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*Governor*

*Bishop L. Robinson*  
*Secretary*

*Joseph Henneberry*  
*Director*

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY  
AND  
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**



**PATUXENT INSTITUTION  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1989**

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WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER  
GOVERNOR

MELVIN A. STEINBERG  
LT. GOVERNOR



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October 31, 1989

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ACQUISITIONS

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer  
Governor of Maryland  
Executive Department  
State House  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, documenting agency activities for Fiscal Year 1989. The information contained therein is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Since the revision of Article 31B, effective March 20, 1989, Patuxent Institution has been engaged in a process of internal review and reorganization. Significant milestones in this endeavor include the appointment of five new community members to the Institutional Board of Review, one of whom is a victim's rights advocate, an assessment of the threat to public safety posed by the inmates suspended from the work-release and leave programs, and the appointment of a new Director, Mr. Joseph Henneberry, effective September 1, 1989. In addition, the Institution has strengthened its release criteria and supervision practices, and is currently revising inmate admissions criteria.

These changes represent the Department's initial efforts to ensure that the people of Maryland are adequately protected, while maintaining our firm commitment to inmate rehabilitation.

Sincerely,

Bishop L. Robinson  
SECRETARY

BLR/mca

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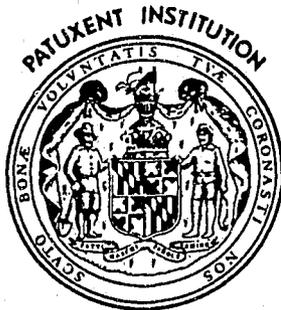
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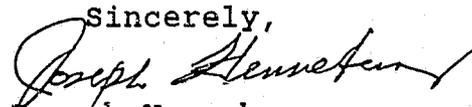
October 31, 1989

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

Dear Secretary Robinson:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, accounting for agency activities during Fiscal Year 1989. The issuance of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Since my appointment as director, I have had the opportunity to review Patuxent's operations and procedures. While I firmly believe that the legislative changes to Article 31B were both necessary and positive, I am also convinced that Patuxent can continue to provide a valuable contribution to Maryland's correctional system. Our future efforts will be directed towards refining and enhancing this role, at all times ensuring that the protection of the public remains Patuxent's top priority.

Sincerely,  
  
Joseph Henneberry  
Director

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Patuxent Institution is located in Jessup, Maryland, approximately fourteen miles south of Baltimore City. The Institution is a treatment oriented correctional facility maintained and operated by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. It is the only correctional facility in Maryland whose legislative mandate includes the treatment of offenders, with the goal of rehabilitation, as a means to protect the public from further criminal victimization.

Patuxent is one of the few remaining forensic treatment facilities established in the 1950's. Originally created to serve a special group of criminal offenders defined as 'Defective Delinquents' under Article 31B of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1951), the Maryland General Assembly has passed several major changes to the Institution's governing legislation:

- o In 1977, Article 31B was amended to abolish the definition of defective delinquency, and the involuntary civil commitment of offenders under an indeterminate sentence;
- o In 1982, the Governor's approval was required before an inmate serving a life sentence could be paroled;
- o In 1987, inmates serving more than one life sentence under Article 27, section 412, and inmates serving one or more life sentences when aggravating circumstances were found to exist under Article 27, section 413, were excluded from the population eligible for treatment; and

- o In 1989, Article 31B was further amended to exclude first degree murderers, first degree rapists, and first degree sex offenders from the population eligible for treatment, and the authority of the Institutional Board of Review to grant pre-parole and parole status was restricted. In addition, the Secretary of Public Safety was given increased authority over the operation of the Institution, particularly in relation to admissions criteria and release decisions.

In Fiscal Year 1989, Patuxent Institution began the process of restructuring its programs to better serve the safety needs of the community, as well as the treatment needs of the inmate population. Efforts to achieve these goals have resulted in several major accomplishments:

- o The review and revision of all institutional policies and procedures relating to inmate eligibility for treatment and release to the community, and the drafting of Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) to govern the institution's operations;
- o The development of a Request for Proposals to evaluate the effectiveness of the Patuxent program, assess the appropriateness of the population selected for treatment, and identify alternative treatment programs with the potential to improve the effectiveness of Patuxent's efforts; and
- o The review of all inmates suspended from the leave and work-release programs in November of 1988, to determine whether they would pose a threat to public safety if re-released.

On September 1, 1989, Mr. Joseph Henneberry was appointed as the Director of Patuxent. Mr. Henneberry has extensive

experience in the provision of mental health services, and special expertise in the field of forensic administration. As Director of Forensic Programs for the John Howard Pavilion, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Mr. Henneberry revised the Pavilion's treatment programs, staff training programs, release decision-making procedures, and community aftercare programs.

- o Since his appointment to Patuxent, Mr. Henneberry has instituted a full review of the Institution's operations and procedures.
- o As a result of this review, release supervision practices were immediately modified to provide more intensive control over inmates' activities.

Ultimately, the information gleaned from this review will be used to revise inmate admissions criteria and to develop state of the art treatment and aftercare programs.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Patuxent recognizes that educational and vocational training form a cornerstone of the rehabilitation process. Significant achievements of the Patuxent Division of Education include:

- o Designation of the Division as an approved State Department of Education Special Education Facility;
- o For the past five years, an average of over 30 inmates per year have obtained High School Equivalency (GED) certification through Patuxent's program. The passing rate for the certification test has generally exceeded 60%, a figure that is considerably higher than the state norm for the general population (50%);

- o Through a partnership program between Patuxent Institution, the Community College of Baltimore, Howard Community College and Morgan State University, 81 inmates have earned AA degrees and three inmates have earned BA degrees over the past two years; and
- o In recognition of the link between drug and alcohol abuse and crime, the Patuxent staff and a group of dedicated outside volunteers have organized chapters of Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous at the Institution. Membership in both groups doubled in Fiscal Year 1989, and nearly 200 inmates are served by these programs each year.

Another important component of the treatment program involves the effort to help offenders make reparation to the community for the harm that they have caused, and to develop a sense of social responsibility. To achieve this end, many Patuxent inmates participate in volunteer programs designed to serve needy members of the community. Three of the most notable efforts in this respect include:

- o **Services to The Blind and Print Handicapped: The Friends of Mensa Program.** In conjunction with the Library of Congress, inmate volunteers create audio cassettes of books and articles for use by the blind and repair cassette players for the use of needy blind individuals. In addition, each weekday morning the Baltimore Sun is read to over 5,000 blind and print handicapped residents of Maryland through the Baltimore Radio Reading Service. During Fiscal Year 1989 the program expanded its services to include the Stephanie Joyce Kahn Foundation in New York City, and also expanded the repair service offered to the Library of Congress.

- o **The Reasoned Straight Program.** Designed to assist youths to avoid criminal activity, Patuxent inmates have offered a counseling program serving over 500 juveniles annually to the Department of Juvenile Services, church groups, schools, and other interested community organizations. Patuxent's Reasoned Straight Program was incorporated as a non-profit organization during Fiscal Year 1989.
  
- o **The Annual Walkathon.** In Fiscal Year 1989, Patuxent inmates successfully held the second Annual Walkathon to benefit the Thurgood Marshall Black College Fund. Over \$2,000 was raised for the fund, and a third walkathon is planned for Fiscal Year 1990.

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## I. OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION PRESENTED

The specific information requested by the General Assembly is presented in Section I through Section IX of the Annual Report. A brief summary of this information for Fiscal Year 1989 is provided below:

- o A total of 514 inmates were enrolled in the academic education program and 309 were enrolled in the vocational training program (Section II, p.2);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1989 the re-entry facility staff were supervising a total of 81 parolees. Inmates suspended from the work-release program in November of 1988 were not returned to the re-entry facility in Fiscal Year 1989, but remained in the main Jessup facility pending Secretarial review (Section III, p.6);
- o The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$18,892,494. Average daily population was 772 inmates, which included 174 inmates temporarily housed for the Division of Correction, and per capita cost equaled \$24,472 (Section IV, p.7);
- o 196 inmates were evaluated for admission to Patuxent's program, of which 76 (39%) were admitted and 120 (61%) were rejected (Section V, p.9);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1989, 634 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons (Section VI, p.11);
- o From July 1, 1988 through February 2, 1989, the Institutional Board of Review granted leave status to

22 inmates, work-release status to 17 inmates, parole to the re-entry facility to 14 inmates, and parole to the community to 14 inmates (Section VII, p.13);

- o A total of 26 inmates were revoked from pre-parole or parole status by the Board of Review, and 5 inmates were found non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction (Section VII, p.15);
- o A total of 60 inmates were completely discharged from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1989 (Section VIII, p.16);
- o Three year followup information was re-collected for 234 of the approximately 250 inmates paroled from Patuxent between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1988. Of the 234 parolees for whom followup information is currently available, preliminary results indicate that 111 (48%) had been rearrested for any offense, 70 (30%) had been reconvicted of any offense, 46 (20%) had been reincarcerated, and 93 (40%) had been revoked by the Board of Review (Section IX, p.16).

## II. TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

All inmates who are accepted into Patuxent's program are required to participate in group or individual therapy sessions. Inmates are generally required to attend two and one-half hours of therapy per week, and failure to attend and fully participate in these activities is considered grounds for expulsion from the program.

Patuxent's educational and vocational training programs also constitute an extremely important part of the total treatment program. Many inmates enter prison without a high

school diploma, and very few have learned a trade or held a productive job. As a result, they must be prepared to return to society with the knowledge and the skills necessary to maintain crime free lives in the community.

The educational program offers academic instruction from the basic level of literacy 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.

- o Enrollment in the academic program during Fiscal Year 1989 totaled 514 individuals. Of these, 333 (65%) enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 181 (35%) attended classes at the college level.
- o During the year, 52 inmates sat for the revised high school examination (GED), with 21 (40%) attaining their Maryland High School Diploma. In Fiscal Year 1989, the state-wide passing rate for the general population was 45%. Lower passing rates on the revised test have been noted both state-wide and at Patuxent. This situation has been attributed to the new functional writing requirement, which was added to the test in FY 1989.
- o In the college program, 33 inmates graduated with Associate of Arts degrees.

The extent to which the inmates' needs are served by Patuxent's academic program can be illustrated by reference to the pre and post-incarceration level of education among the 17 inmates granted work-release in Fiscal Year 1989.

- o Eight of these inmates (47%) entered Patuxent with less than a high school level of education, 7 (41%) held

high school diplomas, and 2 (12%) held college degrees.

- o While incarcerated at Patuxent, 5 of the 7 inmates (71%) with less than a high school diploma earned their GED, and one of these inmates went on to earn an A.A. degree.
- o Four of the 7 inmates (57%) holding a high school degree improved their level of education by achieving A.A. degrees, and 2 of these inmates also completed B.A. degrees.

Vocational training includes carpentry, building trades, barbering, air conditioning and refrigeration, electricity, auto mechanics, bookbinding, drafting, welding, plumbing, sheet metal work, and culinary arts. These programs are offered to enable the inmates to develop entry level job skills, and many also include on the job training within the Institution. College credit is awarded to inmates who complete the automotive, house construction, and air conditioning and refrigeration programs.

- o The vocational program had an enrollment of 309 in Fiscal Year 1989. Of these inmates, 214 completed programs and 164 (75%) received completion of training certificates.
- o In relation to the vocational training received by the 17 inmates granted work-release in Fiscal Year 1989, 11 of the 17 inmates (65%) completed one or more of Patuxent's vocational shops. While 4 (24%) completed only one vocational shop, 2 (12%) completed two shops, and 5 (29%) completed three or more shops. The shops completed by the highest number of inmates included auto shop, carpentry, and electricity.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent implemented a computer assisted Office Automation Program (OATP) for the 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 or parole. In addition, it also offers instruction in typing, office procedures, introduction to computers, office automation, word processing, and microcomputer operations and applications to inmates who enroll in the full program.

- o During Fiscal Year 1989, 123 inmates participated in the OATP training program. Since the program's inception in Fiscal Year 1986, 262 inmates have received training through this program.
  
- o The type of computer courses offered was expanded in Fiscal Year 1989, with the development of specialized computer-assisted instruction for low level, disabled students, and a tutorial reading program. Five learning handicapped inmates received specialized assistance in reading and mathematics during the year, and over 28 functionally illiterate inmates were served by the reading tutorial program.

Recreational and religious services, administered by the Education Department, also form an important part of Patuxent's treatment services. Through these programs the inmates are offered daily gym or yard activities and intramural sports, and they may also attend regular religious services conducted by chaplains or participate in individual and group religious counseling.

### III. COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

While incarcerated at the Institution's main facility in Jessup, inmates participate in one of four internal treatment units. On the basis of their progress in the treatment program, inmates are promoted through a graded tier system consisting of four levels of increasing responsibility and privilege. Inmates who successfully reach the fourth (highest) level in the internal program become eligible to participate in the Institution's community re-entry program.

In a manner similar to the graded tier system used by the internal program, inmates are gradually exposed to the community through pre-parole programs such as supervised leaves and work or school release. If the inmate's behavior on pre-release status is acceptable, he may eventually achieve the status of parole. At any time an inmate can be demoted or denied participation in these programs, returned to the Institution for further treatment, or returned to the Division of Correction as a non-eligible person.

- o While the Institutional Board of Review determines whether the inmate is eligible for the pre-parole programs, the Board is now required to seek approval for parole from either the Secretary of Public Safety (non-lifers) or the Governor (lifers).

Patuxent operates two community re-entry facilities, one located in downtown Baltimore and the other located on the grounds of the Jessup facility. Together, these facilities house a maximum of 55 inmates at any one time.

- o Services provided by the re-entry facility staff include career planning, resume and interview

preparation, liaison with potential employers, job placement assistance, substance abuse treatment, group or individual counseling, family therapy, and close supervision of the inmate's activities.

- o Inmates attend regular supervision sessions with their assigned supervisor, in which they are required to document their employment, earnings and living situation, and they are also required to submit to regular urinalysis testing for illicit drug use.
- o Re-entry facility staff maintain a high level of contact with the inmate's associates, which includes family members, employers, and friends. These individuals are contacted on a regular basis to verify the inmate's level of adjustment and activities within the community.

In November of 1988 the work-release program was suspended, and the 28 inmates on work-release were returned to Patuxent for the remainder of the fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, the re-entry staff were supervising a total of 81 parolees.

#### IV. FISCAL DATA AND STAFFING

Table 1 presents the Fiscal Year 1989 Operating Cost and Per Capita Cost Summary (Appendix, p.25). The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$18,892,494, which represents an increase of 8.5% over the previous fiscal year.

- o By category of operating costs, the highest increases were noted in relation to plant operation and maintenance (14%) and treatment services (14%). Maintenance costs reflect an increase in standards for

institutional upkeep recommended by the Department of General Services, and treatment costs reflect an increase in the cost of the external medical care contract.

- o Average daily population in Fiscal Year 1989 was 772 inmates, and per capita costs equaled \$24,472. The daily population figure includes an average of 174 inmates temporarily housed for the Division of Correction, 14 inmates housed in the Institution's Re-Entry Facility, and 584 inmates housed at the main Jessup facility.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1989 the Institution was authorized 413 staff positions, grouped into the following categories: 279 (68%) correctional officers; 33 (8%) clinical treatment staff; 30 (7%) food service and maintenance staff; 21 (5%) educational staff; 14 (3%) administrative staff; and 36 (9%) fiscal, medical, and support staff.

- o It is notable that the level of education among the Patuxent staff is very high. For example, 13 (62%) of the educational staff have earned college degrees, and 6 (29%) of these staff are educated at the graduate level. Similarly, 11 (79%) of the administrative staff have earned college degrees, and 8 (57%) of these staff hold graduate degrees. In addition, each of the 33 clinical treatment staff have earned graduate degrees at the masters or doctoral level in their respective fields.

## V. INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1989

In Fiscal Year 1989 Patuxent staff evaluated 196 inmates for admission to the program, of which 76 (39%) were diagnosed as Eligible Persons and the remaining 120 (61%) were diagnosed as Non-Eligible Persons. Of the 196 inmates evaluated, 31 were evaluated after the change in the law on March 20, 1989. Ten of these inmates (32%) were found eligible and 21 (68%) were found ineligible.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the population evaluated are presented in Tables 2a-2d and Tables 3a-3c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 191 (97%) of the inmates evaluated were males and 5 (3%) were females (Table 2a). Patuxent began to evaluate female offenders for admission in Fiscal Year 1986. A total of 25 female offenders have been accepted into the program over the past four years, and 21 were still participating in the program at the end of Fiscal Year 1989. The female offenders reside at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women while their housing unit at Patuxent is under construction, and are transported to the Institution on a daily basis for services.
- o 148 (76%) of the inmates evaluated were black and 48 (24%) were white (Table 2b). The proportion black among the referred population was higher in Fiscal Year 1989 than in the preceding five fiscal years, where it has ranged from 65-70%.

- o The median age at referral was 27 years, which indicates that 50% of the inmates evaluated were below the age of 27 and 50% were over the age of 27 (Table 2c). The age distribution ranged from 16-57 years, and a total of 7 inmates (4%) were aged 17 or less at the time of referral to Patuxent.
- o Over 50% of the inmates evaluated were born in Baltimore City, and approximately 18% were born out of state (Table 2d).

#### OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o A total of 55 (28%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of murder or manslaughter, and 15 of these inmates had been convicted of 1st degree murder (Table 3a). Prior to the change in the law, one inmate convicted of 1st degree murder was accepted as eligible. No inmates convicted of this offense were accepted as eligible under the new law.
- o A total of 48 (25%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of a sex offense. Twenty-two (11%) were convicted of 1st degree rape and 5 (3%) were convicted of a sex offense in the 1st degree (Table 3a). While six inmates convicted of 1st degree rape and one inmate convicted of a 1st degree sex offense were accepted as eligible under the old law, no inmates in these two offense categories were accepted after March 20, 1989.
- o Among the 76 inmates found eligible, the highest proportion in any single offense category had been convicted of robbery (33%) (Table 3a).
- o A total of 14 inmates serving life sentences, or 7% of the total population, were evaluated in Fiscal Year

1989. None of the lifers were accepted as eligible persons (Table 3b). This is a notable change from the preceding fiscal year, in which 15% of the population evaluated had received life sentences, and 25% of the lifers were accepted as eligible persons.

- o The median length of sentence among non-lifers evaluated in Fiscal Year 1989 was 24 years (Table 3b), which is lower by almost four years than the preceding fiscal year. In addition, the median length of sentence among the inmates accepted as eligible was nearly five years lower than the median among the non-eligible inmates.
- o Nearly three-quarters of the inmates evaluated were convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (42%), Prince Georges County (17%) or Baltimore County (13%) (Table 3c).

#### VI. CURRENT ELIGIBLE INMATE POPULATION

At the end of Fiscal Year 1989, a total of 634 inmates were eligible to participate in Patuxent's program. Of these 634 inmates, 532 (84%) were males housed at the main Jessup facility, 21 (3%) were females housed at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, 2 (1%) were paroled to residence in the Institution's re-entry facility, and 79 (12%) were paroled to independent living situations in the community.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the total population are presented in Tables 4a-4e and Tables 5a-5c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 613 (97%) of the eligible inmates are male and 21 (3%) are female (Table 4a).
- o 378 (60%) of the eligible inmates are black and 253 (40%) are white (Table 4b).
- o Median age at admission to Patuxent was 26 years, with a range of 15-55 years (Table 4c). The current median age of the inmate population is 31 years, with a range of 18-58 years (Table 4d).
- o Close to 50% of the eligible inmates were born in Baltimore City and over 30% were born out of state (Table 4e).

## OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o 262 (42%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of homicide, of which 106 were convicted of first degree murder (Table 5a).
- o 148 (23%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of a sex offense. Of these inmates, 78 were convicted of first degree rape and 9 were convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 5a).
- o The next highest proportion of inmates in any single offense category had been convicted of robbery (20%).
- o 110 (17%) of the eligible inmates were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 25 years, with a range of 5-110 years (Table 5b).

- o Over 70% of the eligible inmates had been convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (35%); Prince Georges County (20%); and Baltimore County (16%) (Table 5c).

## VII. BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS

During Fiscal Year 1989, Patuxent's Institutional Board of Review was only in operation from July 1, 1988 to February 2, 1989, a total period of seven months. It should be noted that the Board of Review was governed by the 1977 version of Article 31B during this period, since the amendments to Article 31B did not take effect until March 20, 1989.

### GRANTS OF PRE-PAROLE AND PAROLE STATUS

The Board granted one of three different types of leave status in Fiscal Year 1989. Accompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community only under the direct supervision of a Patuxent staff member. Unaccompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community for a few hours under the direct supervision of a family member or a community sponsor, and monthly leave status permits the inmate to remain in an approved community location for a period of one to three nights. Inmates on leave status continue to reside in the Institution's main facility in Jessup.

- o The Board granted leave status to 22 inmates in Fiscal Year 1989: 7 inmates received accompanied day leaves; 11 inmates received unaccompanied day leaves; and 4 inmates received monthly leaves. The leave program was temporarily suspended in November of 1988, and remained suspended for the rest of the fiscal year.

Four additional forms of supervised release status may be earned by Patuxent inmates. These include work-release or school-release, in which the inmate is permitted to work or attend school in the community during the day while residing in one of the Institution's two re-entry facilities; parole to the re-entry facility, in which the inmate also resides in the re-entry facility and prepares for release to the community; and community parole, which permits the inmate to establish an independent living situation in the state. The Board made the following grants of work-release and parole status during Fiscal Year 1989:

- o Seventeen inmates received work release;
- o Fourteen inmates received parole to the re-entry facility;
- o Fourteen inmates received parole to the community. Two of these inmates were lifers whose parole was approved by the Governor.

The Board also recommended seven inmates serving life sentences to the Governor for parole. Inmates recommended to the Governor remain on work-release until approval is received, at which time the Board decides which form of parole to grant the inmate ie., parole to the re-entry facility or parole to the community.

Under the forms of release status described above, the inmate remains under the direct supervision of Patuxent Institution. However, the Board also has the authority to grant an inmate parole to interstate compact, at which time the inmate is placed under the direct supervision of an appropriate agency in another state. And finally, after an inmate has successfully been on parole for at least three

years, the Board may recommend to the court that the inmate be released from the remainder of his sentence.

- o In Fiscal Year 1989, the Board of Review granted parole to interstate compact for one inmate, and recommended five inmates to the court for complete release.

#### REVOCATIONS AND RETURNS TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION

In Fiscal Year 1989 a total of 26 inmates were revoked by the Board of Review: 2 from leave status, 12 from work-release, and 12 from community parole.

- o 22 (85%) were revoked for technical violations only, and 4 (15%) were revoked for non-traffic related offenses.
- o Over one-half of the inmates were revoked for multiple reasons. Table 6 presents the reasons for revocation by the type of release status that the inmate was revoked from.

The Board of Review heard a total of 7 cases in which the unit treatment team had recommended that the inmate be found non-eligible. In two cases the Board rejected this recommendation and continued the inmate as an eligible person. Under the amended Article 31B (1989), the factors involved in the Board's decision to find three of the five inmates non-eligible would be classified as major violations:

rape charge, alcohol use, escape	(major violations)
shoplifting charge	(major violation)
escape charge	(major violation)
non-participation in treatment	(non-major)
poor behavior & non-participation	(non-major)

### VIII. DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT'S AUTHORITY

A total of 60 inmates were completely discharged\* from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1989, for the following reasons:

Mandatory Release (4)  
Voluntarily Opted Out (49)  
Found Non-Eligible by Board (5)  
Sentence Vacated by Court (2)

\* Parole is not considered a form of complete discharge, as the parolee remains under the supervision and authority of Patuxent Institution.

### IX. PAROLE OUTCOMES

As a means to provide updated annual reports on parole outcomes to the Secretary and the Governor, the Research Office at Patuxent instituted an extensive review of existing recidivism data. The data file used to produce the November 1988 report on recidivism had originally been created in 1985, and information concerning new offenses was derived primarily from official (FBI) rap sheets. Since this form of criminal history information tends to be quite incomplete, a comprehensive review of Institutional records dating back to Fiscal Year 1978 was undertaken. These records have included Board of Review notes, inmate base and progress files, and parole supervision notes. Computerized Maryland rap sheets and FBI rap sheets were also searched for new offense information.

o Although the data collection effort is currently incomplete, preliminary results indicate that

approximately 250 inmates were paroled to either the re-entry facility or to the community between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1988.

This exceeds the number (214) noted in the Joint Chairmans' Report of November 1988, primarily through the addition of Fiscal Year 1988 parolees and the identification of parolees who were missed in prior reports. In addition, the number of parolees who were rearrested, reconvicted, reincarcerated, or revoked is also substantially higher in the current report. These higher rates can be attributed to the expanded use of Institutional records, in conjunction with official records, to obtain criminal history information.

- o The data presented in Tables 7 through 11 is based on 234 (94%) of the approximately 250 parolees. It should be noted that these results are preliminary. Rap sheet information has not been received for 16 parolees, and further refinement of the data may result in the identification of additional parolees or offenses. Updated information will be entered into the database as it is received, and included in future reports.

The information presented in the following sections concerns rearrests, reconvictions, reincarcerations, and revocations within a three year period of time, dating from the inmate's first release on parole status since FY 1978. The percent experiencing one of these events was first calculated in relation to the total group of parolees, and separate percentages were then calculated for the Defective Delinquents (inmates admitted prior to 1977), Eligible Persons (inmates admitted after 1977), non-lifers and lifers.

It should be noted that only the Fiscal Year 1978 to 1986 parole cohorts have accrued a full three year follow-up

period. This is most apparent in relation to the Eligible Persons, in that 40 (37%) of these parolees were granted status after Fiscal Year 1986, as opposed to only one of the Defective Delinquents. Although separate tables are presented for the Defective Delinquents and the Eligible Persons, the apparent differences between these groups may diminish as more of the Eligible Persons reach the full follow-up period.

#### DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

- o Of the 234 parolees, 125 (53%) had originally been diagnosed as Defective Delinquents and admitted to Patuxent prior to July 1, 1977, and 109 (47%) had been accepted as Eligible Persons after July 1, 1977.
- o 221 (94%) of the parolees were serving non-life sentences and 13 (6%) were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 20 years (range 4-77 years), and the median number of years served to parole was 8. Among the lifers, the median years served to parole was 9.
- o In relation to the most serious offense incarcerated at Patuxent for, 86 (37%) of the 234 parolees were incarcerated for robbery, 61 (26%) for homicide, 49 (21%) for sex offenses, 20 (8%) for assault, and the remaining 18 (8%) for kidnapping, arson, burglary, weapons, or domestic offenses (Table 7a).
- o By September of 1989, 100 (43%) of the 234 parolees remained under the authority of Patuxent Institution: 85 (37%) were on parole status and 15 (6%) had been returned to the main Jessup facility on suspension or revocation. Of the 134 parolees who were no longer under Patuxent's authority, 45 (19%) had been found

non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction, 29 (12%) had voluntarily returned to the Division, 38 (16%) had reached either their mandatory release or expiration of sentence date, 14 (6%) had been released from their sentence by the court, and 8 (3%) were deceased (Table 7b).

#### REARREST SUMMARY

- o 111 (48%) of the 234 parolees had been rearrested for any offense within three years of their parole date (Table 8a), 64 (27%) for a serious personal offense.<sup>1</sup>
- o In relation to the 64 parolees who were arrested for serious personal offenses, the most serious arresting offenses were: homicide (5); kidnapping (4); sex offenses (10); robbery (22); and assault (23) (Table 8d).
- o 65 (52%) of the Defective Delinquents and 46 (43%) of the Eligible Persons had been rearrested for any offense within three years (Tables 8b-8c). Forty-one (33%) of the Defective Delinquents and 23 (21%) of the Eligible Persons had been rearrested for a serious personal offense.
- o 108 (49%) of the 221 non-lifers had been rearrested for any offense, 63 (29%) for a serious personal offense. In relation to the 13 lifers, 3 (23%) had been rearrested for any offense, 1 (8%) for a serious

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<sup>1</sup> Any offense ranges from motor vehicle/traffic violations through to homicide. Serious personal offenses were defined as assault, arson, homicide, kidnapping, sex offenses, and robbery.

personal offense.

- o In relation to the 111 parolees who were rearrested, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious arresting offense (Table 8d). Sixteen (19%) of the 86 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were rearrested for robbery, 3 (15%) of the 20 incarcerated for assault were rearrested for assault, 6 (12%) of the 49 incarcerated for sex offenses were rearrested for a sex offense, and 2 (3%) of the 61 incarcerated for homicide were rearrested for homicide.

#### RECONVICTION SUMMARY

- o 70 (30%) of the 234 parolees had been reconvicted of any offense within three years of their parole date (Table 9a), 33 (14%) for a serious personal offense.
- o 44 (35%) of the Defective Delinquents and 26 (24%) of the Eligible Persons had been reconvicted of any offense within three years (Tables 9b-9c). Twenty-four (19%) of the Defective Delinquents and 9 (8%) of the Eligible Persons had been reconvicted for a serious personal offense.
- o 69 (31%) of the 221 non-lifers had been reconvicted of any offense within three years, 33 (15%) for a serious personal offense. In relation to the 13 lifers, only 1 (8%) had been reconvicted within three years, and this was not for a serious personal offense.

#### REINCARCERATION SUMMARY

- o 46 (20%) of the 234 parolees received sentences of reincarceration within three years of their parole date (Table 10a), 33 (14%) for more than one year.

It should be noted that all of the parolees reincarcerated within this time frame were non-lifers.

- o 32 (25%) of the Defective Delinquents and 14 (13%) of the Eligible Persons received sentences of reincarceration within three years (Tables 10b-10c). Twenty-eight (18%) of the Defective Delinquents and 10 (9%) of the Eligible Persons received sentences of more than one year.

#### REVOCATION SUMMARY

The Institutional Board of Review may revoke parole status for two primary sets of reasons: violations of the technical conditions of the parole contract, which includes illicit drug use, failure to report as directed, and reporting late; or when the Board has cause to believe that the parolee has violated any state, federal or municipal law.

The following information concerns revocations experienced by the 234 parolees within a three year follow-up period. While information concerning the nature of the charges placed against the parolees is also discussed, past data was not recorded in a form that permitted the final reason for revocation to be positively identified.

- o 93 (40%) of the 234 parolees were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date (Table 11a). Forty (17%) were charged with technical violations only, and 53 (23%) were charged with violations of the law.
- o 54 (43%) of the Defective Delinquents and 39 (36%) of the Eligible Persons were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date (Tables 11b-11c). Twenty-one (17%) of the Defective Delinquents

and 19 (17%) of the Eligible Persons were charged with technical violations only, and 33 (26%) of the Defective Delinquents and 20 (18%) of the Eligible Persons were charged with violations of the law.

- o 92 (42%) of the non-lifers and 1 (8%) of the lifers were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date. The one lifer was charged with a technical violation.
- o To determine the number of parolees who had not experienced any negative events during the three year follow-up period, revocations were cross-classified by rearrests and reconvictions. Of the 234 parolees, 101 (43%) had not been either revoked or rearrested during the three year follow-up period, and 121 (52%) had not been either revoked or reconvicted.

With reference to information collected at the national level, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has recently reported follow-up data on 108,580 inmates released from state prisons in 1983. The report noted that 62.5% were rearrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor within three years, 46.8% were reconvicted, and 41.4% were reincarcerated. <sup>2</sup>

While the rates noted in relation to Patuxent appear to be lower than national rates, they are higher than prior data has suggested. Although comparable data concerning rearrests and reconvictions is not currently available for other Maryland parolees, one of the major tasks included in the Request for Proposals to evaluate Patuxent will address this

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<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983. U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989.

issue. In the interim, supervision practices have been modified to increase the level of control over Patuxent releasees. In addition, the criteria used in the past to determine inmate eligibility for admission and release are under review, and both are targeted for substantial modification.

**APPENDIX**

**TABLES 1-11**

**TABLE 1**  
**OPERATING COST-FISCAL YEAR 1989**

General Administration.....	\$1,226,876
Custodial Care.....	\$10,214,643
Dietary Services.....	\$968,037
Plant Operation and Maintenance.....	\$1,627,495
Diagnostic, Classification and Treatment Services.....	\$3,345,694
Educational, Vocational, Recreational, and Religious Services.....	\$1,214,792
Outpatient Services.....	\$294,957
TOTAL OPERATING COST.....	\$18,892,494

**PER CAPITA COST SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989**

Total Expenditure	Mean Daily Population*	Per Capita Cost
\$18,892,494	772	\$24,472

\* This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1989, an average of 174 Division of Correction inmates were temporarily housed at Patuxent to relieve crowding in the Division.

**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED  
IN FISCAL YEAR 1989**

**TABLE 2a: SEX DISTRIBUTION**

Sex	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
MALE	72 (95)	119 (99)	191 (97)
FEMALE	4 (5)	1 (1)	5 (3)
	<u>76 (100)</u>	<u>120 (100)</u>	<u>196 (100)</u>

**TABLE 2b: RACE DISTRIBUTION**

Race	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
BLACK	57 (75)	91 (76)	148 (76)
WHITE	19 (25)	29 (24)	48 (24)
	<u>76 (100)</u>	<u>120 (100)</u>	<u>196 (100)</u>

**TABLE 2c: AGE IN YEARS WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT**

Age	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
15-19	11 (15)	8 (7)	19 (10)
20-24	25 (33)	29 (24)	54 (28)
25-29	16 (21)	36 (30)	52 (26)
30-34	9 (12)	28 (23)	37 (19)
35-39	7 (9)	7 (6)	14 (7)
40-44	6 (8)	8 (7)	14 (7)
45-49	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
50-54	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
55+	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
	<u>76 (100)</u>	<u>120 (101)*</u>	<u>196 (100)</u>

Mean:	27.4 yrs	28.9	28.3
Median:	25.0 yrs	28.0	27.0
Range:	17-50 yrs	16-57	16-57

\* Percentages may contain minor rounding error.

TABLE 2d: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Allegany Co.	1	-	1
Anne Arundel Co.	-	5 (4)	5 (3)
Baltimore City	42(55)	61(51)	103(53)
Baltimore Co.	-	1	1
Caroline Co.	1	-	1
Charles Co.	-	1	1
Dorchester Co.	-	1	1
Frederick Co.	1	-	1
Harford Co.	1	1	2
Howard Co.	1	-	1
Kent Co.	1	-	1
Montgomery Co.	1	1	2
Pr. Georges Co.	1	1	2
Queen Annes Co.	1	-	1
Somerset Co.	-	2	2
Washington Co.	-	1	1
Wicomico Co.	1	1	2
Washington DC	8 (11)	12(10)	20(10)
Other Out of State	5 (7)	11 (9)	16 (8)
Unknown	<u>11(14)</u>	<u>21(18)</u>	<u>32(16)</u>
	<u>76(100)</u>	<u>120(100)</u>	<u>196(100)</u>

**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED  
IN FISCAL YEAR 1989**

**TABLE 3a: MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE**

Offense	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Murder 1st	1 (1)	14 (12)	15 (8)
Other Homicide	17 (22)	19 (16)	36 (18)
Manslaughter	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Rape 1st	6 (8)	16 (13)	22 (11)
Other Rape	3 (4)	9 (8)	12 (6)
Sex Offense 1st	2 (3)	3 (2)	5 (3)
Other Sex Offense	5 (7)	4 (3)	9 (5)
Kidnapping	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)
Robbery(a)	25 (33)	27 (22)	52 (26)
Assault	6 (8)	6 (5)	12 (6)
Arson	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Burglary	1 (1)	11 (9)	12 (6)
Weapons	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Drugs	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Larceny(b)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
Domestic	3 (4)	- -	3 (2)
Court Violation	- -	3 (2)	3 (2)
	<u>76 (100)</u>	<u>120 (100)</u>	<u>196 (100)</u>

(a) Includes armed and unarmed robbery + less than 1%  
 (b) Includes auto theft and stolen goods

**TABLE 3b: SENTENCE IN YEARS**

Years	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
5-9.9	2 (3)	7 (6)	9 (5)
10-14.9	11 (15)	12 (10)	23 (12)
15-19.9	17 (22)	22 (18)	39 (20)
20-24.9	11 (15)	9 (8)	20 (10)
25-29.9	11 (15)	21 (17)	32 (16)
30-34.9	9 (12)	11 (9)	20 (10)
35-39.9	4 (5)	6 (5)	10 (5)
40-44.9	6 (8)	5 (4)	11 (6)
45-49.9	1 (1)	4 (3)	5 (3)
50+	4 (5)	9 (8)	13 (7)
Life	- -	14 (12)	14 (7)
	<u>76 (101)*</u>	<u>120 (100)</u>	<u>196 (101)*</u>

Mean: 24 yrs                      25.5                      24.9  
 Median: 20.5 yrs                      25.0                      24.0  
 Range: 7-60 yrs                      5-80                      5-80

\*Percentages contain minor rounding error.

TABLE 3c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Allegany Co.	1	-	1
Anne Arundel Co.	4	8	12
Baltimore City	27(36)	56(47)	83(42)
Baltimore Co.	17(22)	9 (8)	26(13)
Calvert Co.	-	2	2
Caroline Co.	1	-	1
Carroll Co.	-	1	1
Charles Co.	1	-	1
Dorchester Co.	-	1	1
Frederick Co.	3	2	5
Garrett Co.	1	3	4
Harford Co.	1	2	3
Howard Co.	-	3	3
Montgomery Co.	1	7	8
Pr. Georges Co.	15(20)	19(16)	34(17)
Queen Annes Co.	1	-	1
Talbot Co.	1	-	1
Washington Co.	-	4	4
Wicomico Co.	2	2	4
Worcester Co.	-	1	1
	76(100)	120 (100)	196(100)

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON  
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

TABLE 4a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
MALE	613	(97)
FEMALE	21	(3)
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

TABLE 4b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
BLACK	378	(60)
WHITE	253	(40)
INDIAN	1	+
UNKNOWN	2	+
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 4c: AGE WHEN RECEIVED BY PATIENT

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	88	(14)
20 - 24	183	(29)
25 - 29	156	(25)
30 - 34	90	(14)
35 - 39	59	(9)
40 - 44	37	(6)
45 - 49	11	(2)
50 - 54	9	(1)
55 AND OVER	1	+
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+ = less than 1%

MEAN: 27.5 YEARS  
MEDIAN: 26.0 YEARS  
RANGE: 15-55 YEARS

TABLE 4d: CURRENT AGE

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	10	(2)
20 - 24	97	(15)
25 - 29	167	(26)
30 - 34	166	(26)
35 - 39	100	(16)
40 - 44	48	(8)
45 - 49	24	(4)
50 - 54	15	(2)
55 AND OVER	7	(1)
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

MEAN: 31.7 YEARS  
 MEDIAN: 31.0 YEARS  
 RANGE: 18-58 YEARS

TABLE 4e: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	5	+
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	4	+
BALTIMORE COUNTY	4	+
BALTIMORE CITY	300	(47)
CALVERT COUNTY	2	+
CAROLINE COUNTY	1	+
CECIL COUNTY	1	+
CHARLES COUNTY	1	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	6	(1)
HARFORD COUNTY	6	(1)
HOWARD COUNTY	3	+
KENT COUNTY	2	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	14	(2)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	12	(2)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	3	+
TALBOT COUNTY	6	(1)
WASHINGTON COUNTY	4	+
WICOMICO COUNTY	8	(1)
WASHINGTON, D.C.	59	(9)
OTHER OUT OF STATE	148	(23)
UNKNOWN	45	(7)
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+ = less than 1%

**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON  
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1989**

**TABLE 5a: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE**

Offense	#	(col%)	
MURDER 1ST	106	(17)	} 262 (42%)
OTHER HOMICIDE	152	(24)	
MANSLAUGHTER	4	(1)	
RAPE 1ST	78	(12)	} 148 (23%)
OTHER RAPE	29	(5)	
SEX OFF 1ST	9	(1)	
OTHER SEX OFF	32	(5)	
KIDNAPPING	9	(1)	
ROBBERY	125	(20)	
ASSAULT	51	(8)	
ARSON	1	+	
BURGLARY	13	(2)	
WEAPONS	1	+	
DRUGS	6	(1)	
LARCENY	5	(1)	
DOMESTIC	12	(2)	
COURT VIOLATION	1	+	
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>	

+=less than 1%

**TABLE 5b: SENTENCE IN YEARS**

Years	#	(col%)
5 - 5.9	9	(1)
10 - 14.9	55	(9)
15 - 19.9	76	(12)
20 - 24.9	95	(15)
25 - 29.9	80	(13)
30 - 34.9	92	(14)
35 - 39.9	35	(6)
40 - 44.9	32	(5)
45 - 49.9	12	(2)
50 AND OVER	38	(6)
LIFE	110	(17)
	<u>634</u>	<u>(100)</u>

**NON-LIFERS ONLY**

MEAN: 26.5 YEARS  
MEDIAN: 25.0 YEARS  
RANGE: 5-110 YEARS

TABLE 5c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	7	(1)
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	34	(5)
BALTIMORE COUNTY	100	(16)
BALTIMORE CITY	223	(35)
CALVERT COUNTY	2	+
CAROLINE COUNTY	7	(1)
CARROLL COUNTY	5	(1)
CECIL COUNTY	7	(1)
CHARLES COUNTY	7	(1)
FREDERICK COUNTY	12	(2)
GARRETT COUNTY	1	+
HARFORD COUNTY	11	(2)
HOWARD COUNTY	8	(1)
KENT COUNTY	1	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	44	(7)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	123	(20)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	3	+
SOMERSET COUNTY	2	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	5	(1)
TALBOT COUNTY	2	+
WASHINGTON COUNTY	13	(2)
WICOMICO COUNTY	9	(1)
WORCESTER COUNTY	8	(1)
	634	(100)

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 6: RELEASE STATUS BY REASONS REVOKED

MULTIPLE REASONS FOR REVOCATION

STATUS	FTR(1)	DRUGS	ALCOHOL	OFFENSE (2)	MV(3)	OTHER(4)
LEAVES (n=2)	1	1	1	0	0	0
WORK-REL (n=12)	3	3	3	2	0	2
PAROLE (n=12)	2	5	0	2	3	6
TOTALS (n=26)	<u>6</u> (23%)	<u>9</u> (35%)	<u>4</u> (15%)	<u>4</u> (15%)	<u>3</u> (12%)	<u>8</u> (31%)

Note: A total of 26 inmates were revoked in FY 1989, 14 (54%) for multiple reasons. As a result, the six 'TOTALS' columns will sum to more than 26.

- 1) Includes failure to report/escape from leave or work-release status, and absconding from parole.
- 2) In relation to the work-release inmates the new offense charges involved: rape; and shoplifting. For the two community parolees the new offense charges involved: fleeing and eluding the police and driving under the influence of CDS; and possession of marijuana.
- 3) Includes motor vehicle and traffic offenses. We were unable to determine the exact charges.
- 4) Includes: quitting job without permission, behavior problems, disobeying a staff order, parolees reporting late for a meeting.

TABLE 7a

FY 1978-1988 PAROLEES: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

Offense	#	(col%)
MURDER 1ST	13	(6)
OTHER HOMICIDE	48	(20)
RAPE 1ST	26	(11)
OTHER RAPE	6	(3)
SEX OFF 1ST	2	(1)
OTHER SEX OFF	15	(6)
KIDNAPPING	6	(3)
ROBBERY	86	(37)
ASSAULT	20	(8)
ARSON	6	(3)
BURGLARY	4	(2)
WEAPONS	1	+
DOMESTIC	1	+
	234	(100)

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 7b

FY 1978-1988 PAROLEES: STATUS AT END OF FY 1989

Status	#	(col%)
PAROLE	83	(36)
INTERSTATE PAROLE	2	(1)
COURT RELEASED	14	(6)
MANDATORY RELEASE	38	(16)
NON-ELIGIBLE	45	(19)
OPT-OUT	29	(12)
DECEASED	8	(3)
RETURNED TO PATUXENT	15	(6)
	234	(99)*

\*Percentages contain minor rounding error

TABLE 8a

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	39	20 (51)	2 (5)	1 (3)	23 (59)
1979	19	5 (26)	4 (21)	1 (5)	10 (52)
1980	34	8 (23)	6 (18)	3 (9)	17 (50)
1981	24	4 (17)	2 (8)	4 (17)	10 (42)
1982	22	5 (23)	6 (27)	1 (5)	12 (55)
1983	12	1 (8)	1 (8)	3 (25)	5 (41)
1984	13	6 (46)	2 (15)	- (-)	8 (61)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	19	3 (16)	2 (11)	2 (11)	7 (38)
1987	23	4 (17)	4 (17)	- (-)	8 (34)
1988	18	4 (22)	2 (11)	- (-)	6 (33)
	234	63 (27)	32 (14)	16 (7)	111 (48)

TABLE 8b

## YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	39	20 (51)	2 (5)	1 (3)	23 (59)
1979	19	5 (26)	4 (21)	1 (5)	10 (52)
1980	32	8 (25)	6 (19)	3 (9)	17 (53)
1981	20	3 (15)	2 (10)	3 (15)	8 (40)
1982	3	2 (67)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (67)
1983	6	- (-)	1 (17)	1 (17)	2 (34)
1984	1	- (-)	1 (100)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	4	- (-)	1 (25)	1 (25)	2 (50)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	125	38 (30)	17 (14)	10 (8)	65 (52)

TABLE 8c

## YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	4	1 (25)	- (-)	1 (25)	2 (50)
1982	19	3 (16)	6 (32)	1 (5)	10 (53)
1983	6	1 (17)	- (-)	2 (33)	3 (50)
1984	12	6 (50)	1 (8)	- (-)	7 (60)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	15	3 (20)	1 (7)	1 (7)	5 (34)
1987	22	4 (18)	4 (18)	- (-)	8 (36)
1988	18	4 (22)	2 (11)	- (-)	6 (33)
	109	25 (23)	15 (14)	6 (6)	46 (43)

TABLE 8d

MOST SERIOUS ARREST WITHIN THREE YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

ARREST OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
SEX	1	6	-	1	1	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	4	1	16	-	-	-	-
ASSAULT	4	6	-	9	3	1	-	-
BURGLARY	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1
WEAPONS	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
DRUGS	2	1	-	6	2	1	-	-
LARCENY	2	-	-	4	2	-	1	-
FORG/FP	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
#ARRESTED	18	24	1	50	12	2	3	1
#IN GROUP	61	49	6	86	20	6	4	1

TABLE 9a

## YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	39	8 (21)	11 (28)	- (-)	19 (49)
1979	19	2 (11)	3 (16)	3 (16)	8 (43)
1980	34	1 (3)	5 (15)	3 (9)	9 (27)
1981	24	1 (4)	2 (8)	1 (4)	4 (16)
1982	22	2 (9)	6 (27)	1 (5)	9 (41)
1983	12	- (-)	1 (8)	2 (17)	3 (25)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	19	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)	2 (10)
1987	23	- (-)	6 (26)	1 (4)	7 (30)
1988	18	2 (11)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (11)
	234	18 (8)	39 (17)	13 (5)	70 (30)

TABLE 9b

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	39	8 (21)	11 (28)	- (-)	19 (49)
1979	19	2 (11)	3 (16)	3 (16)	8 (43)
1980	32	1 (3)	5 (16)	3 (9)	9 (27)
1981	20	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	3 (15)
1982	3	1 (33)	2 (67)	- (-)	3 (100)
1983	6	- (-)	- (-)	1 (17)	1 (17)
1984	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	4	- (-)	- (-)	1 (25)	1 (25)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	125	13 (10)	22 (18)	9 (7)	44 (35)

TABLE 9c

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	4	- (-)	1 (25)	- (-)	1 (25)
1982	19	1 (5)	4 (21)	1 (5)	6 (31)
1983	6	- (-)	1 (17)	1 (17)	2 (34)
1984	12	1 (8)	3 (25)	- (-)	4 (33)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	15	- (-)	1 (7)	- (-)	1 (7)
1987	22	- (-)	6 (27)	1 (5)	7 (32)
1988	18	2 (11)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (11)
	109	5 (5)	17 (15)	4 (4)	26 (24)

TABLE 10a

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	39	3 (8)	10 (26)	1 (3)	14 (37)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (11)	1 (5)	4 (21)
1980	34	- (-)	5 (15)	2 (6)	7 (21)
1981	24	1 (4)	2 (8)	1 (4)	4 (16)
1982	22	- (-)	4 (18)	2 (9)	6 (27)
1983	12	- (-)	- (-)	1 (8)	1 (8)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	19	- (-)	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)
1987	23	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (4)	3 (13)
1988	18	1 (6)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (6)
	<u>234</u>	<u>7 (3)</u>	<u>28 (12)</u>	<u>11 (5)</u>	<u>46 (20)</u>

TABLE 10b

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	39	3 (8)	10 (26)	1 (3)	14 (37)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (11)	1 (5)	4 (21)
1980	32	- (-)	5 (16)	2 (6)	7 (22)
1981	20	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	3 (15)
1982	3	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (66)
1983	6	- (-)	- (-)	1 (17)	1 (17)
1984	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	4	- (-)	- (-)	1 (25)	1 (25)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	125	5 (4)	19 (15)	8 (6)	32 (25)

TABLE 10c

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	4	- (-)	1 (25)	- (-)	1 (25)
1982	19	- (-)	3 (16)	1 (5)	4 (21)
1983	6	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1984	12	1 (8)	3 (25)	- (-)	4 (33)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	15	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1987	22	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (5)	3 (14)
1988	18	1 (6)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (6)
	109	2 (2)	9 (8)	3 (3)	14 (13)

TABLE 11a

## YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	39	7 (18)	9 (23)	- (-)	16 (41)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	34	2 (6)	6 (18)	3 (9)	11 (33)
1981	24	4 (17)	4 (17)	2 (8)	10 (42)
1982	22	1 (5)	3 (14)	3 (14)	7 (33)
1983	12	1 (8)	4 (33)	- (-)	5 (41)
1984	13	3 (23)	5 (39)	- (-)	8 (62)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	19	3 (16)	3 (16)	2 (11)	8 (43)
1987	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	1 (4)	8 (35)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
	<u>234</u>	<u>33 (14)</u>	<u>45 (19)</u>	<u>15 (7)</u>	<u>93 (40)</u>

TABLE 11b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	39	7 (18)	9 (23)	- (-)	16 (41)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	32	2 (6)	6 (19)	3 (9)	11 (28)
1981	20	4 (20)	4 (20)	2 (10)	10 (50)
1982	3	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (66)
1983	6	1 (17)	1 (17)	- (-)	2 (34)
1984	1	- (-)	1 (100)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	125	20 (16)	24 (19)	10 (8)	54 (43)

TABLE 11c

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	4	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1982	19	1 (5)	2 (11)	2 (11)	5 (27)
1983	6	- (-)	3 (50)	- (-)	3 (50)
1984	12	3 (25)	4 (33)	- (-)	7 (58)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	15	1 (7)	2 (13)	2 (13)	5 (33)
1987	22	2 (9)	5 (23)	1 (5)	8 (37)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
	109	13 (12)	21 (19)	5 (5)	39 (36)

STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF JESSUP

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the 7th day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, Joseph Henneberry, Director of Patuxent, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1989, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,

NOTARY PUBLIC

Jane M. Collins  
Jane M. Collins

My Commission expires: July 1, 1990