goal the immediate application of research findings to current Institution operations (planning, development, and evaluation of programs of operation and treatment), 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 1986, the Research Office continued its effort 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. The 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, maintained the Patuxent Statistical Flatfile System (called the Flatfile). The Flatfile uses OBSCIS information and a series of data coding forms to capture information on many inmate-related variables and events (social and criminal histories, admission, diagnostic results, treatment progress, work release and parole performance, release). 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 the fiscal year, the Flatfile contained 2,331 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 1986, the Research Office installed three Burroughs microcomputers for use in the Research, Data Processing, Personnel, and Accounting Departments. Eight Patuxent staff received training on the Burroughs equipment, and an additional six staff were trained in-house. To date, the equipment has been used extensively in the Research and Records departments for office automation purposes, primarily supporting the preparation of monthly and annual statistical reports, bi-weekly case summaries for the Board of Review, and general office functions.

The Research Office established the Patuxent Institution Research Committee in June of 1984. This committee, composed of representatives from custody, the treatment professions (psychiatry, psychology, social work), education, and the Re-entry Program, oversees research activity at Patuxent and provides advice and assistance to the Research Office. The Committee met five times during Fiscal Year 1986, accomplishing the following:

1. Continued revision of the procedures for conducting research at Patuxent Institution--the Human Subjects Review Committee was established for the purpose of reviewing research proposals that involve prisoners as research subjects.
2. Reviewed and approved four research proposals in the following areas:
 - a. A proposal to study the biological determinants of violent criminal behavior. The study did not receive the funding anticipated and was not undertaken.
 - b. A study conducted by a graduate student in Clinical Psychology concerning the classification of rapists.
 - c. A study of parolees undertaken by one of the clinical staff.
 - d. A study to assess the reasons for which Patuxent inmates voluntarily leave the treatment program.
3. Reviewed the 5-year research plan prepared by the Research Office.
4. Provided continuous assistance to the Research Office on various in-house program evaluation projects.

Research activities undertaken by the Research Office during Fiscal Year 1986 include:

1. Preparation of cost-effectiveness and recidivism analyses for the legislative hearings.
2. Refinement of data collection procedures for future cost-effectiveness and recidivism analyses.
3. Evaluation of the Sex Offender Demonstration Project.
4. Evaluation of the Office Automation Training Program.
5. Submission of a proposal for a technical assistance grant award from the National Institute of Corrections for further development and evaluation of treatment programs at Patuxent.
6. Continued the collection of data concerning the activities and decisions of the Board of Review.

The Research Director, at the request of the Office of the Secretary, spent three months during this fiscal year working with the Business Systems Planning Group. The Group was formed to assess information management problems at the levels of the Office of the Secretary and agency heads, and to recommend management and information strategies for the future.

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 (1986) 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 statistics concerning intake, treatment, and parole/release activities.

Fiscal Data

Table 1 below presents the Fiscal Year 1986 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 1986

General Administration	\$ 907,034
Custodial Care	7,853,892
Dietary Services	877,538
Plant Operation & Maintenance	1,328,596
Diagnostic, Classification, & Treatment Services	2,549,825
Education, Vocation, Recreation, & Religious Services	1,033,754
Outpatient Services	289,813
TOTAL OPERATING COST	\$14,840,452

Per Capita Cost Summary for Fiscal Year 1986

<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Mean Daily Population*</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost</u>
\$14,840,452	706	\$21,020

*This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1986, an average of 83 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 \$ 1,520,000.00

Inventories

Supplies & Materials \$ 315,543.03

Fixed Assets

Land & Improvements \$ 343,575.30

Buildings \$10,713,376.86

Equipment \$ 834,446.89 \$11,891,399.05

\$13,729,442.08

RESERVES AND CAPITAL SURPLUS

Reserve for Current Assets \$ 2,500.00

Reserve for Capital Project Funds \$ 1,520,000.00

Reserve for Inventories \$ 315,543.03

Capital Surplus \$11,891,399.05

\$13,729,442.08

CHART # 1

Operating Costs - FY 78 to FY 86

Cost in Millions

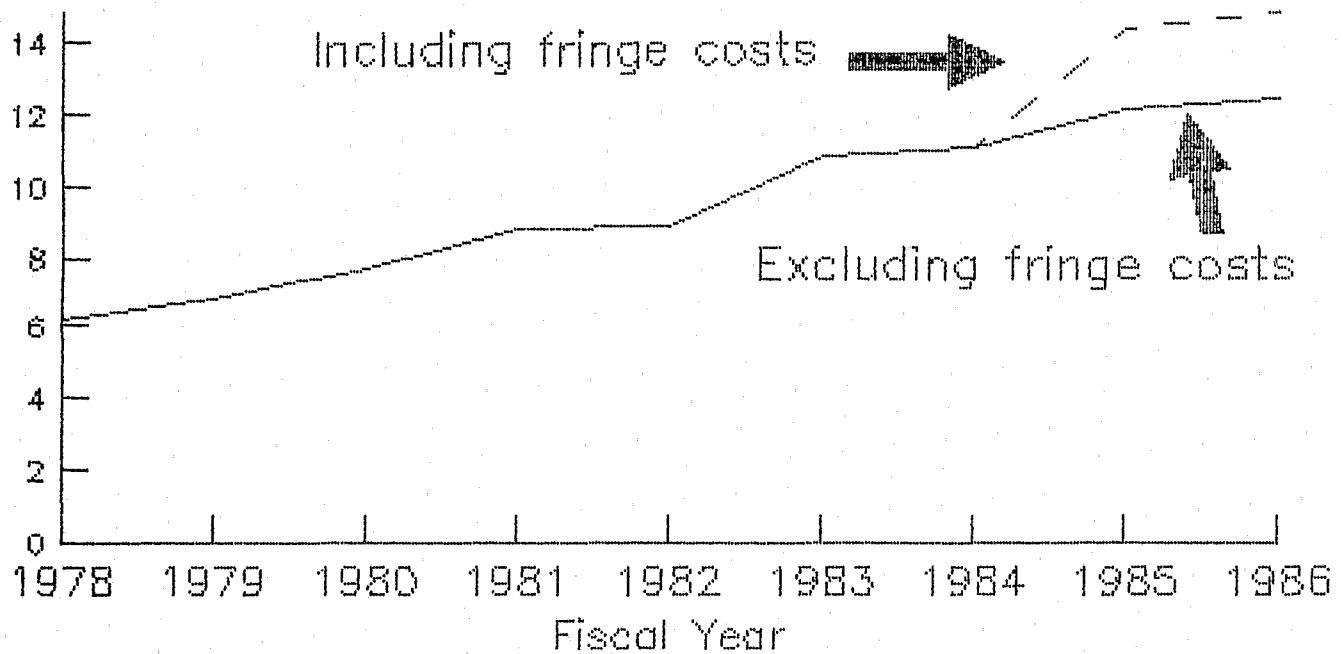
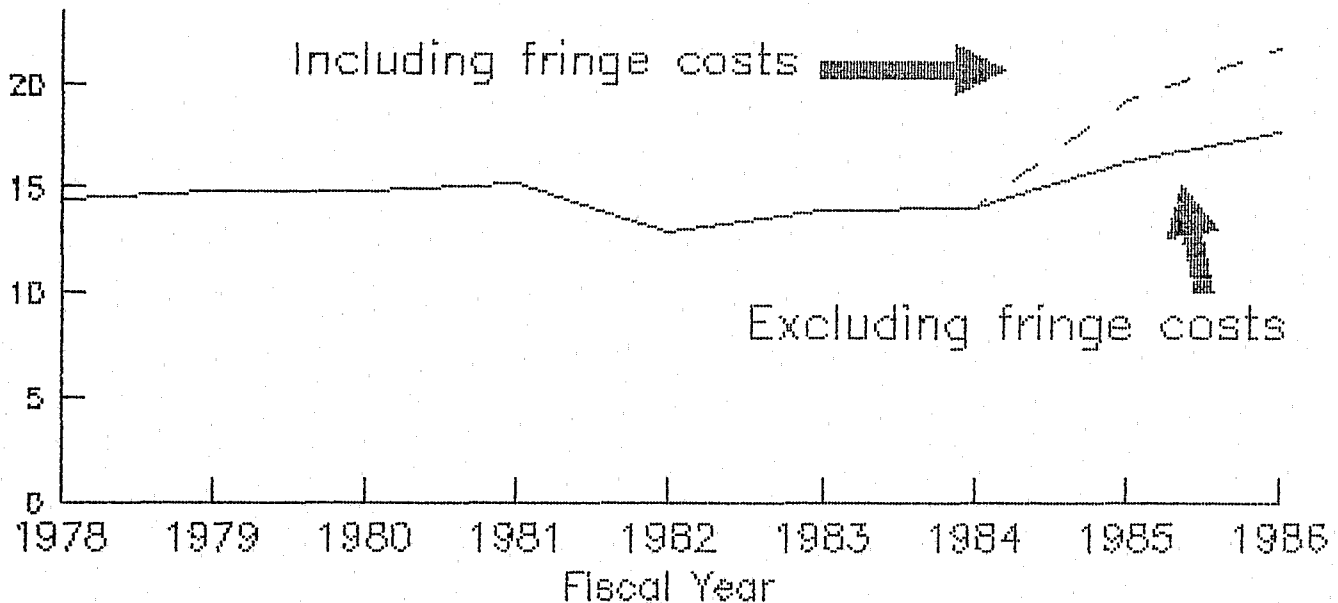


CHART # 2

Per Capita Costs - FY 78 to FY 86

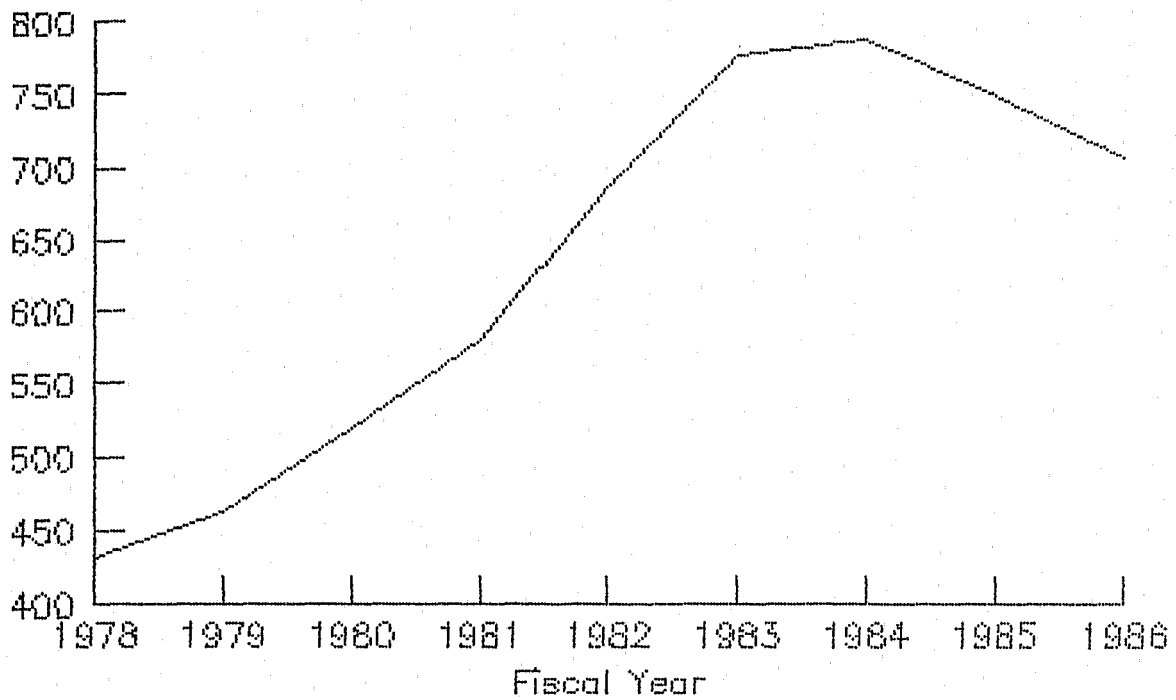
Cost in Thousands



NOTE: The cost of employee fringe benefits were included in the operating costs for the first time in Fiscal Year 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 Fiscal Year 1984.

CHART # 3

Average Daily Population, FY 78 to FY 86
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 3.5% 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. This cost figure rose slightly from Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1981, and 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. Per capita costs again rose slightly from Fiscal Year 1982 to 1984 (+8%). In Fiscal Year 1986 per capita costs rose 9.5% reflecting a decrease in the average daily population from Fiscal Year 1985 (see Chart 3). Patuxent's average daily population decreased almost 6% in the past fiscal year, from 749 to 706.

POPULATION AND INSTITUTION ACTIVITIES DATA

TABLE 2

Inmate Population Data - Fiscal Year 1986

A. Population Movement

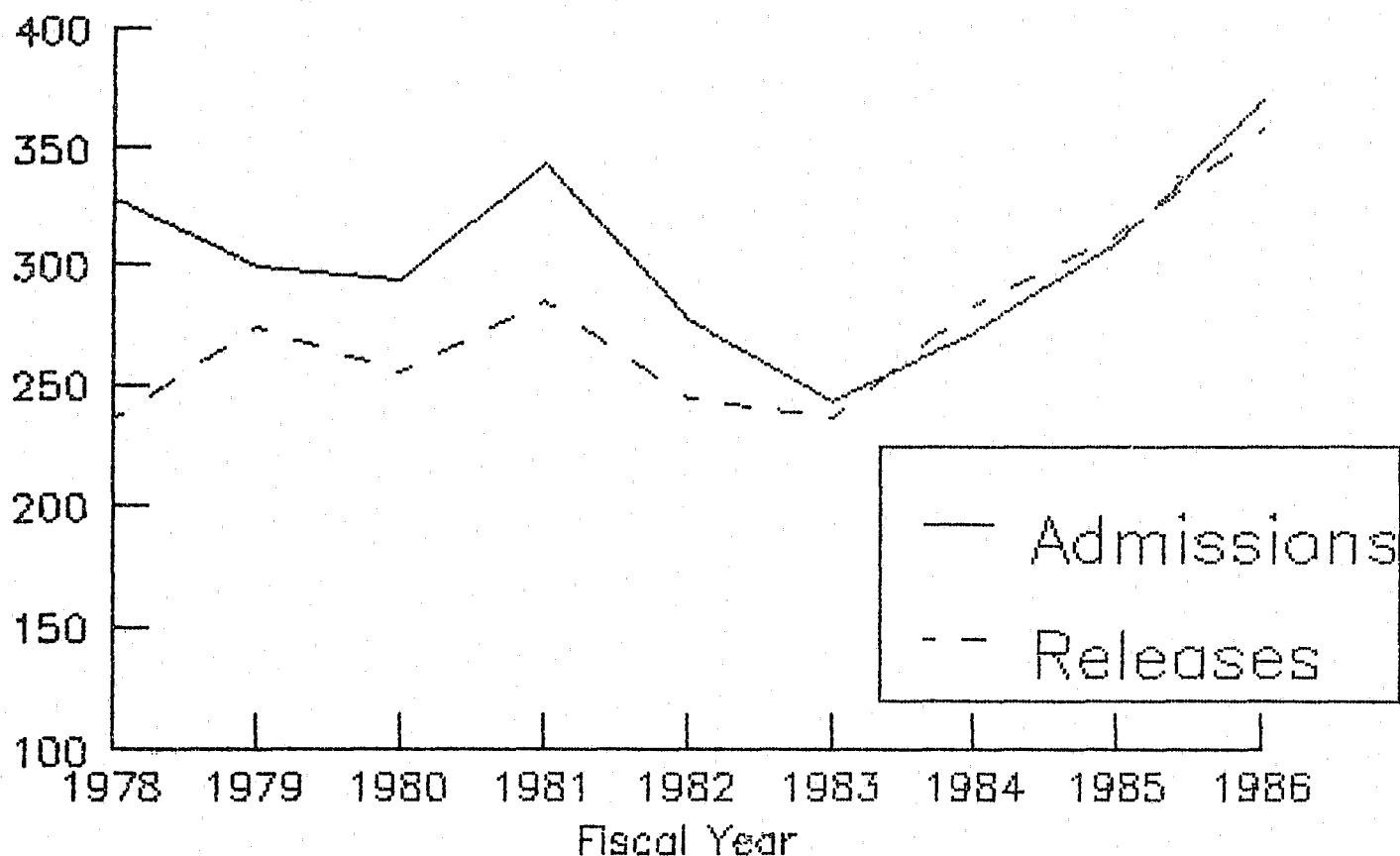
1.	Beginning of year population		601
2.	Admissions		368
	a.	New admissions	337
	b.	Return from escape	0
	c.	Return from leave or work release status	9
	d.	Return from parole	17
		(1) Investigation - no violation	4
		(2) New offense	5
		(3) Terms and Conditions	6
		(4) Pending resolution	1
	e.	Return from temporary custody	5
3.	Discharges		356
	a.	Non-Eligible	296
		(1) Staff	223
		(2) Board of Review	16
		(3) Written Request	57
	b.	Expiration of sentence	5
	c.	Parole	6
		(1) Re-entry Program	0
		(2) Community	6
	d.	Work/school release	38
	e.	Escape	0
	f.	Leave violation	0
	g.	Other	11
4.	End of year population		613

B. Population Averages

1.	Average daily Institution population	599
2.	Average daily Re-entry Program population	24
3.	Average parole population	83
4.	Average Division of Correction Annex population	83
5.	Total average population	789

CHART # 4

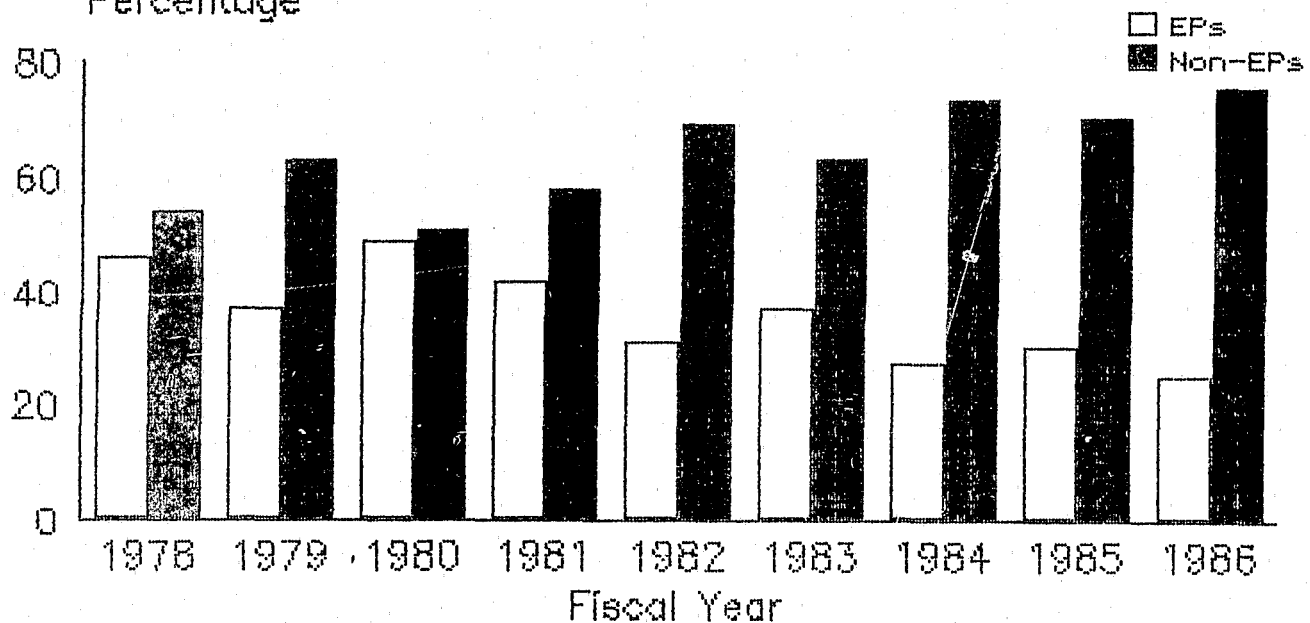
Admissions and Releases — FY 78 to FY 86
of Inmates



During its first full year of operation under the revised Article 31-B, admissions exceeded releases by almost 100 inmates. Admission exceeded releases by slight margins from Fiscal Years 1979 to 1983, and releases exceeded admissions by no more than 10 inmates from Fiscal Year 1984 to 1985. In this Fiscal Year, admissions exceeded releases by a very slight margin. These data do not reflect the inmates Patuxent houses for the Division of Correction, whose population reached 90 by the end of the Fiscal Year.

CHART # 5

Diagnostic Evaluations - FY 78 to FY 86
Percentage



In Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent admitted 81 inmates as Eligible Persons (25% of the 321 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. In recent years, the gap between the percentage of inmates accepted and rejected has widened. The 25% acceptance ratio of this Fiscal Year is the lowest rate ever. It does not reflect a change in admission criteria. It reflects a recent streamlining of the diagnostic process which allows the evaluation team to identify Non-Eligible inmates quickly.

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 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 pro-

gram. They reveal the following trends from Fiscal Year 1978 to the present:

- o EPs tend to be younger than Non-EPs; though this difference in age has lessened over the years. Currently, EPs are one or two years younger than Non-EPs.
- o EPs tend to have higher IQs than Non-EPs; though IQ scores for all diagnostic inmates have lessened over the years. Currently, the median IQ score for EPs exceeds that of Non-EPs by approximately five points.
- o The percentage of EPs and Non-EPs with life sentences has fluctuated over the years; and the percentage of diagnostic inmates with life sentences has declined over the years. In this fiscal year, the percentage of Non-EPs with life sentences increased sharply over the past few years.
- 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 over two years.
- o The percentage of EPs and Non-EPs with murder, rape, or robbery convictions remained fairly stable over the years, with the exception of Fiscal Years 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).
- o Over the years a higher percentage of blacks have been admitted into Patuxent's program, and whites have been admitted in lower percentages.

TABLE 3
Comparison of Eligible and Non-Eligible Persons
Diagnosed During Fiscal Year 1986

CHARACTERISTIC	DIAGNOSIS			
	Eligible Person (n=81)		Non-Eligible Person (n=240)	
	Figure	Range	Figure	Range
Average Length of Sentence in Years	26	5-110	29	4-105
Average Age at Admission	27	16-45	27	16-53
Median IQ	86	66-128	89	69-138
Percent Murder Offenses	27%		28%	
Percent Rape Offenses	31%		25%	
Percent Robbery Offenses	23%		25%	
Percent Other Violent Offenses	15%		11%	
Percent Drug Offenses	0%		5%	
Percent Other Nonviolent Offenses	4%		6%	
Percent Black Males	52%		67%	
Percent Black Females	1%		0%	
Percent White Males	44%		32%	
Percent White Females	2%		0%	
Percent from Urban/ Suburban Court Juris- dictions	84%		90%	
Percent from Rural Court Jurisdictions	16%		10%	

■The Median IQ for Non-Eligible Persons was calculated from a total of 55 inmates, not 240.

CHART # 6

Average Age at Admission

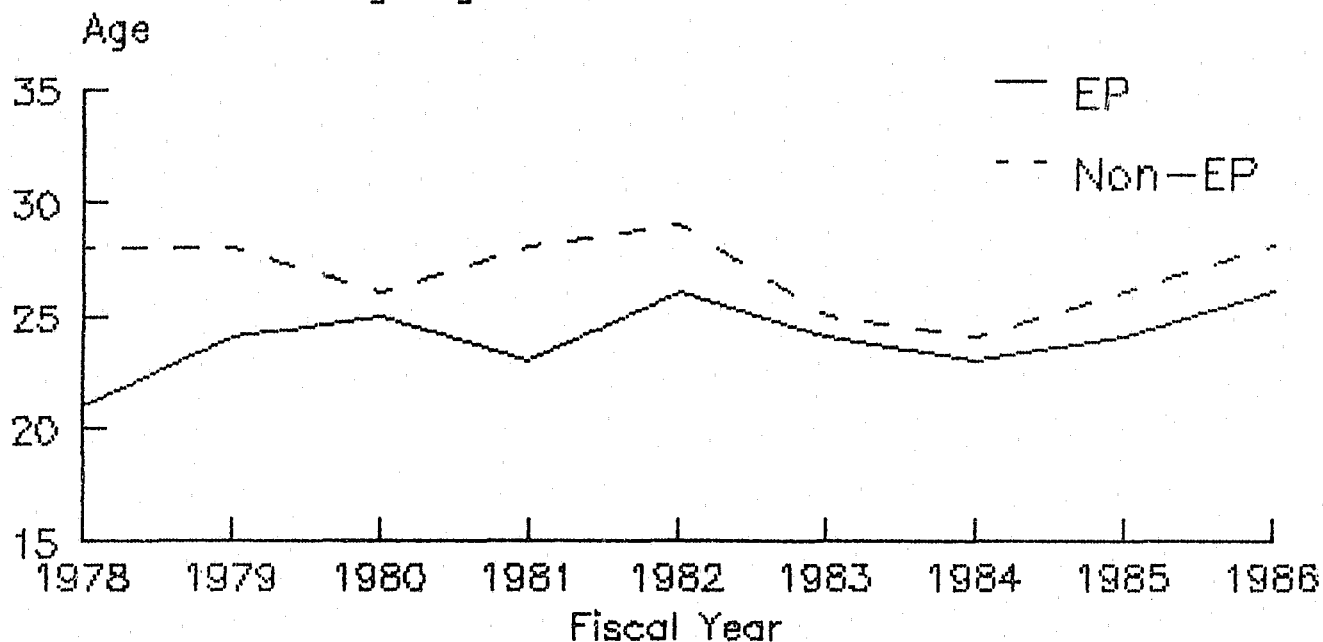
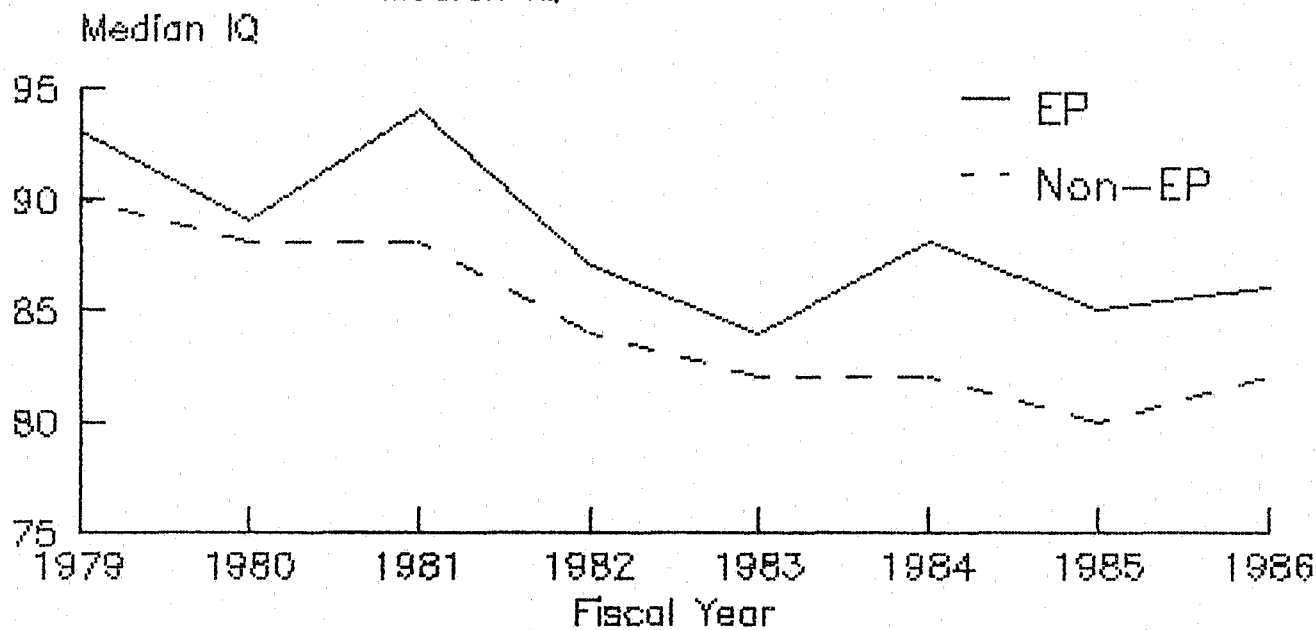


CHART # 7

Median IQ



*Note: Chart 7 does not include data from Fiscal Year 1978. IQ data were not available for that year.

CHART # 8

Average Length of Sentence*

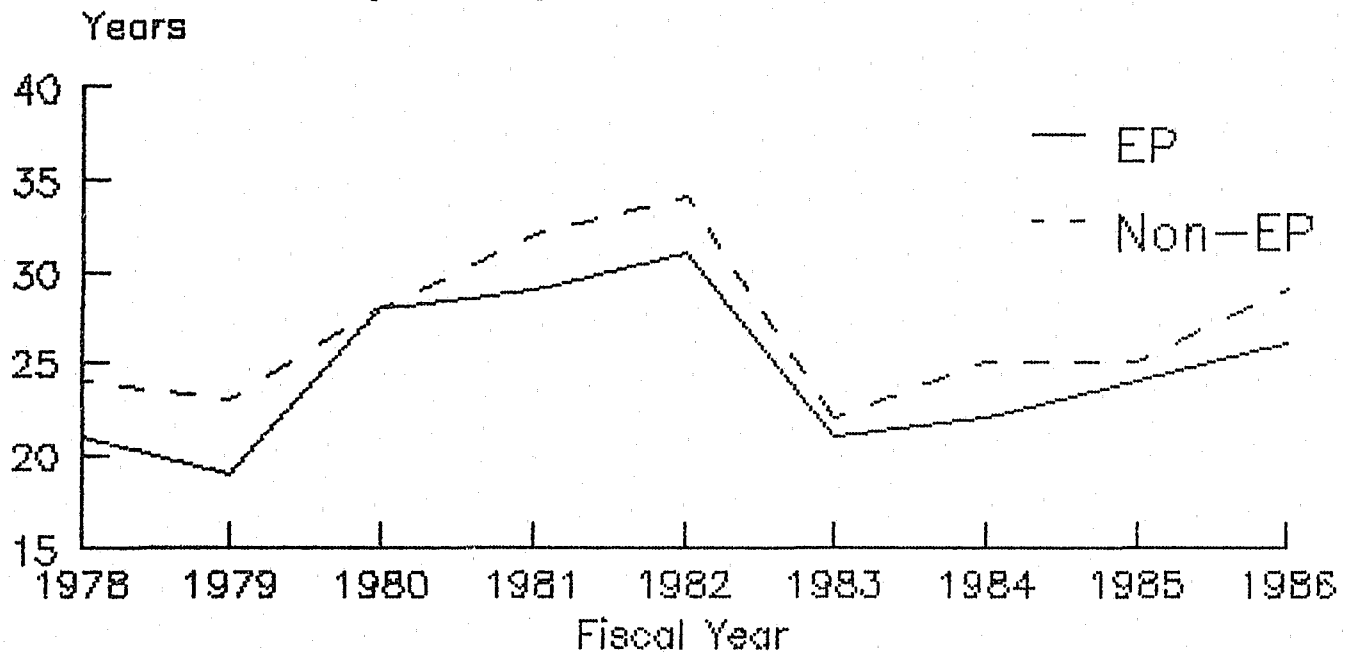
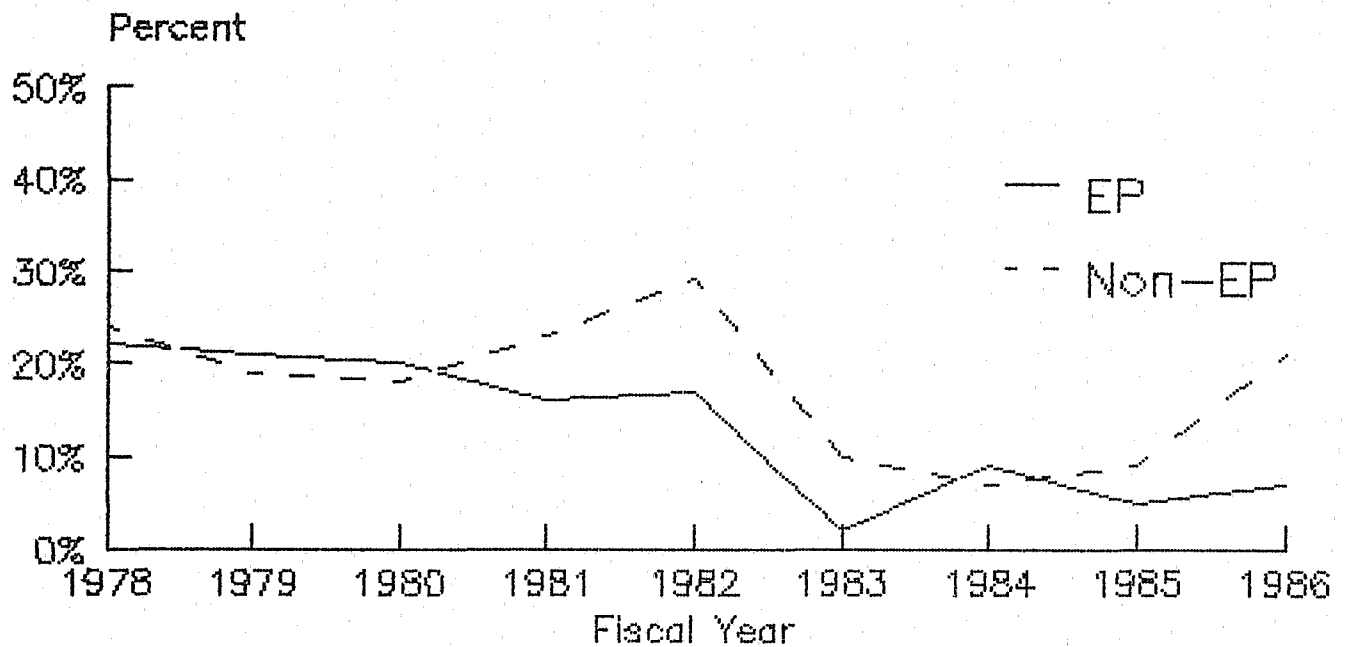


CHART # 9

Percent of Inmates with Life Sentences



*NOTE: Does not include life sentences.

CHART # 10

% Murder, Rape, & Robbery — EPs
Percent

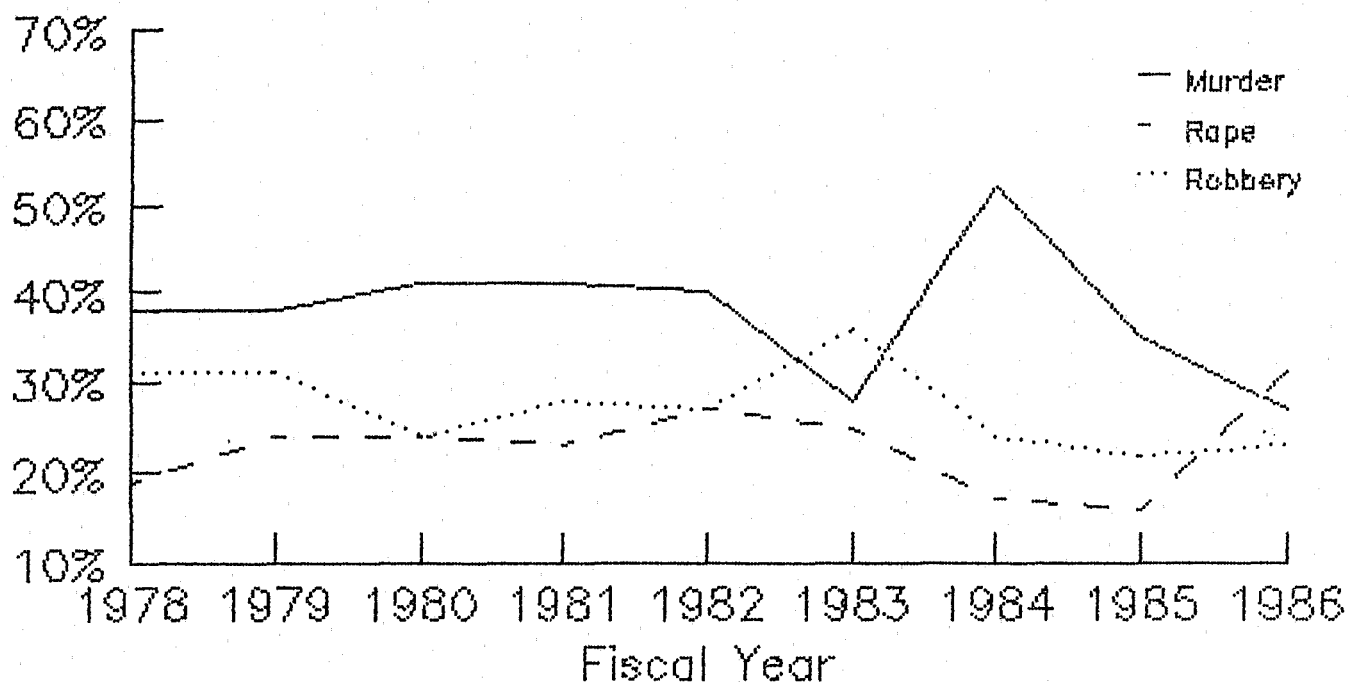


CHART # 11

% Murder, Rape, & Robbery — Non-EPs
Percent

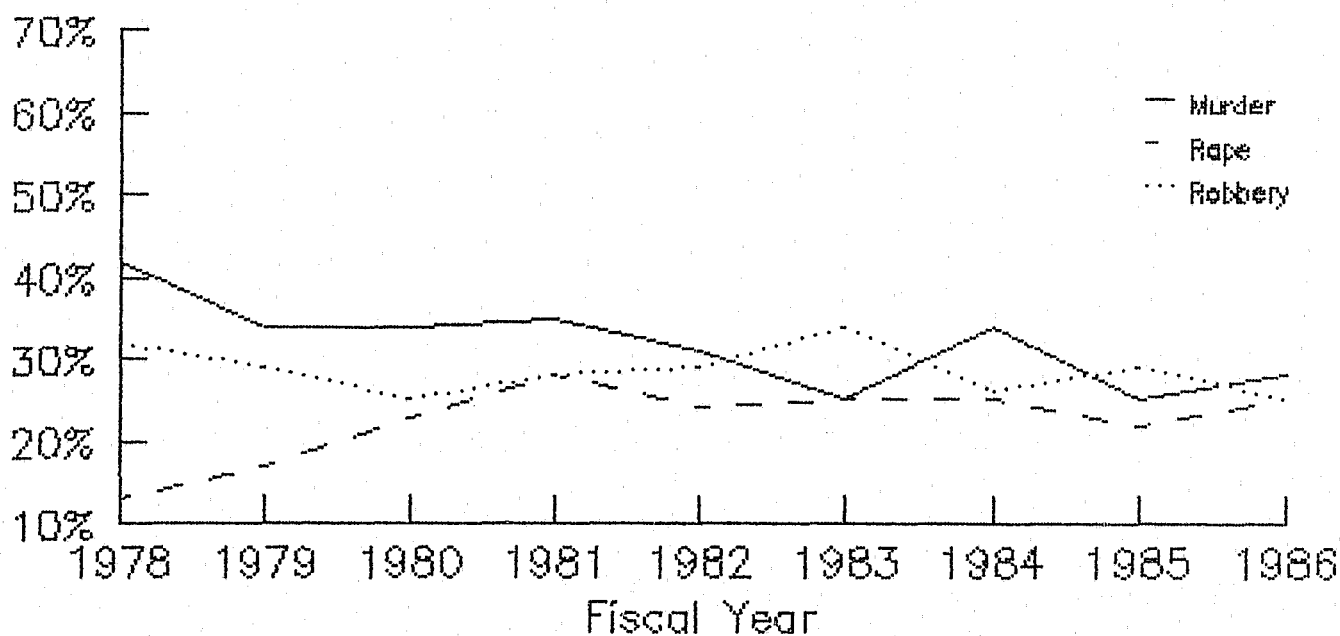


CHART # 12

Percentage of Whites versus Non-whites
Percent

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

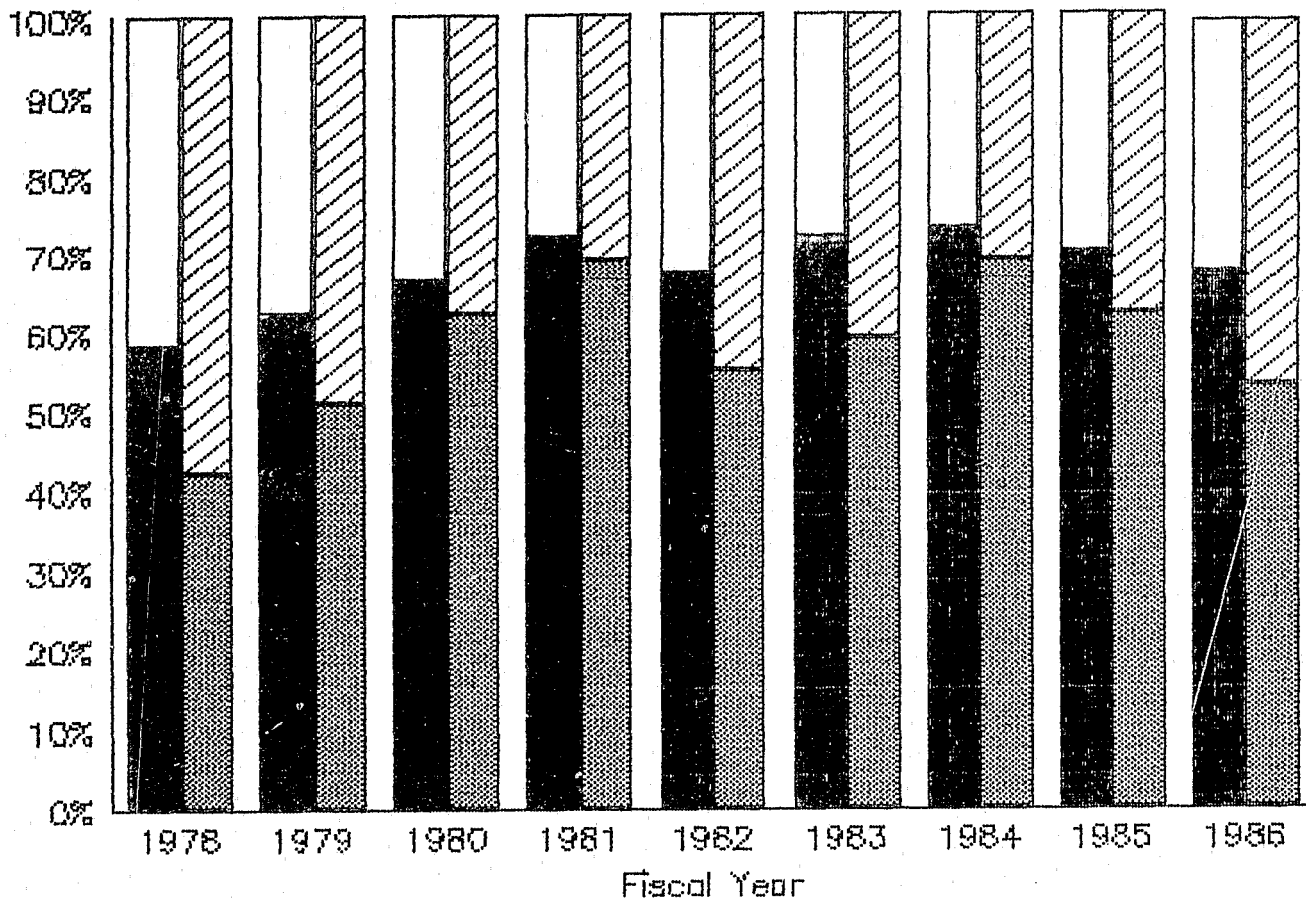


Table 4

Board of Review Activities - Fiscal Years 1978 to 1986

Activity	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Annual Review	298	381	401	464	542	573	554	512	497
Special Review	73	63	85	86	87	92	70	74	105
Preliminary Parole Revocation	---	---	---	---	21	22	33	32	21
Parole Revocation	50	42	32	46	35	32	42	35	21
Status Violation	---	---	---	---	19	11	14	13	10
Non-Eligible Person	4	17	14	14	32	36	20	13	16
Petition for Release	13	9	17	9	5	10	2	1	8
Admin. Decision	126	138	123	152	140	171	200	187	200
Total	564	650	672	771	881	947	935	867	878
% Change		+15%	+3%	+15%	+14%	+7%	-1%	-7%	+1.3%

Table 4 shows that in Fiscal Year 1986 the workload of the Board of Review increased slightly by 1.3%. 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%, and have decreased by approximately 5% annually since.

Parole revocation hearings account for a small percentage of the Board's activity (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 21 cases in this Fiscal Year (when the parole population contained a small percentage of Eligible Persons).

The following tables and charts present data regarding various treatment activities at Patuxent (therapy, education, community re-entry) for Fiscal Year 1986 and previous years.

Table 5

Summary Statistics on Group and Individual Psychotherapy

Fiscal Years 1982 to 1986

		1982	1983		1984		1985		1986		
<hr/>											
<u>Group Psychotherapy</u>											
41	Total Hours	3,740	3,850	+3%	3,786	-2%	3,556	-6%	3,570	+4%	
	Total Sessions	2,511	2,560	+2%	2,531	-1%	2,395	-5%	2,395	0%	
	Average Monthly										
	Attendance	392	400	+2%	378	-6%	372	-2%	359	-3.5%	
<u>Individual Psychotherapy</u>											
	Total Hours	1,157	1,366	+18%	614	-55%	302	-51%	150	-50%	
	Total Sessions	1,227	1,432	+17%	646	-55%	311	-52%	163	-48%	
	Average Monthly										
	Attendance	23	27	+17%	12	-56%	6	-50%	3	-50%	

Table 6

SUMMARY STATISTICS ON EDUCATION ACTIVITIES - FISCAL YEARS 1978 TO 1986

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

- (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 1986

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

Table 8

SUMMARY OF VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES - FISCAL YEARS 1984-1986

<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
<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
<u>SHARED VOLUNTEERS*</u>			
FY 1984	28	***	2,556
FY 1985	34	1,090	3,853
FY 1986	37	1,180	3,930
<u>TOTAL</u>			
FY 1984	422	5,084	18,154
FY 1985	356	7,629	21,489
FY 1986	362	7,936	21,914

*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 1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
45 Average Daily Halfway House Populations:							
Work Release	--	--	--	16	13	16	20
Parole	--	--	11	10	9	8	4
TOTAL	10	10	11	26	22	24	24
Average Number of Parolees in the Community Supervised per Week	--	--	41	39	37	30	30
Average Monthly Community Parole Population	--	--	97	98	80	73	83

SUMMARY

Table 5 shows that the number of hours and sessions of group psychotherapy provided, and the average number of inmates attending therapy sessions, have declined since Fiscal Year 1983, though this Fiscal Year saw a slight increase in the number of therapy hours provided. The factors contributing most significantly to this trend include:

- Vacancies among social worker, psychologist, and psychiatrist positions. The treatment program carried four or five vacancies in these positions for the past few years.
- Two therapy-providing staff members work at the Re-entry Facility, and Table 6 does not count therapy provided at that location.

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 has declined sharply and steadily since Fiscal Year 1983. It has never been provided to more than a small percentage of the inmate population. This trend reflects a conscious effort on the part of Patuxent's treatment staff to reduce the use of individual therapy and rely more on group therapy.

The Education Department operates at close to full capacity each year, with over 300 inmates enrolled in pre-college classes, approximately 150 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 165 in this Fiscal Year, a trend which produced a corresponding increase in the number of degrees conferred, from 15 in Fiscal Year 1978 to 34 in this Fiscal Year.

Table 7 shows that the treatment activities of the Speech and Audiology Clinic increased steadily since Fiscal Year 1982, with a corresponding increase in diagnostic activity.

Table 8 shows that, although the number of volunteers at Patuxent has declined slightly, volunteer activity at Patuxent increased since Fiscal Year 1984, when volunteer data were first tabulated.

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. In this Fiscal Year both populations increased, parolees by approximately 10 (to an average of 83), and work release inmates by approximately 4 (to an average of 20).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Descriptive Data on all Inmates Evaluated in FY 1986

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED

N=321

Average Length of Sentence = 26.3 years
Median = 25 years
Range = 4 - 110 years

Length of Sentence	N	Percent
0 - 4.9	2	1%
5 - 9.9	18	6%
10 - 14.9	49	15%
15 - 19.9	48	15%
20 - 24.9	42	13%
25 - 29.9	34	11%
30 - 34.9	23	7%
35 - 39.9	7	2%
40 - 44.9	14	4%
45 - 49.9	5	2%
50+	23	7%
Life	56	17%
Total	321	100%

Crime Categories:	N	Percent
1. Murder, etc.	88	27%
2. Rape, etc.	86	27%
3. Assault	39	12%
4. Robbery	80	25%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	11	3%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	14	4%
7. Larceny, etc.	3	1%
Total	321	100%

Race:	N	Percent
1. Black Male	203	63%
2. Black Female	2	1%
3. White Male	113	35%
4. White Female	3	1%
Total	321	100%

Court Jurisdiction:	N	Percent
1. Urban	127	40%
2. Suburban	157	49%
3. Rural	37	12%
Total	321	100%

Average Age at Admission = 26.8 years
 Median = 24.9 years
 Range = 16 - 53 years

Age	N	Percent
15 - 19	37	12%
20 - 24	107	33%
25 - 29	87	27%
30 - 34	50	16%
35 - 39	18	6%
40 - 44	15	5%
45 - 49	5	2%
50 - 54	2	1%
Total	321	100%

Average I.Q. = 88.2
 Median = 82.2
 Range = 66 - 138
 N/A = 185
 N = 136

I.Q.	N	Percent
60 - 69	5	4%
70 - 79	40	29%
80 - 89	34	25%
90 - 99	33	24%
100 - 109	15	11%
110 - 119	6	4%
120 - 129	2	1%
130 - 139	1	1%
Total	136	100%

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED ELIGIBLE PERSONS

N=81

Average Length of Sentence = 26.4 years
 Median = 22.2 years
 Range = 4.5 - 110 years

Length of Sentence	N	Percent
0 - 4.9	1	1%
5 - 9.9	2	2%
10 - 14.9	15	19%
15 - 19.9	17	21%
20 - 24.9	11	14%
25 - 29.9	9	11%
30 - 34.9	6	7%
35 - 39.9	1	1%
40 - 44.9	2	2%
45 - 49.9	2	2%
50+	9	11%
Life	6	7%
Total	81	

Crime Categories:	N	Percent
1. Murder, etc.	22	27%
2. Rape, etc.	25	31%
3. Assault	12	15%
4. Robbery	19	23%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	0	0%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	3	4%
7. Larceny, etc.	0	0%
Total	81	

Race:	N	Percent
1. Black Male	42	52%
2. Black Female	1	1%
3. White Male	36	44%
4. White Female	2	2%
Total	81	

Court Jurisdiction:	N	Percent
1. Urban	29	36%
2. Suburban	39	48%
3. Rural	13	16%
Total	81	

Average Age at Admission = 26.7 years
 Median = 25 years
 Range = 16 - 45 years

Age	N	Percent
15 - 19	10	12%
20 - 24	25	31%
25 - 29	26	32%
30 - 34	9	11%
35 - 39	6	7%
40 - 44	4	5%
45 - 49	1	1%
Total	81	

Average I.Q. = 88
 Median = 85.5
 Range = 66 - 128

I.Q.	N	Percent
60 - 69	4	5%
70 - 79	22	27%
80 - 89	22	27%
90 - 99	17	21%
100 - 109	8	10%
110 - 119	6	7%
120 - 129	2	2%
Total	81	100%

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL GROUP STAFFED NOT ELIGIBLE PERSONS

N=240

Average Length of Sentence = 28.5 years
 Median = 23.6 years
 Range = 4 - 105 years

Length of Sentence	N	Percent
0 - 4.9	1	0%
5 - 9.9	16	7%
10 - 14.9	34	14%
15 - 19.9	31	13%
20 - 24.9	31	13%
25 - 29.9	25	10%
30 - 34.9	17	7%
35 - 39.9	6	3%
40 - 44.9	12	5%
45 - 49.9	3	1%
50+	14	6%
Life	50	21%
Total	240	100%

Crime Categories:	N	Percent
1. Murder, etc.	66	28%
2. Rape, etc.	61	25%
3. Assault	27	11%
4. Robbery	61	25%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	11	5%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	11	5%
7. Larceny, etc.	3	1%
Total	240	100%

Race:	N	Percent
1. Black Male	161	67%
2. Black Female	1	0%
3. White Male	77	32%
4. White Female	1	0%
Total	240	100%

Court Jurisdiction:	N	Percent
1. Urban	98	41%
2. Suburban	118	49%
3. Rural	24	10%
Total	240	100%

Average Age at Admission = 26.9 years
 Median = 24.9 years
 Range = 16 - 53 years

Age	N	Percent
15 - 19	27	11%
20 - 24	82	34%
25 - 29	61	25%
30 - 34	41	17%
35 - 39	12	5%
40 - 44	11	5%
45 - 49	4	2%
50 - 54	2	1%
Total	240	100%

Average I.Q. = 88.5
 Median = 82.3
 Range = 69 - 138
 N/A = 185
 N = 55

I.Q.	N	Percent
60 - 69	1	2%
70 - 79	18	33%
80 - 89	12	22%
90 - 99	16	29%
100 - 109	7	13%
110 - 119	0	0%
120 - 129	0	0%
130 - 139	1	2%
Total	55	100%

APPENDIX B

Descriptive Data on the Inmate Population Under Treatment, Fiscal Year 1986

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE PERSON POPULATION

N=467

Average Length of Sentence = 29.0 years
 Median = 28.3 years
 Range = 4.5 - 110 years

Length of Sentence	N	Percent
0 - 4.9	1	0%
5 - 9.9	5	1%
10 - 14.9	38	8%
15 - 19.9	68	15%
20 - 24.9	91	19%
25 - 29.9	44	9%
30 - 34.9	63	13%
35 - 39.9	13	3%
40 - 44.9	20	4%
45 - 49.9	10	2%
50+	26	6%
Life	88	19%
Total	467	100%

Crime Categories:	N	Percent
1. Murder, etc.	178	38%
2. Rape, etc.	125	27%
3. Assault	36	8%
4. Robbery	106	23%
5. D.W., D.C., Narc., etc.	5	1%
6. Arson, Burglary, etc.	15	3%
7. Larceny, etc.	2	0%
Total	467	100%

	N	Percent
1. Black Male	268	57%
2. Black Female	1	0%
3. White Male	195	42%
4. White Female	2	0%
5. American Indian Male	1	0%
Total	467	100%

Court Jurisdiction:	N	Percent
1. Urban	157	34%
2. Suburban	222	48%
3. Rural	88	19%
Total	467	100%

Average Age at Admission = 24.8 years
 Median = 23.2 years
 Range = 15 - 49 years

Age	N	Percent
15 - 19	97	21%
20 - 24	162	35%
25 - 29	122	26%
30 - 34	50	11%
35 - 39	19	4%
40 - 44	12	3%
45 - 49	5	1%
Total	467	100%

Average Current Age = 28.8 years
 Median = 23.2 years
 Range = 17 - 51 years

Age	N	Percent
15 - 19	22	5%
20 - 24	115	25%
25 - 29	145	31%
30 - 34	99	21%
35 - 39	53	11%
40 - 44	20	4%
45 - 49	8	2%
50 - 54	5	1%
Total	467	100%

Average I.Q. = 89.6
 Median = 87.7
 Range = 51 - 130

I.Q.	N	Percent
50 - 59	3	1%
60 - 69	13	3%
70 - 79	107	23%
80 - 89	127	27%
90 - 99	112	24%
100 - 109	63	13%
110 - 119	30	6%
120 - 129	11	2%
130 - 139	1	0%
Total	467	100%