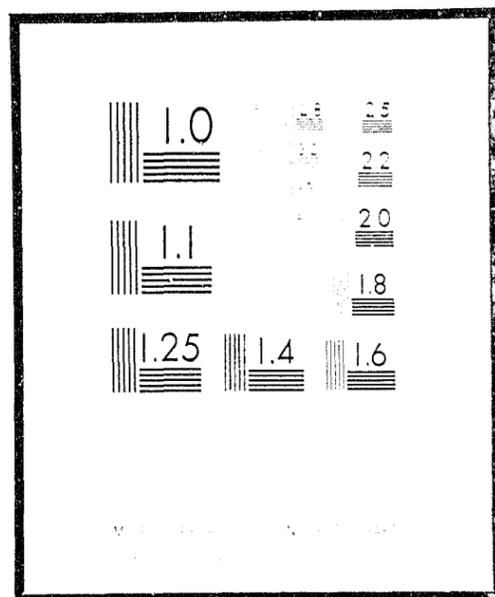


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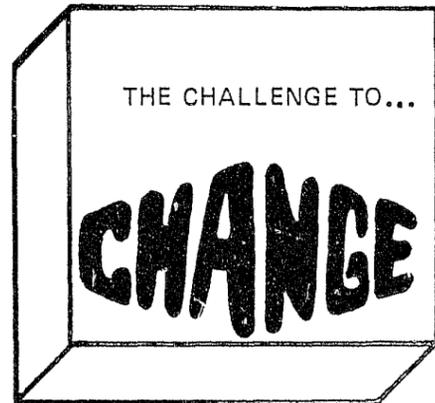
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**MASTER
PLAN
FOR
CORRECTIONS
IN
MISSISSIPPI**

BILL WALLER
Governor

Division of Law Enforcement Assistance



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

WILLIAM LOWE WALLER
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The Honorable William Waller
Governor of Mississippi
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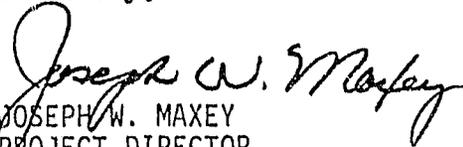
Dear Governor Waller:

It is my privilege to present to you this final report of the "Master Plan for Corrections for the State of Mississippi." This monumental task has been a rewarding experience for those of us privileged to contribute to its creation. We hope that our efforts will make a substantial contribution toward the continuing development and improvement of the corrections systems of our state.

In fulfilling our task to view all facets of the corrections systems and to make recommendations for your consideration, considerable data was obtained. It is not feasible to include all of that data in this report but we have attempted to touch on those aspects which seemed to be most pertinent to the planning needs.

I feel that the highly professional attitude of all the staff involved and their total dedication to sound research methodology in writing this document adds to the significance of the needs revealed and the plans proposed for filling these needs. We are glad that the resources of our office could serve our state in this manner.

Sincerely,


JOSEPH W. MAXEY
PROJECT DIRECTOR

JWM/tc

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

The Master Plan for Corrections for the State of Mississippi was prepared by members of the staff of the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, Office of the Governor, State of Mississippi, working jointly with the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University and the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, University of Illinois. Acknowledgement is also given to the State's adult and juvenile correctional agencies, the state judiciary and the many local programs and law enforcement agencies whose contributions and cooperation made this effort possible.

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INTRODUCTION

Historically, corrections in Mississippi has an uncertain ancestry. They have evolved over the years rather than having been rationally conceived and deliberately created. As a result, most systems are so involved in the meeting of crisis situations that little time, effort or money has been expended to study the system as a whole or to develop comprehensive plans based on information acquired. Like other states, Mississippi has also been seriously deficient in this respect.

OBJECTIVES

The major objective of this study is to devise a rational and logical long-range plan for corrections. To be effective, such a plan must utilize all of Mississippi's correctional resources, not only for protecting the public but for facilitating the positive re-integration of the offender into society.

In the past there has been a disjunctive sequence of studies and recommendations produced by the State Legislature, the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, private interest groups, and outside consultants concerning widely varied segments of the correctional network. These studies were designed to address specific crises faced by the state that were demanding immediate remedial action.

The 1969 Criminal Justice System Comprehensive Plan included the areas of police, courts, and corrections. In 1970, a study was conducted to span only the adult and juvenile state-level structures and organizations, as well as administration, security, and programs of the Mississippi State Penitentiary and the Mississippi Training Schools. It was not intended to cover the Probation and Parole system nor the local jail system.

Again, in 1970, a study was conducted for the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County to determine the feasibility of a re-organization of jail services in Calhoun, Chickasaw, Clay, and Monroe counties. From this survey came a plan that will be realized with the completion of a regional jail. Another regional study was conducted in 1971 for six southern counties.

In the summer of 1970, a survey of the delinquency problem in Jackson County focused on juvenile detention policies and procedures. The Penal Institution Legislative study examined the adult

and juvenile correctional programs in the state in late 1970 and offered good insight into the problems existing at that time in the juvenile institutions and the state penitentiary. With the information at hand, these studies addressed well the limited area of corrections at which they were directed. They were not intended to address the entire correction spectrum nor did they have the broad data base needed for such a comprehensive study. They did serve to magnify the need for such a study. This "Systems Analysis For Action in Corrections" is designed to fill this need.

EXISTING SYSTEM - STUDY APPROACH

CRIMINAL LAW

An overview of the legal basis upon which Mississippi's criminal justice system is founded is a necessary prerequisite to adequate comprehension of the system's institutions and philosophies. This legal basis falls into three categories:

1. Mississippi criminal law, which sets forth the nature of the crime, defines the crime, and outlines the penalty for the commission of the crime;
2. governmental processes which enforce criminal law on the state, county and municipal levels; and
3. those processes which constitute Mississippi's judicial system.

Mississippi is hindered by the multiplicity of criminal statutes which exist at each level of government. Under Title 97 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, several hundred separate and distinct criminal offenses are listed. For very few of these statutes are specific penalties outlined for the commission of a particular crime. Nearly all are defined in terms of the maximum number of years and/or dollars which may be allotted to the convicted, thus allowing great latitude in the sentencing of individual offenders.

The criminal statutes of Mississippi are divided into two categories; felonies and misdemeanors. In Mississippi, a felony is a criminal offense punishable by incarceration in the State Penitentiary for more than one year, while a misdemeanor is a criminal offense punishable by less than one year in jail. Under this definition, the delineation between a misdemeanor and the more serious felony offense lies not in the nature of the crime itself, but in the punishment ascribed to a particular crime.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

LEGAL PROCESS

Chiefs of police or town marshals are the principal enforcement officers of Mississippi municipalities. These officials are either elected to four-year terms (15%) or appointed (85%) by the municipal government (i.e., by the mayor, mayor/board of aldermen, commission or manager).

The preceding flow-chart graphically presents an overview of the entire Mississippi criminal justice system, from initial complaint through the role of the enforcement agency and judicial branch, to final disposition of the case, both adult and juvenile. The definitions which follow are intended to aid in the interpretation of the preceding chart. Those definitions which relate to juveniles are separately grouped. Numbers by definitions correlate them with the numbers on the flow chart.

COMPLAINT (1)

A charge preferred before a magistrate having jurisdiction, that a named person has committed a specific offense, with an offer to prove the fact so that prosecution may be instituted.

WARRANT FOR ARREST (2)

An order issued by a magistrate commanding a named law enforcement officer, or a class of officers, to arrest a specific individual and to deliver him before the court to respond to criminal charges that have been placed against him; the warrant is issued on the basis of a written statement submitted under oath (i.e., an affidavit setting forth sufficient facts to convince an impartial magistrate that, more probably than not, a crime has been committed and that the person to be arrested committed it).

ARREST (3)

(Generally) the taking into custody of another individual for the purpose of holding or detaining him to answer a criminal charge.

ARREST WITH WARRANT (3a)

An arrest performed by a law enforcement officer at the command of a magistrate who, after having been sufficiently convinced that a crime has been committed and that a specific person committed it, issues a warrant, or written order directing the suspect be delivered before him to answer the charges of criminal misconduct.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT (3b)

An arrest performed by the arresting officer for criminal acts committed in his presence or, if not in his presence, for criminal acts reported to him by reliable sources under circumstances which make it unreasonable to first obtain a warrant for the suspect's arrest.

BAIL (4)

(Generally) the procurement of the release of a person from legal custody by guaranteeing that he will appear at a time and place designated and submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose of answering criminal charges which have been placed against him.

YOUTH COURT (5)

A special division of Mississippi county courts, or chancery courts in counties which do not have county courts, which has exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings, except capital cases (see note 12, following) concerning delinquent, neglected or battered children; for purposes of youth court jurisdiction, a child, or youth, is defined as a person less than 18 years of age.

INFORMAL PROCEEDING (6)

A procedure which the Youth Court may, in its discretion, follow to dispose of juvenile matters in a speedy, informal manner.

FORMAL PROCEEDING (7)

A juvenile proceeding in which the Youth Court Judge authorizes a youth counselor, county or district attorney, to institute a formal petition setting forth certain facts as prescribed by statute; significantly, the disposition of a juvenile matter cannot be incarceration unless the proceeding is a formal one.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATION (8)

In determining how best to dispose of a juvenile matter, the Youth Court Judge may request the county department of public welfare or any youth court counselor to conduct an inquiry into the juvenile's social background and to present the findings to the court.

PETITION (9)

A statement of facts presented to the Youth Court Judge (see note 7 above) in the course of a formal proceeding; the petition is styled "In the interest of _____, a child," and sets forth:

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. the name, age, sex, race, and residence of the child;
 2. the name and address of his parents or guardian, if known, and if not known, a statement of such fact;
 3. the name and residence of the person having custody or control of the child, if such person be not a parent or guardian; and
 4. the facts which bring the child within the purview of the youth court act.
- DISPOSITION (10) The course of action the Youth Court Judge determines to be in the best interest of the welfare of the youth.
- MISDEMEANOR (11) A criminal offense punishable by less than one year's imprisonment in the state penitentiary.
- FELONY (12) A criminal proceeding punishable by incarceration in the state penitentiary for more than one year. In his discretion, the Youth Court Judge may certify to the Circuit Court that the juvenile charged with a felony offense should be tried as an adult offender. If the felony charged is a capital offense, i.e., murder, rape, kidnapping, or armed robbery, the Circuit Court has exclusive original jurisdiction and the matter cannot be heard in the Youth Court.
- SUMMONS (13) A formal notice to a juvenile that a youth court proceeding has been instituted against him and that he is required to appear in court on a date specified to answer the charges.
- WARRANT (14) For failure to respond to the summons (note 13 above) a warrant for the juvenile's arrest may be issued to forcibly bring him before the youth court.
- HEARING (15) A proceeding of relative formality, but in a more relaxed atmosphere than a usual adversary judicial proceeding, in which the charges against the youth and his responses thereto are presented to the Youth Court Judge for his determination.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- DETERMINATION (16) The Youth Court Judge's decision, after the hearing, as to whether the juvenile in question is a delinquent, battered, or neglected child (only the matter of delinquency is depicted on the flow chart). Rather than find the juvenile guilty of a criminal act, the youth court judge can only decide whether the youth is, or is not, a delinquent.
- DELINQUENT (17) A juvenile who has committed a criminal violation.
- DISPOSITION (18) Once the youth is determined to be a delinquent, the Youth Court Judge must decide the course of remedial action best suited for the child's welfare. To this end, the Judge may order the child to be placed in custody of other persons, or, if the child needs the corrective guidance provided by the state training school, he may order that he be placed in that facility.
- BOND (19) A form of monetary security placed with the court to permit a stay from the court's disposition of the juvenile during the period that disposition may be appealed.
- APPEAL (20) A complaint of error in law or manifest injustice made to a superior court by the action of an inferior court and a request for correction of the inferior court's error.
- HABEAS CORPUS (21) The name given a form of pleading that commands the person having custody of a named individual to produce that individual before a court for a determination of the legal sufficiency of such custody.
- REVERSE (22) The superior court's decision that the appealed action of the inferior court was incorrect and that, therefore, the defendant must be released or re-tried.
- AFFIRM (23) The decision of a superior court that no reversible error was committed in the inferior court and that, therefore, the inferior court's judgement is approved.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CIRCUIT COURT (24)

Mississippi Circuit Courts have jurisdiction over the trials of all prosecutions in the state for treason, felonies, and misdemeanors, with certain exceptions, the most notable of which are juvenile matters.

PRELIMINARY HEARING (25)

A presentation before a magistrate to establish that there is a reasonable basis for prosecution of the defendant; it is in no way a trial of the case, but is a procedural device to prevent possible abuses of law enforcement or prosecutorial powers by dismissing the charges if they are unwarranted.

WAIVER OF PRELIMINARY HEARING (26)

The accused may waive the preliminary hearing by expressed intentions.

BIND-OVER (27)

A legal order that there is a reasonable basis for prosecution of the accused and that his case must be considered for indictment by the next grand jury.

GRAND JURY (28)

A panel of inquiry which is summoned by the sheriff at prescribed terms of court and whose duty is to receive complaints and accusations in criminal cases, hear the evidence presented by the state, and return true bills of indictment in cases in which they are satisfied a trial should be had; it is called a grand jury because it is comprised of more jurors than a trial, or petit jury. In Mississippi, the grand jury has at least 15 but not more than 20 members while a petit jury has 12 (six in Justice of the Peace Courts).

INDICTMENT (29)

A written accusation presented to a grand jury charging that a named person has committed a criminal offense.

NO TRUE BILL (30)

An indictment which the grand jury has decided fails to set forth a sufficient basis for the institution of criminal charges.

TRUE BILL (31)

An indictment which at least 12 members of the grand jury have agreed sets forth sufficient basis for the institution of criminal charges against the indictee. It may also serve as the basis for an arrest warrant and the legal basis for detaining an indicted individual.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PRELIMINARY MOTIONS (32)

(Generally) afford an accused the opportunity to attack the procedural deficiencies in the state's case without reaching the trial on the merits. If the accused is successful in his motion, the relief awarded by the court may range from the suppression and return of illegally seized evidence or confessions to a dismissal of the indictment.

MOTION TO QUASH (32a)

The appropriate motion to attack the indictment for defects or deficiencies not apparent on the face of the indictment, such as where it can be shown that rights of the accused were prejudiced by the presence of unauthorized persons in the grand jury room during its deliberations or where it is established that the indictment is based on hearsay.

DEMURRER TO INDICTMENT (32b)

An attack on the indictment for defects appearing on the face thereof, such as the charging of two separate and distinct crimes in the same indictment or the failure of the indictment to state a criminal offense.

ARRAIGNMENT (33)

The formal calling of a suspect before a court to inform him of the precise nature of the criminal charges against him; at this stage the suspect is first required to respond to the charges by entering his plea.

PLEA (34)

The suspect's first formal response to the charges against him. In Mississippi practice, only two pleas are permitted: guilty and not guilty.

NOT GUILTY (35)

A complete denial and traversal of the charges of criminal conduct; a plea of not guilty places upon the state the burden of proving the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

GUILTY (36)

A confession of guilt in open court which, if accepted by the Judge, advances the accused to the conviction stage of the criminal justice system.

TRIAL (37)

A judicial examination of the case wherein a determination of guilt is made.

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ACQUITTAL (38)

A determination that the accused's guilt has not been proven and that he must, therefore, be released.

CONVICTION (39)

The result of a criminal trial which ends in a judgement that the accused is guilty as charged.

SENTENCING REPORT
(40)

A report submitted to the sentencing judge making a recommendation as to the proper sentence that should be awarded the convicted person, taking into account the gravity of the offense, the economic and social background of the defendant, and his psychological profile and chances for successful rehabilitation.

SENTENCING HEARING
(41)

A judicial inquiry into the appropriate punishment or course of corrections that should be awarded one convicted of a crime.

SENTENCE (42)

The judgement formally pronounced by the court or judge upon the defendant after his conviction in a criminal prosecution awarding the punishment to be inflicted.

WRIT OF ERROR
CORAM NOBIS (43)

A form of pleading that permits a judicial inquiry into the legal sufficiency of a conviction when material, newly-discovered evidence not available at the trial, is disclosed.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS

STATE

All state-level enforcement in Mississippi falls under the Executive branch of government; the Governor being the chief law enforcement officer as well as the chief executive of Mississippi. The Governor exercises direct authority over the state agencies with criminal enforcement responsibilities and indirectly over the sole component of the state-level correctional system, the state penitentiary, through gubernatorial appointment of the penitentiary's supervisory board.

COUNTY

Mississippi is divided into eighty-two counties (Mississippi Code of 1972, 3-3-3), with each county further sub-divided into five districts. Each county district is represented on that county's board of supervisors by one member of that board. County boards of supervisors are the authorities directly responsible for the operation of county governments. The principal law enforcement officer in each Mississippi county is an elected sheriff.

MUNICIPAL

Mississippi municipalities fall within one of three legislatively-defined classifications (Mississippi Code of 1972, 21-1-1): (1) cities, i.e., municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants or more; (2) towns, i.e., municipalities with 300-2,000 inhabitants; and (3) villages, i.e., municipalities with less than 300 inhabitants.

Municipal governments in Mississippi fall within one of three operational categories: (1) mayor/board of aldermen-type government (95%); (2) commission-type government (3%); and (3) city manager-type government (2%).

Existing legislation provides for municipal incorporation, extension or contraction of municipal areas and corporate boundaries, and changes in municipal government form (e.g., from commission-type to city manager-type, etc.).

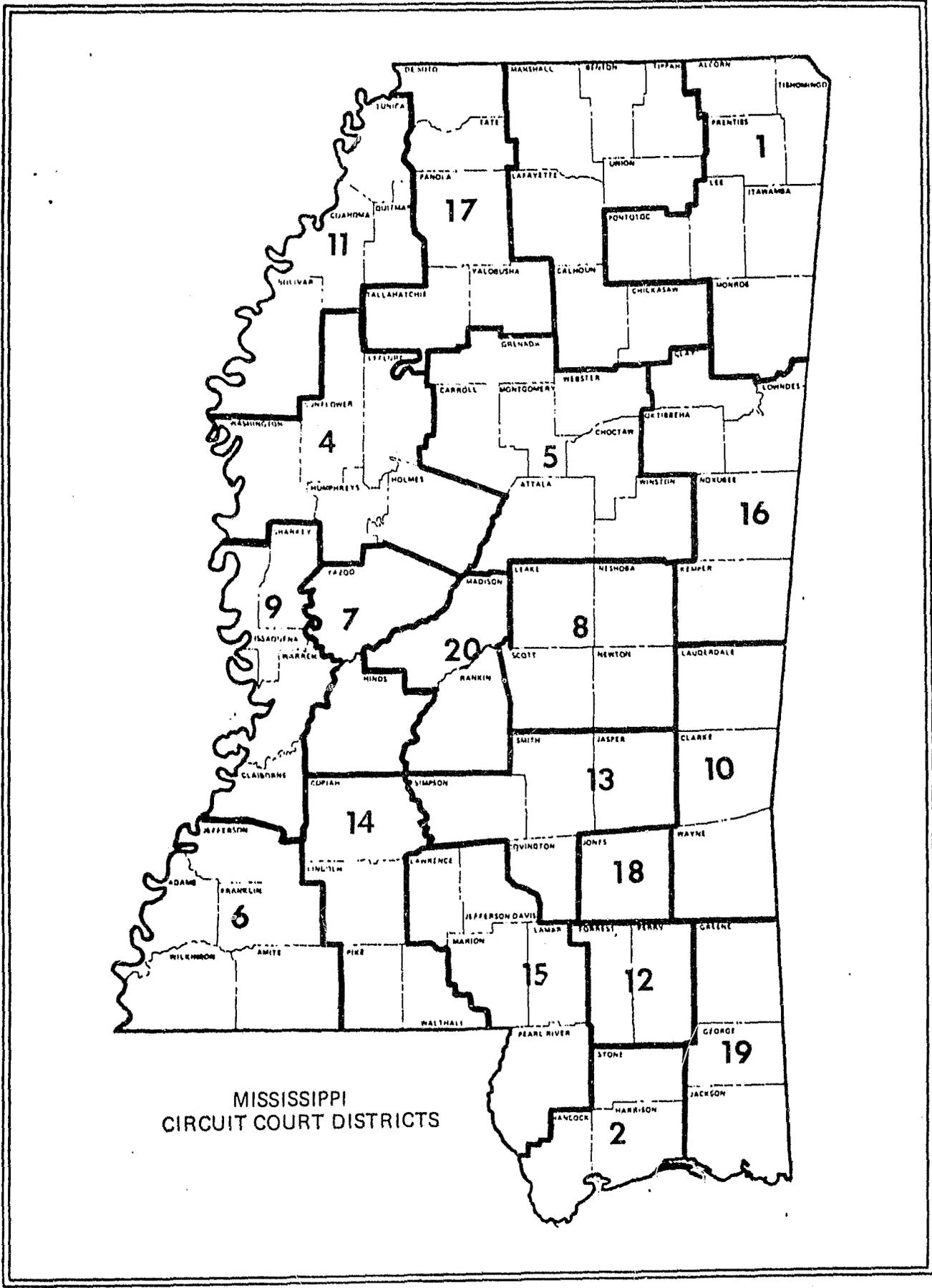
ADJUDICATION SYSTEM

STATE COURT SYSTEM SUPREME COURT

As in other states, the highest court in the State of Mississippi is the Supreme Court established under Article VI, Section 144 of the Mississippi Constitution. The number of justices has increased from three as originally provided in the constitution (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 145) to nine (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 1456). Five justices constitute a quorum (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 1456). The State is divided into three Supreme Court districts from which three justices are elected for eight-year terms (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 145, 149). Each justice must be at least 30 years of age, a practicing attorney for five years and a citizen of the State for five years prior to election or appointment (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 150). The justice serving on the court for the longest period of time is designated Chief Justice (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-11) and the justice with the second-longest tenure is designated Presiding Justice. The Chief Justice receives an annual salary of \$27,000 and the Presiding Justice receives \$26,500. Justices of the Supreme Court are paid an annual salary of \$26,000 (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-3-35).

The Mississippi Constitution (1890, Sec. 148) provides that the Supreme Court meet twice yearly in Jackson (the seat of government). The first term commences on the first Monday in September and the second commences on the first Monday in March. The Court meets in two divisions composed of four justices with one division headed by the Chief Justice and the other by the Presiding Justice. The divisions meet bi-weekly. One justice, designated the swinging judge, must meet two consecutive weeks.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has appellate jurisdiction over all matters and controversies which have been finally adjudicated in the lower courts of the State. In exercising its jurisdiction, the Court is empowered to affirm or



MISSISSIPPI
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

reverse decisions of law in the lower courts and to order retrials or, in its discretion, reverse the lower courts and render whatever decision it deems appropriate (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-9). Since there is no intermediate court of appeals in the State, all appeals are made directly from Chancery and Circuit Court to the Supreme Court. During the period September 12, 1972 through June 29, 1973, the Court rendered opinions on 397 cases. Sixty-one percent of their opinions were written and 39% were "Per Curiam." One hundred fifty-three of these cases were criminal appeals while 244 were civil appeals.

The mean for the length of time which elapsed from the date a judgement was appealed to the rendering of the decision was 399 days. The mean for time elapsed between date the record was filed to the date of the decision was 256 days.

A Clerk of the Supreme Court is authorized under Article VI, Section 168 of the Miss. Constitution. He is elected for a four-year term (Miss. Const. 1890, Sec. 168). The Clerk may, with the approval of the Justices, appoint one or more deputies to perform his functions (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-15). The Clerk is required to keep daily minutes of court proceedings, record judgements, orders and decisions of the court; and keep all records, supplies and equipment of the court (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-17). The Supreme Court makes an allowance for funds to supply the Clerk with the necessary books, stationery, furniture and presses (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-23). The Clerk has one deputy, four clerical assistants, one part-time assistant who is an attorney, and one porter. The annual salary of the Supreme Court Clerk is \$18,750.

Each Justice has a secretary authorized by the Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-3-27. Additionally, a research assistant is authorized (Miss. Code

CIRCUIT COURT

1972, Ann. 9-3-27) and assigned to each Justice for a one year term. A committee of two justices interviews applicants for the research position and presents its recommendations to the Court. The Chief Justice chooses his research assistant, and the other assignments are drawn by lot.

Article VI, Section 152, of the Mississippi Constitution states that the Legislature shall divide the State into convenient Circuit and Chancery Court districts. The Legislature has chosen to divide Mississippi into 20 Circuit Court districts, each consisting of two or more counties except the Eighteenth District which is comprised solely of Jones County. With the exception of the First, Second, Fourth and Nineteenth Districts, which have two or more judges, each Circuit Court district has one Circuit Court Judge (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-3 through 9-7-53, 1973 supp.).

Circuit Court Judges are elected by the voters of the district for four-year terms (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-1, Miss. Const. 1890, 153). To qualify for Judge, one must be at least 26 years of age and have been a resident of Mississippi and a practicing attorney for five years (Miss. Const. 1890, 154). He receives an annual salary of \$22,000 (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-3-25).

Although the Mississippi Constitution requires the holding of only two terms of Circuit Court in each county each year (Miss. Const. 1890, 158), only 15 counties are able to conduct Circuit Court business in two terms. Caseloads in those 15 counties contrast sharply with caseloads in Hinds County, which holds 13 terms annually of Circuit Court (Court Calendar of Mississippi Chancery and Circuit Courts, at 18) and Harrison County which holds 24 (Court Calendar of Mississippi Chancery and Circuit Courts at 27, 28).

Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction, that is, they have jurisdiction of all civil and criminal matters arising under the constitution and laws of Mississippi which the Legislature has not made the exclusive concern of some other court. Thus, Circuit Courts do not have original jurisdiction over matters involving less than \$200 (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-81) because these matters have been delegated to the Justice of the Peace Courts and to County Courts; nor do they have jurisdiction over divorce, alimony, child support, land disputes and certain other subjects which are required to be heard in Chancery Courts (Miss. Const. 1890, 159-161). Generally, however, the Circuit Courts hear and decide all serious criminal cases and all damage suits involving more than \$200, although it shares the latter task with County Courts in suits involving claims up to \$10,000 (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-81, 9-9-21).

While a Circuit Court normally functions as a trial court, its jurisdiction also extends to appeals from lower tribunals (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-81). In counties where there is no County Court, one who has lost in a Justice of the Peace Court may obtain a trial "de novo" in the Circuit Court (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 11-51-85 - 1973 Supp. - 53-1-39). In counties which have County Courts, on the other hand, one who has lost in such a court may also appeal to the Circuit Court, but instead of trying the case anew, the Circuit Court reviews only the record of the trial in the lower court to see that the County Judge correctly applied the law (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 11-31-79). Finally, the Circuit Court hears appeals from decisions of a number of governmental bodies, including the Oil and Gas Board (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 53-1-19 - 1972 Supp. - 53-1-39), the Employment Security Commission (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 71-5-531) and municipal and county governing bodies (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 11-51-75).

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Mississippi Code 1972, Ann. 11-7-139 through 11-7-143, authorizes issues to be tried before one or more, but not exceeding three, referees upon the consent of the parties in Circuit Court.

Although there is no administrative structure within the court system which may assign Judges temporarily to other Circuit Court districts, Circuit Court Judges are authorized to interchange dockets as provided by law (Miss. Const. 1890, 158). In districts where there is more than one Circuit Judge, the Judge having served the longest time continuously as a Judge of said court shall assign cases, term and dockets (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-7-7, 9-7-9, 9-7-11, 9-7-17, 9-7-25, 9-7-51).

Presently there are no statistics reported on a regular basis regarding the caseloads of the Circuit Courts in Mississippi. Limited statistics are available on the number of cases files, the number of cases disposed of in 1973, and the number of cases pending at the end of 1973 in Harrison County, the second most-populous county in the State. Six hundred and thirty-two criminal cases and 327 civil cases were filed in 1973. Criminal disposition numbered 815 cases and approximately 143 civil cases were disposed. At the end of 1973 there were 262 pending criminal and 346 pending civil cases.

The majority of jury trials in the State are held at the Circuit Court level. Juries may be used in the other courts using the same procedures as in Circuit Court. Each year, the members of the Board of Supervisors of each county provide the Circuit Clerk with a list of persons to serve as jurors (Miss. Code, 1972, Ann. 13-5-3). A competent juror is a person who is at least 21 years old, either a qualified elector or resident freeholder of the county for one year, able to read and write, and who

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

has not been convicted of an infamous crime or unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor within a period of five years, and who is not a common gambler or habitual drunkard (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-1). Eighteen categories of persons are exempt from jury service (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-1). Nine jurors may render a verdict in civil cases (13-5-93), but a unanimous verdict is required in criminal cases.

Circuit Judges are required to empanel a Grand Jury twice yearly; but may also call special grand juries (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-39). Names of grand jurors are drawn from the list supplied to the Circuit Clerk by the Board of Supervisors. The Grand Jury is composed of 15 to 20 members (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-39), 12 of which are required to return a true bill. In addition to its duties regarding criminal indictments, the Grand Jury is required to inspect the county jail (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-55) and examine the tax collector's books (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 13-5-59). Jurors are paid \$8.00 per day and receive round-trip mileage (10 cents per mile) from their home to the courthouse (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-7-61).

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is the Circuit Clerk (Miss. Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 168), who is also Clerk of County Courts (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-29) where they exist. He is elected for a four-year term (Art. VI, Sec. 168). The Circuit Clerk may, with the approbation of the judge, appoint one or more deputies to perform his functions (9-7-123). The Boards of Supervisors are authorized to pay deputies a salary not to exceed \$300 per month. The Circuit Clerk is not compensated by a salary but receives his income from fees (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. Statute 25-7-1) collected by his office and allowances approved by the court.

CHANCERY COURT

The fees and allowances received by Circuit Clerks vary from \$5,382.00 to \$108,439.00. The Circuit Clerk is the custodian of the Circuit Court's records and must maintain a jury fee-book, a register of sureties on bonds, a general docket, a criminal docket, an appearance docket, a subpoena docket and an execution docket.

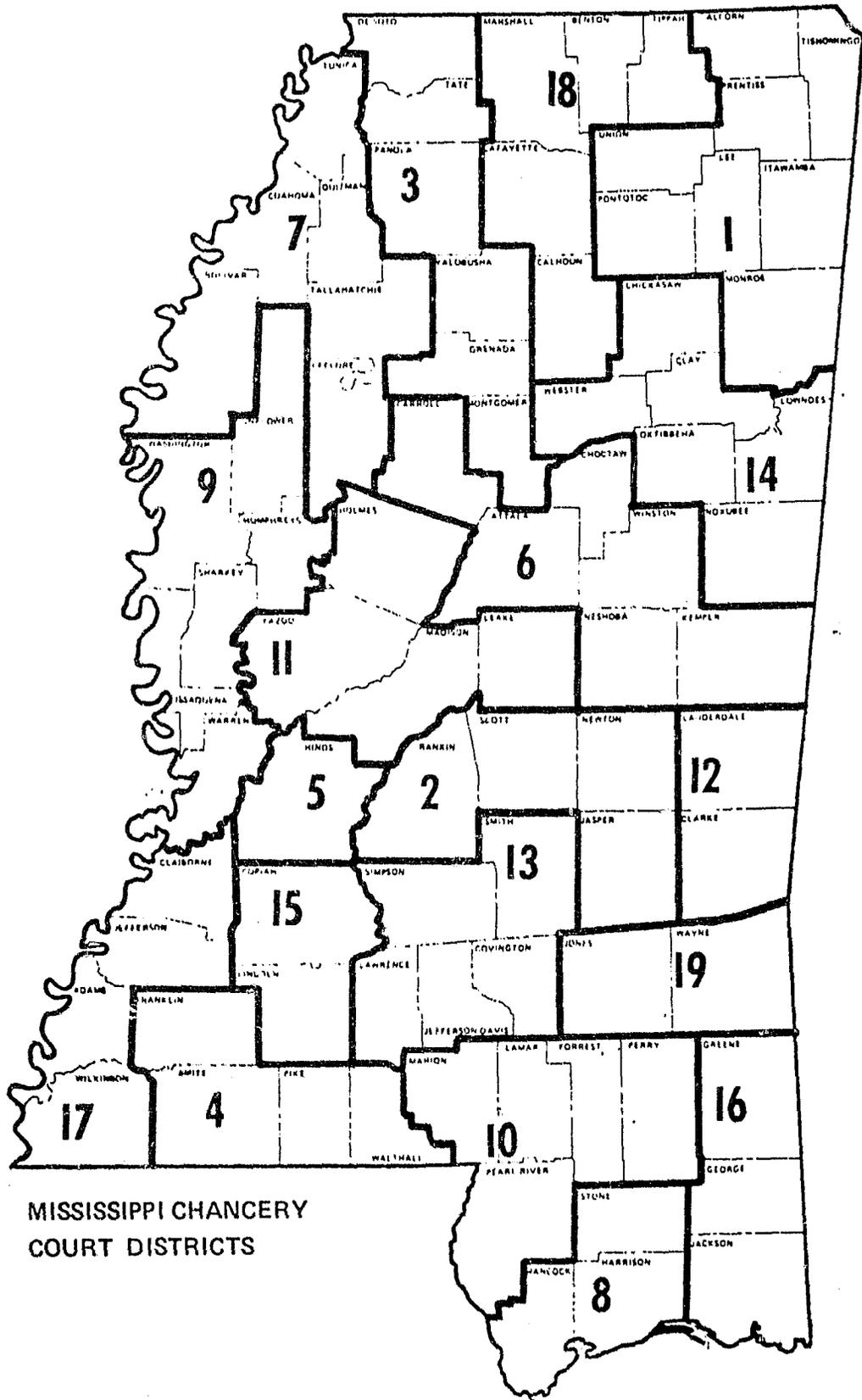
Each Circuit Judge is authorized to appoint a competent person as a shorthand reporter in his district as the official court reporter of that district (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-13-1). The salary for court reporters is set at \$6200 and \$7800 in Circuit Courts where 30 or more weeks of court are scheduled, to be paid out of county treasuries on a proportionate basis.

There is one Court Administrator for the Circuit Courts located in the Second Circuit Court District funded by the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance to the Mississippi Judicial College.

The Legislature has divided Mississippi into 19 Chancery Court Districts (Miss. Const. 1890, 152; Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-3) each comprised of two or more counties except the Fifth District, which is comprised solely of Hinds County (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-17). With the exception of the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Districts, which have two or more Chancellors per district, each chancery district is served by one chancellor (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-7, 9-5-13, 9-5-19, 9-5-25, 9-5-29 - 1973 Supp. - 9-5-33, 9-5-45, 9-5-350 - 1973 Supp.).

Chancery Courts have jurisdiction over:

1. all matters in equity;
2. divorce and alimony;



MISSISSIPPI CHANCERY COURT DISTRICTS

EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

3. estates of deceased persons;
4. minors' business;
5. insanity and incompetency matters (Miss. Const. 1890, 159);
6. suits trying title to lands, cancelling deeds, and removing clouds from real property (Miss. Const. 1890, 160); and
7. suits on bonds of fiduciaries and public officers for failure to account for money or property received (Miss. Const. 1890, 161).

Additionally, Chancery Courts have appellate jurisdiction over equity matters appealed from County Courts (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 11-51-79) and over decisions of numerous State Administrative Agencies and Governmental Units (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 11-51-75; 31-13-5 to 31-13-11).

Chancellors are elected for four-year terms by the voters of their districts (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-1); they must be at least 26 years of age, a resident of Mississippi and a practicing attorney for five years (Miss. Const. 1890, 154). Chancellors receive an annual salary of \$22,000 (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-3-35).

Although Mississippi laws require the holding of at least two terms of Chancery Court in each county annually, only four counties are able to conduct their chancery business during these two terms. Hinds County Chancery Courts hold 10 terms of Chancery Court each year (calendar of Mississippi Chancery and Circuit Courts) and Chickasaw County holds eight.

In counties wherein the Chancellor serves as Youth Court Judge, the chancellor is authorized to appoint the Chancery Clerk or other suitable person to act as referee in juvenile matters coming before the Court. All orders or decrees of the referees must be approved or disapproved by the Youth Court Judge. The salary for youth

court referees varies from \$500 to \$3000 annually, depending upon the size of the county (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 43-21-29 - 1973 Supp.).

The Court may also appoint two or more persons in each county as Masters to serve at the pleasure of the Chancellor. The salary is to be fixed by law or allowed by the Court and taxed in costs (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-241). Masters are given the powers to (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-243):

1. administer oaths;
2. take examination of witnesses in cases pending before the court;
3. examine and report all matters referred to them;
4. execute all decrees as directed; and
5. in one county, are allowed to conduct original hearings.

A Chancery Clerk serves as Clerk of the Court and is elected for a four-year term (Miss. Const. 1890, 168). He may appoint, with the approbation of the Chancellor, one or more deputies, who shall be sworn and who may perform the Clerk's functions (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-133). The Clerk must attend all sessions of the Court and keep minutes (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-135). Further, he must preserve and keep all records of the court; record all wills and testaments which may be probated, and letters of testamentary, of administration and of guardianship (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-137); and receive filings into the Chancery Court Department (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-5-141). He receives no established salary but works on a fee-basis like that of the Circuit Clerk. Fees and allowances received by Chancery Clerks throughout the State varied in 1971 from \$6,698.20 to \$74,690.89.

The same provisions which apply to court reports in the Circuit Court also apply to the Chancery Courts.

YOUTH COURT

In the 16 counties having a County Court, there is also a Youth Court. In all other counties not having a County Court, the Youth Court operates within the Chancery Court (Miss. Code 1972, Sec. 7183-01).

There is, in addition, one Family Court located in Harrison County. Hinds County, within the Jackson SMSA, assigns one of its three county judges exclusively to youth court cases. Jackson County also utilizes two county judges, assigning one specifically to youth court matters. In the remaining counties, all youth court cases are heard along with adult criminal and civil cases before one Judge.

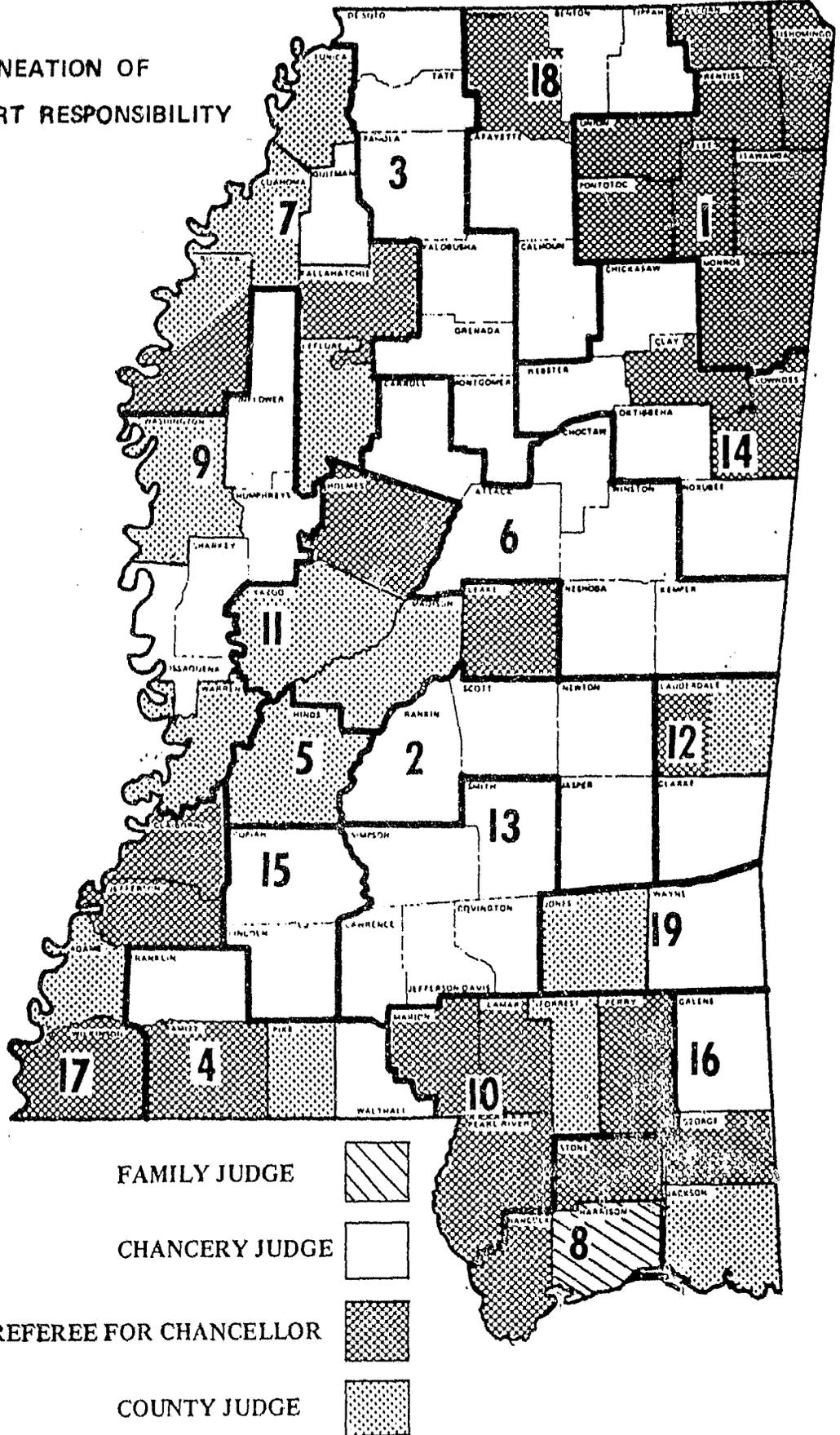
During 1973, Hinds County disposed of 2,417 youth court cases; Harrison County disposed of 713 and Rankin County, 81.

LOCAL COURT SYSTEM

The Mississippi Code of 1972 (Ann. 9-9-45) provides that County Courts may be established in counties with populations exceeding 35,000 or with personal and real property assessed at more than \$17,000,000 and municipalities whose populations exceed 10,000. Additionally, 10% of the qualified electors in any other county may petition the Board of Supervisors to hold a referendum, and if a majority of those voting favor a county court, one shall be established (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-1).

Currently, there are County Courts in Adams, Bolivar, Coahoma, Forrest, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lauderdale, Leflore, Madison, Pike, Tunica, Warren, Washington and Yazoo counties (Court Calendar of Miss. Chancery and Circuit Courts). With the exceptions of Hinds, Harrison and Jackson counties, every county with a County Court has one County Court Judge who is elected by the voters of his county for a term of four years and who must be at least 26

DELINEATION OF YOUTH COURT RESPONSIBILITY



EXISTING SYSTEM - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

years of age and must have been a practicing attorney and a citizen of the State for five years (Miss. Code 1972, An. 9-9-5). Hinds County has three County Court Judges and Harrison and Jackson Counties have two each (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-14, 9-9-15 - 1973 Supp.). County Judges' salaries range from \$1800 to \$26,000 per annum, depending upon the population of their respective counties (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-11 - 1973 Supp - 9-9-37).

County Court terms begin on the second Monday of each month and continue as long as necessary (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-19 - 1973 Supp.). Jurisdiction of the County Courts is concurrent with Justice of the Peace Courts in all civil and criminal matters and is concurrent with the Circuit and Chancery Courts in all matters of law and equity wherein the amount of the controversy does not exceed \$10,000. Additionally, County Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of eminent domain, partition of personal property, and unlawful entry and detainer (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-2).

County Judges have the power to issue and try writs of habeas corpus and to issue writs of certiorari, supersedeas, attachment, and other remedial writs. They also have the authority to issue search warrants in their respective counties (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-9-23).

Each County Judge may appoint an official court reporter. The salaries for county court reporters range from \$300 per month to \$600 per month (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-13-61).

JUSTICE OF THE
PEACE COURT

The Justice of the Peace is a Constitutional Officer provided in Article VI, Section 171, of the Mississippi Constitution. The Constitution specifies that a Justice of the Peace be elected for a four-year term and that he be a resident of the District from which he is chosen for at least two years (Article VI, Section 171).

Neither the Mississippi Constitution nor the Mississippi Statutes require that he be a licensed attorney. The Mississippi Code (1972, Ann. 9-11-3) does require, however, that non-lawyer Justices of the Peace elected after January 1, 1968, must complete a course of training and education prescribed by the Attorney General before they can exercise their judicial functions or take their oath of office.

Article VI, Sec. 171, further states that the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace shall extend to cases in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$200. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in criminal cases where punishment prescribed does not exceed a fine and/or imprisonment in the county jail. The Legislature may give the Justice of the Peace exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanors.

The Constitution does not specify the number to be elected although the Mississippi Code of 1972, Ann. 9-11-1, designates that there shall be one Justice of the Peace elected from the same districts (5) as for members of the Boards of Supervisors except in cases where the Board of Supervisors provide for the election of an additional Justice of the Peace.

Although each Justice of the Peace is required to have an office in which trials are held (Miss. Code Ann. 9-11-5), the counties are not required to finance these offices and the resultant operating expenses. Generally, the office of the Justice of the Peace is located outside the courthouse.

Justices of the Peace must hold at least one term of court each month. Their courts are courts of record (Miss. Code Ann. 9-11-15), and the Justice of the Peace may fine to the amount of \$50 and imprison one day for contempt of court.

Justices of the Peace in the State of Mississippi are compensated on a fee-basis, as prescribed by law. The law also requires that a Justice of the Peace regularly account for all fines and penalties imposed by him to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Miss. Code does not address support-personnel for the Justice of the Peace.

POLICE/CITY COURT

Mississippi Law requires that a police court be established in every Mississippi Municipality (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 21-23-1). Every municipality having a population of 10,000 or more shall have a Police Justice, appointed by the municipality's governing authorities. The Police Justice must be a qualified Mississippi attorney (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 21-23-3). In a municipality with a population of less than 10,000 it is discretionary with the local governmental authorities as to whether or not a Police Justice shall be appointed. If one is not appointed, the Mayor shall be the Police Justice (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 21-23-5). The Police Justice or Mayor shall hold court in the municipal building every day except Sundays and holidays.

The jurisdiction of the Police Justice encompasses all violations of the municipal ordinances. He sits as the committing court in all felonies committed within his municipality. Police Courts are also empowered to bind over the accused to appear before the proper court having trial jurisdiction over the offense or to refuse bail and commit the accused to jail for non-bailable offenses. Finally, the Police Justice serves as an "ex-officio" Justice of the Peace for all cases within the corporate limits of his municipality (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 21-23-7).

COURT COORDINATION

Supreme Court Justices, Circuit and Chancery Judges and County Court Judges belong to the Mississippi Conferences of Judges who generally meet quarterly to discuss matters of common importance and exchange ideas. During their meetings the judges of similar jurisdictions usually meet individually. The Conference elects a President, Vice-President and Secretary.

STATE PROSECUTION SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General is a constitutional office authorized by Article VI, Sec. 173, of the Mississippi Constitution. He is elected on a partisan ballot for a four-year term. He must be at least 26 years of age, a practicing attorney for five years and a citizen of the State for five years preceding his election or appointment. His annual salary, set by statute, is \$25,000. His duties are enumerated in the Mississippi Code, 1972, Ann. 7-5-1. This section provides that he be the chief legal officer and advisor for the State in both criminal and civil cases. He is charged with managing all litigation on behalf of the State and has the sole power to bring or defend a lawsuit on behalf of a State agency. He not only represents the State in all criminal appeals, but may also assist in prosecution of criminal cases at the trial level.

The staff for the Attorney General is prescribed by law. He must appoint nine attorneys as assistant attorney generals with the same qualifications as himself. At the discretion of the Attorney General, he may appoint counsel, special counsel to be designated special assistant attorney generals, special investigators, secretaries and other professionals whom he considers necessary to enable him to efficiently perform his official functions. He has an administrative staff which consists of the Deputy Attorney General (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 7-5-3), who gives general assistance to the Attorney General; the deputy has one secretary. Also within the Administrative Division are two attorneys, one administrative assistant, and two secretaries, all of whom assist in the general administration of the Attorney General's office. An investigator who reports directly to the Attorney General performs investigations as requested.

The Criminal Division represents the State in all criminal appeals before the Supreme Court of Mississippi and the Supreme Court of the United States. Seven attorneys and three secretaries are assigned to this division.

The Criminal Specialty Division composed of two lawyers and a secretary has a three-fold purpose:

1. to represent the State in habeas corpus hearings in State and Federal courts;
2. to handle all extradition proceedings; and
3. to represent the Mississippi Parole Board in its activities.

Six attorneys and three secretaries comprise the Federal Litigation Division. This division is charged with defending the State of Mississippi and giving assistance to all political sub-divisions of the State and public officials when sued in Federal court.

The largest division, the State Activities Division, has nine attorneys and six secretaries. This division renders official opinions to all State officials and to officials in their official capacity concerning their duties. They also handle all litigation filed against State agencies in State courts.

The Organized Crime Unit is primarily an investigatory body.

There are no attorneys in this unit. The Chief of the unit is an ex-FBI agent with some legal training. Under his supervision are four investigators, one intelligence analyst and four secretaries. The Jackson Police Department and the Mississippi Highway Patrol both provide an investigator. The primary responsibilities of the unit are to gather intelligence on known organized crime figures, advise local officials throughout the State and assist local authorities in investigations of possible organized criminal activities at the local level. The unit has no law-enforcement authority.

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The Attorney General has co-sponsored seminars for law-enforcement officials within the State and gives advice and assistance when requested by local officials. There is very little coordination among the Attorney General and District Attorneys.

The Mississippi Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 174., provides that there shall be a District Attorney elected for a four-year term for each Circuit Court District.

The District Attorney must possess all of the qualifications of county officers and must be a regular licensed and practicing attorney and have been admitted to practice before the Mississippi Supreme Court for two years (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-1).

The District Attorney may choose whether his office be part-time or full-time. There are nine full-time District Attorneys who are paid an annual salary of \$20,000 and eleven part-time District Attorneys who are paid \$10,000 annually (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-3-31). As the decision to be full-time or part-time is purely discretionary on the part of the District Attorney, it is not related to the number of cases which are handled by the District Attorney. For example, in the most populous Circuit District in the State, the Seventh District composed of Hinds and Yazoo Counties, the District Attorney is part-time.

The statutes prescribe the following duties of the District Attorney:

1. He shall appear in circuit courts and prosecute all criminal cases; in civil cases he represents the State or his respective counties (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 23-31-11).
2. He shall attend all deliberations of the grand jury (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 23-31-13).

3. He shall give a written opinion on every public account allowed by the Circuit Court (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-15).

4. He shall reinstitute or defend any suit arising from an action of the Tax Commission or Public Services Commission (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-19).

5. He shall at each term of court ensure that executions are issued for all fines, penalties and forfeitures adjudged at such term (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-23).

6. He shall institute suits to set aside fraudulent conveyances intended to defraud the State (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-25).

7. He shall furnish the superintendent of the State Penitentiary a written report on each person sentenced to the penitentiary (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-29).

Of the above duties, prosecution of criminal cases in the Circuit Courts and attendance at deliberations of the Grand Jury occupy most of the District Attorney's time.

He also represents the State at preliminary hearings although in counties where there is a County Attorney, the County Attorney generally handles preliminary hearings. District Attorneys in Mississippi do not regularly screen cases prior to Grand Jury indictment. Charges are usually filed with the local Justice of the Peace without the advice of a prosecuting attorney; a preliminary hearing will be held unless it is formally waived. The Magistrate may, if he feels the State has shown probable cause, bind the case over to the Grand Jury or a case may be taken directly to the Grand Jury after charges are filed or without charges being filed. The Grand Jury docket is generally kept by the Clerk, although the Code does not specify who is responsible for keeping the Grand Jury Docket. All indictments are secret indictments

(Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 99-7-13). The names of those indicted are not released until these persons are arrested. Following filing of charges and preliminary hearing or indictment, the accused is entitled to bail, except in capital cases (murder, armed robbery and rape) where proof is evident or presumption great (Miss. Constitution 1890, Sec. 29). Persons may be released on their own cognizance by any Justice of the Peace and other conservators of the peace in non-capital cases (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 99-5-11).

To assist in these functions, Assistant District Attorneys and legal assistants are authorized for District Attorneys in the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Circuit Districts (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-5 1973 Supp.). Since the Code (25-31-6 - 1973 Supp.) sets the salary for these positions at \$9500 annually, they are generally considered part-time positions. The Miss. Code does not authorize support staff for the District Attorney's office, except in Harrison County where a Criminal Records Custodian is authorized at an annual salary of \$6000. The statutes require that the Boards of Supervisors of each county in each Circuit Court district appropriate \$12,000 annually to full-time District Attorneys and \$8,000 annually to part-time District Attorneys for operating expenses (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 25-31-8).

The Division of Law Enforcement Assistance has made six grants to local Boards of Supervisors providing an investigator and secretarial assistance to District Attorneys.

LOCAL PROSECUTION SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

Each county in Mississippi decides individually whether to establish or abolish the office of County Attorney by a majority vote of the qualified electors (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 19-23-3). The Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 19-23-9, states that the County Attorney shall possess all of the

qualifications of other county officials as well as be a regular licensed and practicing attorney. His official duties are enumerated in section 19-23-11 of the Miss. Code 1972, as follows:

1. He shall appear and represent the State in all felony investigations before the Justices of the Peace.
2. He shall appear before the Justices of the Peace and prosecute all persons charged with carrying concealed weapons, unlawful retailing of intoxicating liquors, and the unlawful sale of cocaine, morphine and other drugs or other violations of State probation laws.
3. He shall appear and represent the State in all habeas corpus trials of persons charged with capital offenses.
4. He shall advise and assist in prosecution of other offenses which come before the Justice of the Peace.
5. He shall prosecute all criminal cases filed in the County Court.
6. He shall assist the District Attorney in prosecution of State criminal cases appealed from the County Court to the Circuit Court.
7. He shall assist the District Attorney in all criminal cases in the Circuit Court and in civil cases where the services of the District Attorney are required in which the State, the County or any municipality of his County are interested.
8. He shall represent the State in matters coming before the Grand Jury.

9. He shall approve and disapprove all accounts against the county to be allowed to the Circuit Court subject to the ratifications of the District Attorney.

The County Attorney is prohibited from practicing criminal law (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 19-23-13) but may be employed by the Board of Supervisors as its attorney (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 19-23-15). The statute does not specify a uniform salary, but the Board of Supervisors is authorized to pay a reasonable sum not to exceed \$300 per month to the County Prosecuting Attorney for secretarial assistance (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 9-23-19).

Presently, there are 60 County Prosecuting Attorneys in the State who are all part-time officers. Their salaries vary from \$3,000 to \$9,000.

CITY PROSECUTOR

A City Prosecutor is authorized in every Mississippi municipality with a population of 10,000 or more and is appointed by the municipality's governing body (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 21-23-3).

DEFENSE SYSTEM

The Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 99-15-5, states that any person charged with an offense punishable by 99 days incarceration or more or commission of an act of delinquency may have the Judge appoint counsel for his defense if he is indigent. Whether or not a defendant is indigent is a discretionary decision made by a Judge. Maximum compensation to counsel representing indigents is prescribed by statute (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 99-15-17) but each Judge approves a cost bill submitted by counsel. The fee schedule for indigent cases is as follows:

1. \$500 maximum for representation in Circuit Court;
2. \$100 maximum for representation in a court other than a court of record;

3. \$1,000 maximum fee for a capital case in which two attorneys may be appointed; and

4. \$500 maximum fee for an appeal to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Each county Board of Supervisors must provide funds for indigent defense (Miss. Code 1972, Ann. 99-15-17). The amount of funds spent on indigent defense in Mississippi in 1971 varied from as little as \$481 in Claiborne County to \$8,256.25 in Harrison County. Since the Argersinger vs Hamlin Supreme Court decision in 1972, the amount spent on indigent counsel in Harrison County has increased from \$8,256.25 in 1971 to approximately \$33,000 in 1973.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Two counties in Mississippi have adopted Public Defender systems to handle indigent cases.

The office of Washington County Public Defender was established in Chapter 867 of the General Laws of 1972, Local and Private Laws of the State of Mississippi.

The Public Defender is appointed by the Board of Supervisors when the Circuit Judge determines that there are sufficient indigent cases to justify employment of a Public Defender. The Public Defender is paid \$20,000 from county funds and his assistant is paid \$15,000 annually. They have one secretary and receive travel funds and an allowance for office operating expenses. His term is four years and in order to qualify for Public Defender a person must be a licensed attorney. He handles all indigent defense except city misdemeanors and youth court cases.

The Jackson County Public Defender is a full-time position and is paid an annual salary of \$17,000 from county funds allocated for indigent defense. He has a total budget of \$26,000, which includes his salary, to run his office. He has one secretary and handles all felony and misdemeanor indigent cases where due process would require that the accused be given an attorney. The County Bar Association submits names to the Circuit Judges who make their

recommendations to the Board of Supervisors which makes the final selection. His term is concurrent with the senior Circuit Court Judge. Although there is no statutory authority for the Public Defender, the Jackson County Bar plans to file a bill to make it a statutory office in Jackson County.

Three Public Defender Bills were filed during the 1973 legislative session. One died on the House Calendar; one died in Senate Commission; and the third, which passed both Houses, was vetoed by the Governor. The first bill, House Bill 36, provided that the County Boards of Supervisors could create the office of full-time Public Defender in a county or combination of counties. He would be elected for a four-year term, would possess the same qualifications as the District Attorney, and would be paid the same salary as the District Attorney's assistants, according to county population. Neither the assistants nor the Public Defender would be allowed to engage in private practice. The county would provide an unspecified amount for operating expenses.

Senate Bill 1535 differed from House Bill 36 in that it would have created the office of Public Defender for each of the State's Circuit Court districts. The Public Defender, under this bill, would have been elected for a term of four years. He must have been licensed to practice law for two years and be a qualified elector in one of the counties of the circuit district. The Public Defender's salary, staff and operating expenses would be equivalent to those of the District Attorney for that circuit district. He and his assistants would be prohibited from practicing law.

House Bill 403, which was vetoed, created the office of Public Defender for the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman. He would possess the same qualifications as the District Attorney and receive the same salary as the District Attorney. He would be allowed to appoint two assistants at the same salary as the Assistant District Attorneys. It would

be his duty to represent inmates of the State Penitentiary. The Legislature would appropriate the funds deemed necessary for investigators, secretaries, clerical help and operating expense.

The only bill filed in the 1974 Legislature which concerns Public Defender programs is Senate Bill 1517. This bill provides that a Public Defender be elected from each Circuit Court district for a four-year term beginning the first Monday in January, 1975. He would receive the same salary as the District Attorney to be paid out of the State Treasury. He would be allowed the same staff as the District Attorney, but no provision is made for office-operating expenses. He must be a qualified elector in one of the counties comprising the Circuit Court district. The bill does not make a statement concerning the responsibilities of the Public Defender.

MANPOWER

The correctional phase of the Criminal Justice Manpower System for the State of Mississippi includes jail facilities, the State Penitentiary, juvenile facilities, after-care counselors, and probation and parole. There are 423 personnel in the jail facilities, 303 personnel in the State Penitentiary, 320 personnel in juvenile facilities, 55 in after-care counseling, and 31 in probation and parole - for a total of 1,132 persons in corrections for the State of Mississippi.

The average age of correctional personnel in Mississippi is 41.44 with the high average age being in Probation and Parole (48.10) and in jail facilities (46.32), and the low age being in juvenile after-care counseling (32.08). Table I shows the more detailed distribution of ages by component of the correctional system. The racial distribution of correctional personnel includes 873 whites (77.1%), 232 blacks (20.5%), 9 American Indians (.8%), and one other individual (.1%). The majority of whites are in jail

TABLE I
CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

	AGE							I/N/A	AVERAGE
	15 and UNDER	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and OVER		
JAIL FACILITIES	0 .0%	19 4.5%	59 13.9%	97 22.9%	127 30.0%	82 19.4%	32 7.6%	7 1.7%	46.32
STATE PENITENTIARY	0 .0%	63 20.8%	83 27.4%	49 16.2%	47 15.5%	45 14.9%	6 2.0%	10 3.3%	38.08
JUVENILE FACILITIES	0 .0%	46 14.4%	90 28.1%	56 17.5%	54 16.9%	51 15.9%	3 .9%	20 6.3%	38.96
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	0 .0%	12 21.8%	26 47.3%	8 14.5%	2 3.6%	5 9.1%	0 .0%	2 3.6%	32.08
PROBATION AND PAROLE	0 .0%	0 .0%	5 16.1%	3 9.7%	15 48.4%	6 19.4%	1 3.2%	1 3.2%	48.10
TOTAL	0 .0%	140 12.4%	263 23.2%	213 18.8%	245 21.6%	189 16.7%	42 3.7%	40 3.5%	41.44

facilities (92.2%), probation and parole (93.5%), and juvenile after-care counselors (89.1%); while almost half of the personnel in juvenile facilities are black (44.4%). Eight of the nine Indians are in these juvenile facilities as is the one other person. The racial identification of seventeen persons was not known. The specific racial distribution in Mississippi corrections is shown in Table II.

The educational level of personnel in Mississippi corrections varies quite widely to the extent that it would be misleading to discuss averages. Four have no education at all - three are in the jail facilities and the other in juvenile facilities. Thirty-nine have elementary school educations; 15 are in the jail facilities, none in the State Penitentiary, and 15 in juvenile facilities. Junior high school was completed by 131 persons - 61 in jail facilities, 41 in juvenile facilities and 29 in the State Penitentiary. According to the print-out furnished by Mississippi State University, 524 have completed high school - 246 are in the jail facilities, 167 in the State Penitentiary, 96 in juvenile facilities, 14 in Probation and Parole, and one in after-care counseling. There are 410 people with some college credit including 158 in juvenile facilities - 90 in the State Penitentiary, 94 are in jail facilities, 52 are in after-care counseling, and 16 in Probation and Parole. (See Table III).

Salaries in Mississippi corrections were reported to be from \$2,000 or less per year to \$10,001 or more per year. There were 101 persons who entered the correctional system at \$2,000 or less and 96 who entered at \$10,001 or more. These salaries were raised so that the current level includes 42 earning \$2,000 or less and 137 earning \$10,001 or more. The specific breakdowns are in Tables IV and V.

It is important to know the level of commitment in the field of corrections by its personnel before planning elaborate educational and training programs for in-service people. This

TABLE II

CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

	RACE				
	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	AM. INDIAN	OTHER	I/N/A
JAIL FACILITIES	390 92.2%	28 6.6%	1 .2%	0 .0%	4 .9%
STATE PENITENTIARY	242 79.9%	54 17.8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	7 2.3%
JUVENILE FACILITIES	163 50.9%	142 44.4%	8 2.5%	1 .3%	6 1.9%
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	49 89.1%	6 10.9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
PROBATION AND PAROLE	29 93.5%	2 6.5%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
TOTAL	873 77.1%	232 20.5%	9 .8%	1 .1%	17 1.5%

TABLE III
CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR COMPLETED IN SCHOOL

	<u>NONE</u>	<u>ELEMENTARY</u>	<u>JUNIOR HIGH</u>	<u>HIGH SCHOOL</u>	<u>COLLEGE OR HIGHER</u>	<u>SPECIALIZED</u>	<u>SPECIAL EDUCATION</u>	<u>VO/ TECH</u>	<u>I/ N/A</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
JAIL FACILITIES	3 .7%	15 3.5%	61 14.4%	246 58.2%	94 22.2%	1 .2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 .7%	11.41
STATE PENITENTIARY	0 .0%	9 3.0%	29 9.6%	167 55.1%	90 29.7%	6 2.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .7%	12.08
JUVENILE FACILITIES	1 .3%	15 4.7%	41 12.8%	96 30.0%	158 49.4%	6 1.9%	1 .3%	0 .0%	2 .6%	13.08
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 1.8%	52 94.5%	2 3.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	16.16
PROBATION AND PAROLE	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	14 45.2%	16 51.6%	1 3.2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	13.45
TOTAL	4 .4%	39 3.4%	131 11.6%	524 46.3%	410 36.2%	16 1.4%	1 .1%	0 .0%	7 .6%	12.36

TABLE IV
CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

SALARY AT ENTRY LEVEL

	<u>\$2,000 or Less</u>	<u>\$2,001 to \$4,000</u>	<u>\$4,001 to \$6,000</u>	<u>\$6,001 to \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000 or More</u>	<u>I/N/A</u>
JAIL FACILITIES	44 10.4%	94 22.2%	142 33.6%	70 16.5%	67 15.8%	6 1.4%
STATE PENITENTIARY	21 6.9%	47 15.5%	91 30.0%	127 41.9%	14 4.6%	3 1.0%
JUVENILE FACILITIES	36 11.2%	65 20.3%	126 39.4%	71 22.2%	13 4.1%	9 2.8%
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	0 .0%	1 1.8%	3 5.5%	49 89.1%	2 3.6%	0 .0%
PROBATION AND PAROLE	0 .0%	1 3.2%	2 6.5%	28 90.3%	0 .0%	0 .0%
TOTAL	101 8.9%	208 18.4%	364 ¹ 32.2%	345 30.5%	96 8.5%	18 1.6%

TABLE V

CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

	CURRENT SALARY					
	\$2,000 Or Less	\$2,001- \$4,000	\$4,001- \$6,000	\$6,001- \$10,000	\$10,001 Or More	INA
JAIL FACILITIES	33 7.8%	33 7.8%	140 33.1%	127 30.0%	87 20.6%	3 .7%
STATE PENITENTIARY	2 .7%	5 1.7%	49 16.2%	219 72.3%	25 8.3%	3 1.0%
JUVENILE FACILITIES	7 2.2%	35 10.9%	155 48.4%	91 28.4%	21 6.6%	11 3.4%
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	51 92.7%	4 7.3%	0 .0%
PROBATION AND PAROLE	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	31 100%	0 .0%	0 .0%
TOTAL	42 3.7%	73 6.4%	344 30.4%	519 45.8%	137 12.1%	17 1.5%

can be partially assessed by the amount of prior experience in the correctional field before entering the present facility or agency in Mississippi, their length of service in Mississippi corrections, and whether or not the employees plan to make correctional work his or her career. The data presented in Table VI indicates that 722 had not had prior experience while, on the other hand, 64 have had 11 to 20 years of previous experience and 29 have had 21 or more years previous experience. Consequently, approximately one-third have had previous experience and approximately two-thirds have not had previous experience.

The total population of correctional employees within the State represents an average of three years experience in their present positions; the highest average length of service in present position was demonstrated by those employees of jail facilities. The average was approximately four years. The Probation and after-care counselors represented lowest average with approximately one and one-half years service. However, of the employees at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, over half had been employed less than one year at the time of this survey; the average being approximately two years. The large number of employees reflects the recent transition from the trusty guard system to paid correctional officers in accordance with the Court Order of the United States' District Court Judge for the Northern District of Mississippi, issued October 20, 1972. See Table VII for length of employee service.

Summarizing the manpower situation, there are 1,132 persons working in corrections for the State of Mississippi. Slightly more than 20% are black; most of them are in the juvenile facilities and the fewest are in after-care counseling and probation and parole. The average age is 41.44 years. Education ranges widely from no education to college graduation with the best-educated persons being in juvenile after-care counseling. Salaries range from less than \$2,000 to more than \$10,001 with the majority being between \$4,000 and \$10,000. Nearly two-thirds are new, inexperienced employees or

TABLE VI
CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973

PRIOR EXPERIENCE IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM (YEARS)

	0	1	1-3	4-6	7-10	11-20	21 +	I/N/A
JAIL FACILITIES	208 49.2%	13 3.1%	43 10.2%	48 11.3%	42 9.9%	44 10.4%	21 5.0%	4 .9%
STATE PENITENTIARY	219 72.3%	24 7.9%	26 8.6%	8 2.6%	6 2.0%	7 2.3%	3 1.0%	10 3.3%
JUVENILE FACILITIES	258 80.6%	12 3.7%	21 6.6%	6 1.9%	7 2.2%	6 1.9%	1 .3%	9 2.8%
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	27 49.1%	4 7.3%	18 32.7%	1 1.8%	3 5.5%	1 1.8%	1 1.8%	0 .0%
PROBATION & PAROLE	10 32.3%	4 12.9%	0 0%	3 9.7%	4 12.9%	6 19.4%	3 9.7%	1 3.2%
TOTAL	722 63.8%	57 5.0%	108 9.5%	66 5.8%	62 5.5%	64 5.7%	29 2.6%	24 2.1%

TABLE VII
CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1973
LENGTH OF EMPLOYEE SERVICE

	<u>LESS THAN 1 YEAR</u>	<u>1 TO 3 YEARS</u>	<u>4 TO 6 YEARS</u>	<u>7 TO 10 YEARS</u>	<u>11 OR MORE YEARS</u>	<u>INA*</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
JAIL FACILITIES	41 9.7%	217 51.3%	87 20.6%	39 9.2%	36 8.5%	3 .7%	4.09
STATE PENITENTIARY	158 52.1%	95 31.4%	15 5.0%	14 4.6%	16 5.3%	5 1.7%	2.13
JUVENILE FACILITIES	36 11.2%	194 60.6%	57 17.8%	11 3.4%	14 4.5%	8 2.5%	2.84
AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	1 1.8%	52 94.5%	2 3.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1.55
PROBATION AND PAROLE	10 32.3%	12 38.7%	4 12.9%	1 3.2%	3 9.7%	1 3.2%	2.83
TOTAL	246 21.7%	570 50.4%	165 14.6%	65 5.7%	69 6.1%	17 1.5%	3.06

have had less than two years in the system.

Of the offenders in Mississippi, 58% or 2,738 cases, are under Probation and Parole supervision under a staff geared by national "average" for approximately 1,800 and by national "standards" for 840.

The average Probation and Parole caseload is a fraction over 95 cases with a high of 119 and a low of 84 as shown in Table VIII. The average juvenile after-care caseload is 71. (See Table IX). These caseloads are excessive by any standard. In addition, Mississippi has only 58% of its felony offenders under supervision in the community as compared with a national average of 70 to 75%. California has 90% and Wisconsin has 91% of their felony offenders in the community.

The staff-inmate ratio at Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman comes close to the national "average" in numbers, with 303 staff to serve 1,821 residents (1973 American Correctional Association Director) for a ratio of one-to-six as compared with a national average of a little better than one-to-five. The distribution of personnel at the Penitentiary, however, is skewed, with 194 security people for a 64% figure, supported by one teacher and one counselor for a negligible percentage that looks from the outside like token "window dressing." The agreement between Mississippi State Penitentiary and the State Department of Education for teachers and educational services at the Penitentiary is a progressive step. There are two trailers and two teachers on-site at Parchman. The teaching that is done is basic - the tools of literacy; only a few students are attending.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MANPOWER

TABLE VIII:

CASELOADS FOR PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JUNE 30, 1973

PAROLE/ CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT	NUMBER PAROLE OFFICERS/ COUNSELORS	TOTAL NO. CASES PER DISTRICT**
1	2*	129
2	2	247
3	1*	118
4	2*	241
5	1*	145
6	1	119
7	4	298
8	1	144
9	1	90
10	1	93
11	1*	100
12	1	117
13	1	83
14	2*	183
15	1*	114
16	1	102
17	1	118
18	1	99
19	2	168
20	1	183

(Data collected by the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, for the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, Office of the Governor, State of Mississippi, 1973.)

- ** Includes parolees, compact cases, probationers, and suspensioners.
- * Thirty-three officer/counselors are employed by the Mississippi State Probation and Parole Board; 28 officers/counselors are assigned to work completely within a circuit court district as indicated; 5 additional officers serve multiple districts in efforts to relieve high caseloads. State-wide, caseloads currently average 95 clients per officer/counselor.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MANPOWER

TABLE IX:
CASE LOADS FOR AFTERCARE COUNSELORS
BY COUNTY DIVISION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
JUNE 30, 1973

COUNTY DIVISION	NUMBER AFTERCARE COUNSELORS	TOTAL NO. CASES PER DIVISION
1	1	89
2	1	65
3	1	61
4	1	25
5	1	71
6	1	44
7	2	142
8	1	41
9	1	125
10	1	93
11	1	66
12	2	186
13	7	574
14	1	104
15	1	62
16	1	49
17	1	62
18	2	172
19	1	58
20	2	110
21	1	51
22	2	184
23	1	119
24	1	107
25	1	132
26	6	232
27	1	64
28	2	249
29	2	88
30	1	44
31	1	87
32	0	1

Data collected by the Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, for the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, Office of the Governor, State of Mississippi, 1973.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MANPOWER

MISSISSIPPI STATE
PENITENTIARY

HISTORICAL
OVERVIEW

In 1836, the State Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to construct a State prison; this facility occupied the grounds on which the State Capitol now stands. The prison housed inmates relegated to hard labor or solitary confinement, and was operational until the Civil War, when it was converted to a munitions factory.

From 1865 until 1890, Mississippi leased prisoners for public and private work. Although the leasing system was officially abolished by the 1890 State Constitutional Convention, the practice did not end completely until 1895. Three farms were purchased by the State for prison use in 1890 and placed in cultivation by 1895.

In 1900, the Legislature appropriated \$80,000 to purchase 3,789 acres of land in Sunflower County from Mr. J.M. Parchman; this land became the heart of the present 21,690-acre Mississippi State Penitentiary. As the prison acquired additional land, "camps" were built to house inmates in locations most suitable for working crops.

The State Penitentiary was operated for the dual purpose of institutionalization of offenders and profit. Until 1955, the State usually showed a profit from prison crops; these funds were deposited in the State treasury and amounted to approximately 1.6 million dollars at the end of 1955. The institution has, generally, been self-supporting.

In 1964, the Mississippi Legislature passed a penal system re-organizational act, after being convinced that funds appropriated for vocational rehabilitation and vocational training would be returned to the State by the reduction of the drain placed on Mississippi's economy by recidivism. Even after this progressive step into rehabilitation, the prison was described in a 1968 report of the Southern Regional Council as "brutal and archaic."

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

Historically, the prison has been plagued by scandal and mis-management, from the discoveries of graft by Governor Brewer in 1913 to 1970 newspaper accounts of graft, corruption and brutality. The institution was ordered by a Federal District Court to: (1) make immediate and intermediate relief, and (2) long-range relief for the practices and conditions which were found to exist at the State Penitentiary. At the present time, federal matching funds are available and being used to meet the court's order and long-range planning is being accomplished by the completion of a Mississippi Master Plan for Corrections.

ORGANIZATION

The State of Mississippi has no Department of Corrections. The sole State-level component of the adult correctional system is a 20,000 acre prison-farm located near Parchman, Mississippi, in the State's Delta area. All persons found guilty of felonies and sentenced to the State Penitentiary in Mississippi are sent to this institution.

The Mississippi State Penitentiary is organizationally under the authority of a governing board composed of five members appointed by the Governor with the advise and consent of the Senate. This Board has the authority to select the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and has control over the Penitentiary. The Superintendent is directly responsible for the every-day functioning and operation of the facility. From a political standpoint, the Governor of the State usually has a compelling influence over the Board in the selection of a Superintendent. The Board is then charged with direct oversight of the Prison's farming operations. Virtually every employee of the Penitentiary is answerable in some way to the Board itself.

The current organizational structure of the Mississippi State Penitentiary reflects four major staff positions (Chief Corrections Officer, Farm Manager and two Assistant Superintendents), with their accompanying line positions reporting directly to the Superintendent.

Two of these four staff positions, Chief Corrections Officer and Farm Manager, have relatively homogenous line positions in their respective areas. An examination of the Assistant Superintendents' responsibilities, however, shows them to be diverse and heterogenous. Those services which could be classified as business services (i.e., construction and maintenance, central warehouse, food services, and business manager) are inter-mingled with those classified as rehabilitative services (i.e., Chaplain services, hospital administration, and Director of Treatment Services). This lack of homogeneity within responsibility areas implies needless administrative difficulties and limited coordination.

Under the Director of Treatment Services are six levels of authority: Coordinator of Counseling, Treatment Services Liaison, Personnel Liaison to Superintendent, youthful offenders, youthful drug abusers and coordinator of work-release. It is unlikely that these are actual levels of authority. The administration of LEAA functions, psychology and testing, AA Rehabilitation, information and printing, blood plasma and postal clerks are shown as indirect. Essentially the same programs are linked with one Assistant Superintendent and with the Superintendent. Such a double linkage would make questionable the degree of coordination which would be accomplished.

SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Security Department functions at the State Penitentiary are the responsibility of the Chief of Security and his assistant. Internal security is separated from all other functions, but no further break-down occurs. Although the prison properties cover over 20,000 acres, duties are not divided into geographic areas. Tasks and duties are attended to as someone becomes available to give them attention.

The Internal Security Division of the Department is manned by one individual who draws assistance from other security personnel as needed. This division investigates all incidents involving inmates and the activities of personnel as they reflect on the Penitentiary. This individual also acts as ombudsman for the inmate population. Specifically, he investigates and makes reports on all inmate infractions (e.g., escapes, assaults, drug use) and investigates employee activities that might be considered illegal or which are of such a nature as to reflect poorly on the institution.

Written reports are required on all incidents involving rule violation by inmates and on any incident in which an inmate is injured. All witnesses must file their versions of incidents which are investigated by the Internal Security Officer who corroborates reported information and compiles a file on each incident for future reference.

Security is provided at each camp by a Sergeant and as many security guards as he has available for shifts. The Sergeant and guards work 12-hour, six-day shifts. Camps are required to call in a head-count hourly; a failure to do so is responded to by a phone call after which, if necessary, a unit is dispatched to the camp. A unit arriving at a camp notifies the security staff; no weapons are allowed inside a camp's perimeter unless life is in danger. The unit must report within 15-20 minutes or additional security staff are dispatched to the camp.

The security staff also screens admissions to the grounds at two gates, transports inmates within the institution for processing, transfer, sick-call, etc. Two employees and one car are regularly on the road transferring inmates to the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson, the Mississippi State Hospital at Whitfield, or the Mississippi and East Mississippi State Hospitals at Meridian, Mississippi. One or two additional units are usually on the road transporting new commitments from Mississippi's 82 counties.

A roving patrol makes unscheduled visits to all camps and work assignment areas, providing unscheduled observation of guard behavior and job responsibility; such unscheduled visits disallow inmates the ability to predict when an area will be most amenable to escape efforts or organized disturbance. Each site is visited from four to five times during daylight hours and from eight to nine times each night.

The State Penitentiary's security forces, headed by the Chief of Security, bear the responsibility for providing segregation of the inmate population from the community and for providing inmates with protection from one another. The Penitentiary previously provided security through the use of armed trusty guards supervised by paid employees; security was then a relatively inexpensive budget item. Each camp unit was administered by a Sergeant and two or three assistants that actually provided guidance to the trusty guards. Other work units (shops, gin, feed mill) had one or two paid employees who supervised armed trustys who provided security. It would have been typical for a visitor at any time to find 8-10 armed employees and from 80-100 armed trusty guards. The institution functioned in this manner with an average of 20 escapes per year.

The use of trusty guards was abolished by Court order. A mass recruiting program to obtain civilian guards was initiated which included a pay increase.

In September of 1973 there were 230 personnel employed at the Penitentiary:

TOTAL EMPLOYEES - - - - -	230
Part-time - - - - -	25
Administrative- - - - -	29
In-Training - - - - -	28
In-Support Functions- - - - -	29
Sub-Total - - - - -	111
Available for Custodial Duties- - - - -	$\frac{-111}{119}$

The remaining number of personnel available will permit an average of less than three guards per unit if no person is sick or absent for other reasons and if 12-hour six-day shifts are utilized. These 119 employees must supervise 19 housing units, work details, and vocational school.

No specialized training prior to assignment, or as in-service training later, has taken place on an on-going basis in the past. Infrequently, short seminars have been provided. However, the past several months have been utilized for training purposes with new recruits as well as existing staff. The institution has been sending an average of thirty employees every five weeks to the MLEOTA. At this time, over one-half of the staff have completed the training.

The five-week training period is brief and, though modified, still approximates training geared to patrolmen who must deal with the public, and is conducted in a somewhat military fashion. It is the opinion of some supervisory security staff at the institution that only about 50% of the training relates directly to the needs of the Correctional Officer.

The Department of Public Safety conducted an investigation of security at the Penitentiary July 18 through July 21, 1973, as authorized by law; it should be noted that this investigation was immediately prior to a raise in guard salaries to \$722 per month.

Recommendations of the Department of Public Safety are as follows:

1. Put guard towers on all four corners of each camp except honor camps.
2. Improve the lighting at each camp (suggest mercury vapor or quartz).
3. Go to a standard uniform - shirt and pants of a fluorescent-type for all inmates.

4. Keep at least a ten-yard strip disk around the fields for field fire and tracking purposes.

5. No inmate is to drive any vehicles except a tractor, and then only under a civilian supervisor if on a State highway.

6. All transportation of inmates is to be under cage unless guards are in a separate vehicle.

7. Increase the maximum security unit to 400 individual cells.

8. Consider closed-circuit TV for cages.

9. Fulfill mandatory training requirements for all guards at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers' Training Academy.

10. Replace the inmate telephone operator with a civilian.

11. Appeal to the Legislature for a statute making it a felony for any employee to aid, abet or help an inmate in any way break the rules and regulations of the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

12. Make a strong appeal to the Federal Courts to in some way ease the ban on the censorship of the mail.

13. The following recommendation is in two parts. The first is the number of additional security personnel needed immediately for minimum security at the camps; there are 19 camps - four of these are honor camps.

- a. There is an immediate need for an additional 138 guards. These 138 would only be sufficient for manning four guard towers on the 15 camps that are locked and are not honor camps. This is also based on working the present 12-hour shifts.
- b. The present figure of 230 guards is set by statute and the recommended level would call for a total of 401 guards, based on eight-hour shifts, six days a

DEPARTMENT OF PENITENTIARY
ADMINISTRATION

week, and include the complete security network.

With the establishment of a Department of Classification, efforts are made to secure information on inmates and to establish individual records for each. Forms have been developed which reflect economic status, marital status, health history, military record, educational level, family background, previous criminal record and an inmate's version of the crime for which he was committed. Information is obtained by interview and copies are sent to his Camp Sergeant, the Mississippi State Parole Board and the county welfare agent in the county of commitment. This procedure is a radical change from earlier inmate records which consisted only of a register showing race, crime and length of sentence.

Historically, the membership of the Classification Committee has been appointed by the Administration. During 1972, the professional level of operation of this Committee diminished. The rotating membership changed from a decision-making group to one which followed the dictates of the Administration. Membership changed from week-to-week or crisis-to-crisis as the Penitentiary became embroiled in court battles and unfavorable press publicity. This downhill trend continued until the establishment of the current system in the fall of 1973.

In 1973, an effort was made by the State Legislature to control the movements, privileges, and security status changes of inmates. As outlined by Senate Bill No. 1506, the Classification Committee was to be composed of the following individuals: Superintendent (as Chairman), the Assistant Superintendent, the Assistant for Rehabilitation and Welfare, the Prison Psychiatrist, the Manager of Farming Operations, the Director of Security and the Penitentiary Chaplain.

With the enactment of the Statute on February 22, 1973, the prison administration formed the

Department of Treatment Services (DTS). The following areas were to be handled by DTS: classification, admissions and orientation, custody designations, close-confinement, camp assignments and conjugal visiting.

Although Senate Bill No. 1506 has not been amended, the Classification Committee under DTS was established, as suggested by the Governor, to permit "designees" for the "principal" members. Today, the Committee's "principals" and "designees" are:

<u>Principal</u>	<u>Designee</u>
Superintendent	Coordinator, Classification Committee
Asst. Superintendent	Director, ABE School
Asst. Superintendent	Correctional Caseworker
Director of Treatment	Coordinator, Psychological Services
Consulting Psychiatrist	Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
Farm Coordinator	Farm Office
Chief of Security	Major, Security
Chaplain	Assistant Chaplain

Since the establishment of the DTS, approximately 90% of the meetings have been held by "designees." The "principals" rarely assume responsibility of this Committee.

According to Senate Bill No. 1506, "No classification may be changed by any individual or individuals and may be altered only by action of the Committee and entry of such action on the Minutes." The Superintendent is given emergency power to suspend the classification of inmates, but such suspension is not to exceed 15 days. In addition, a mandatory review of each inmate's record and classification is to be made annually.

A sub-committee of the Classification Committee performs most preliminary investigations and makes recommendations which are generally approved by the Committee. The sub-committee consists of one voting member of the Classification Committee, the Coordinator of Psychological Services, two non-voting members, the

Coordinator of Admissions and Orientation, and the Correctional Counselor of DTS. All members of this Sub-committee are part of the DTS staff. Each inmate of the Penitentiary is a client of the Classification Committee.

The DTS staff and the Classification Committee both operate from an 11-foot by 15-foot office located in the Penitentiary's Administration Building. The office contains two desks and a table for the use of seven staff members.

The Department of Treatment Services' publication "Policies and Procedures for the Admission, Classification and Evaluation of Inmates" published in 1973, delineates the program areas covered by the DTS. Inmates are classified according to the following considerations:

1. Custody status
2. Camp assignment
3. School participation
4. Rehabilitation program
5. Work duties, and
6. Privileges.

Although the DTS publication affords the system with a manual of procedures, it does not provide the coordination, motivation or professionalism necessary to the successful operation of the classification process. Currently, classification operates as a function of institutional politics and the view of the Security Department.

The Records Office consists of a Records Officer, an Assistant Records Clerk and four secretaries. The Records Officer:

1. Represents the State in all legal proceedings that require information from an inmate's record,
2. Takes the record to the Court and reads from it since the records are not given to the State's attorneys nor to the defendant's attorneys, and

RECORDS OFFICE

3. Represents the State in all extradition proceedings.

Each inmate of the Penitentiary is a client of the Records Office. The Records Office provides information to the State and Federal Court Systems and enforcement agencies which might have dealings with an inmate.

The office itself is located in the Penitentiary's Administration Building and consists of a large office, a smaller office utilized by investigating officers, and a vault. Electrically-controlled rotating filing cabinets were recently installed in the vault.

An inmate's record is initiated when the Records Office receives notification of his conviction. The local circuit clerk sends commitment papers with a prisoner when he is transferred. Copies of an inmate's medical report, a brief description of the inmate and family data provide information to complete a Social Admission Interview Form in the Records Office. A cover sheet is also prepared for the inmate's file at this time; it contains information concerning the inmate's sentence, discharge dates, physical characteristics, and prison record. An FBI report is placed in the inmate's file as are reports of vocational rehabilitation interviews and psychological reports.

The Records Office, additionally, records inmate Good Time (GT) and prepares biennial reports containing data on the movement of inmates at the institution.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The health and medical services program at the State Penitentiary, including the prison's hospital, is staffed by sixteen full-time paid employees, six paid part-time employees, twenty inmates, and a number of consultants retained only as needed. The following tables list these employees and their salaries.

Full-Time Employees
 Medical Services Program
October, 1973

Institutional Physician (non-licensed) - - - - -	\$1,312.50
Dentist - - - - -	1,666.66
Dentist - - - - -	1,458.33
Hospital Administrator - - - - -	758.00
Physician's Assistant- - - - -	722.00
Physician's Assistant- - - - -	624.00
Head Nurse - - - - -	624.00
L.P.N. - - - - -	466.00
L.P.N. - - - - -	466.00
L.P.N. - - - - -	450.00
L.P.N. - - - - -	450.00
Assistant Nurse- - - - -	384.00
Receptionist - - - - -	366.00
Medical Records Secretary- - - - -	366.00
Secretary- - - - -	350.00
Total- - - - -	-\$10,463.49
	x12
	<u>\$125,561.88</u>

Paid Part-Time Employees
October, 1973

<u>POSITION & TIME WORKED</u>	<u>SALARY/MO</u>
Licensed Physician (1/2-day, 5-days-week) - - - - -	\$2,083.33
Psychiatrist (each Sunday) - - - - -	500.00
Radiologist (3-4 mornings per mo)- - - - -	500.00
Pharmacist (1 hour daily, 5 days wk)	416.00
Dietician (Institutional/ as needed)	No direct cost
TOTAL- - - - -	\$3,499.33
	x12
Annually - - - - -	-\$41,991.96

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

Consultant Services
(Annual Amounts)

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ANNUAL EXPENSE*</u>
Psychologist - - - - -	\$2,000.00
Psychiatrist - - - - -	2,000.00
Special Medical Examinations - -	8,569.33
Consulting Physician - - - - -	24,999.96
Total - - - - -	<u>-\$37,569.29</u>

*Figures drawn from Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1973. Consultant Physician's annual salary taken from six-month figure of \$12,449.98.

Inmate Staff at Hospital
October, 1973

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
4 - - - - -	-Cooks
3 - - - - -	-Dishwashers
5 - - - - -	-Janitors
5 - - - - -	-Ward Attendants
3 - - - - -	-General Help
1 - - - - -	-Technical
21 - - - - -	-Total Inmates

The total annual cost of personnel inclusive of consultants is calculated to be \$207,822.25, according to the figures supplied for the purpose of the Corrections Master Plan. The cost-ratio per inmate is slightly over \$100 per man per year. The cost would be higher if support personnel were paid employees instead of inmates. Additional indirect costs such as housing and other benefits for employees living on the institutional grounds are not calculated into the above figure.

The existing hospital was constructed at Parchman in 1948. The 25-year-old structure is in very poor condition and is inadequate for rendering safe and complete medical service as required. The patient quarters of the main hospital are divided into two sections consisting of a large dormitory used as the convalescent section (22 beds) and a smaller dormitory used as the sick ward (8 beds).

In addition to the main hospital there are two other camps set aside for specialized treatment areas. Disabled, mentally ill or retarded, and geriatric cases are placed at Camps Number 2 and 7. Most of the same disabled and physically-handicapped are placed at Camp Number 2. Drug offenders, special treatment, retarded alcoholics and mental illness cases are placed at Camp Number 7.

In December, 1970, a report was made by the Penal Institutions Legislative Study Committee whose report reflected the inadequacy of the present facilities. The 1973 Legislature authorized the State Building Commission to construct and equip necessary hospital facilities at Parchman through renovation and new construction at the hospital's present location.

Laboratory supplies and basic equipment are inadequate. A new, stationary X-Ray machine was recently installed. Surgical equipment and supplies are completely inadequate. Additional physiotherapy equipment is needed.

The existing dental equipment is one of the few assets to the hospital. This office contains two modern dental chairs. There are four trained capable dental technicians who are trusty inmates. Complete laboratory facilities with a complete range of prosthetic devices needed for dental care are available.

A part-time pharmacist comes to the hospital daily between the hours of 12:00 - 1:00 p.m., five days a week. The total number of unqualified personnel dispensing medications to subjects include four L.P.N.s, and one registered nurse.

There is no surgery performed at the hospital, other than minor suturing. All other surgery is referred to the University Medical Center in Jackson. Medical patients going to Jackson are supervised by the Chief Security Officer of the University Medical Center.

The food services at the hospital are the function of inmate staff, supervised by the Administrator and assisted by the Institution Dietician.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

There is an average of 225 meals served daily with food prepared on premises in the hospital kitchen. The dining hall seats 24 people. All persons eat in the dining hall except subjects who are physically unable to move about; they are served at bedside by a trusty.

There are two full-time paid employees in charge of records at the hospital. The records reveal complete information as to medical and dental services, sick-call report, and hospitalized patients and inmates. The records from November 1, 1972, to November 1, 1973, indicate 16,898 inmates arrived for sick call. During the same period of time, 283 inmates were admitted to the hospital.

There are two full-time dentists on staff at the hospital, four dental technicians and one intern trainee. They provide services for an average of 26 people per day, including employees.

Death cases are examined by a physician at the coroner's inquest. The bodies are then taken to University Medical Center in Jackson for autopsy.

Standard minimum rules state: " 'Subjects' in solitary confinement shall receive 2,500 calories daily and shall be examined by a physician or other medical personnel if confined for longer than 48 hours." The Maximum Security Unit is visited only on Monday, except in emergency cases. Therefore, visits do not apply for persons kept in solitary for 48 hours.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Until recent years, religious services were under the supervision of one Chaplain who was employed by the Penitentiary. For many years, there was no written job description so activities of the Chaplain's Office were conducted in a manner that was consistent with the philosophy of one Chaplain at one particular time. Without exception, the full-time Chaplains employed by the Penitentiary have been Protestant. In

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

recent years there has been a move toward a multi-disciplinary approach more in keeping with current treatment models in which the Chaplain works in cooperation with counselors, social workers, institution administration and treatment people in an effort to improve the condition of the whole man.

Presently, the Mississippi State Penitentiary employs two full-time Chaplains who are qualified by experience and training to plan, develop and maintain an adequate program of religious services at the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

To further assist in providing services to all inmates, a Catholic Priest provides weekly services for the Catholic population at the institution. At the present time, a minister of the Moslem faith conducts services in the Chapel on a weekly basis.

No records are kept which would indicate the number of inmates participating in religious services from week-to-week. However, it is noted that approximately 35 Protestants attend services each Sunday. Members of the Moslem faith generally number fewer than 30 who attend services each Sunday and members of the Catholic faith number fewer than 20. These inmates are carried to the Institution Chapel by bus on a schedule which provides an adequate amount of time between services to minimize congestion.

The Chapel facility was built with funds donated by interested church groups across the State of Mississippi to accommodate approximately 200 inmates. It is very adequate in design and furnishings to provide for formal church services. No evaluations have been made to determine the amount of impact the Department of Religious Services has on the inmate population while they are in the institution or after they have been released.

Due to the location of the Chapel, it cannot be used conveniently by inmates other than those housed at the First Offender Camp. It is necessary for the Security Section of the institution to transport inmates across the farm to the facility which has created a difficult situation

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

for Chaplains to overcome. The inconsistency in transportation schedules and other factors affect the general overall presentation of religious services.

The dining halls of Camps, where outside organizations present religious services, are used for congregations. This has never been a satisfactory solution to the needs of the institution due to acoustics, the lack of musical instruments and the lack of privacy and separation from that part of the population which chooses not to attend church.

There are no adequate provisions made for counseling at the majority of the camps. At the present time, the Chaplain's Department is furnished with three offices, one of which is utilized as a reception-secretarial office. One station wagon is furnished to this department.

Presently, the Department of Religious Services is poorly organized and no formal lines of responsibility have been established. No scheduled itinerary has been set forth to provide for Chaplains to move from camp to camp on a regular basis, nor has an organized religious counseling service been presented.

Responsibilities require that Chaplains should make recommendations on parole applications to the Parole Board, participate in deliberations of Classification Committee, arrange for emergency suspensions of inmates in case of death or serious illness in their families, host visiting religious groups, and answer inmate inquiries as they are presented. More specific duties and responsibilities, as stated in a recently prepared job description, require Chaplains to plan, schedule and conduct weekly religious services in each camp, utilizing volunteer inmates and "free world" assistance when feasible.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

RECREATION
DEPARTMENT

Prior to 1960, there were few recreational programs at the Penitentiary. In 1960, a professional musician was hired as music coordinator to organize a Music Program at the Penitentiary. By 1962, fund allocations were initiated for band equipment. Since the camps were racially segregated, two bands evolved - the Insiders and the Confiners.

By 1964, the Administration realized that a viable Recreation Program required a full-time Director. The Music Coordinator was made Recreational Director. The Recreation Program has evolved from individual camp baseball and religious movies to include basketball, boxing, and volleyball with inter-camp competition. According to the Director, the majority of the changes or advancements were made with a \$15,000 DLEA Grant in December, 1972. The present Director states that the basic philosophy has evolved from "giving the men something to do in the winter" to a morale-building, rehabilitative, vocational and public relation-oriented service offered to the inmates in an organized and supervised atmosphere.

The Recreational Director did not have assistants until 1971, when two assistant positions were created. Both positions require two years of college or five years' experience in a related field. The approximate beginning salary for the assistant position is \$550-\$600 a month. Neither assistant position is now filled.

The Recreation Department's staff presently consists of a Director and one secretary. All other assistance comes from the inmates who are members of the varsity boxing team and the band. These inmates are assigned to the Recreation Department to maintain and repair all recreational equipment.

Theoretically, all Penitentiary inmates are clients of the Recreation Department. In actuality, a limited number of inmates are permitted to participate. All band members are assigned to the Recreation Center as their job "catch", as are varsity boxers. These 25 men constitute the main clients of the Recreation Department.

Before an inmate is permitted to join the band or the varsity boxing team he goes through a thorough screening process. This decreases the number of drop-outs and limits disciplinary problems. Both groups travel off the prison grounds, therefore an inmate must attain half-trusty or trusty-status to participate. No one convicted of a sex offense is permitted to travel with either group.

In addition to maintaining the prison recreational facilities, the inmates act as coaches for the camps. Each man working in the recreational facility earns "good time" equivalent to "day-for-day."

The Recreation Center is located next to the prison rodeo arena. It consists of one fenced baseball field, two asphalt basketball courts, a portable boxing ring, and three small brick buildings built in 1971. In one building, the Adult Basic Education Director, the Recreation Director and the band practice-rooms are located. Another building is used by Food Service as the Dietician's office and the third building is used for the storage of recreation equipment.

According to the Director, each camp has a baseball field, basketball court and a volleyball court. The maintenance of these fields and equipment falls under the auspices of the Recreation Department. Presently, only the Women's Camp has a softball field. In reality, no camp has anything more than a grass or dirt playing surface. Since many camps are now being fenced, their playing fields are being destroyed. The term "playing field" is used rather loosely and, generally, means those areas of a camp where the sport activities may take place outside the "gun line." As a general rule, the amount of equipment available at camps is insufficient for the needs of the large number of inmates at each recreational area.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Recreation Department categorized its sport activities into two areas: group sports which take place between camps and individual sports which take place within the camps. The major portion of group sports and several individual sports have been curtailed or discontinued due to the lack of security.

All of the Penitentiary's individual sports except basketball were started as a result of a 1972 LEAA grant of \$15,000. Volleyball, basketball, table tennis and horseshoe equipment were issued to each camp. These sports are not organized nor supervised by the Recreation Department at the present time.

The library at Parchman officially opened in 1965 during National Library Week. This was the first library to be housed on the Farm which had a professional librarian on its staff and official support from the Mississippi Library Commission. Funds for the library were part of those authorized by the State Appropriations Committee of the Mississippi Legislature. The Mississippi Library Commission was authorized to guide the development of these facilities.

One professional librarian serves part-time at this facility and part-time at the Public Library in an adjoining community. At the present time, inmate assistance is limited to some voluntary help at some of the camps.

Theoretically, every inmate at Parchman is a client of the library. This is accomplished by providing bookcases at every camp, including the Maximum Security Unit, and by providing book-by-mail service. The library also serves all staff members at the facility.

A small room at the Administration Building houses the main library facility. In the present quarters, the wall space appears to be adequate for housing the current selection of books; however, if books were recalled from the various camps, the shelving space would be completely inadequate. There is very little space for the

CANTEEN SERVICES

processing of books and no temporary storage for books being rotated from camp to camp. In addition to the shelving for books, the library also contains a desk, one working table and a card file.

At the present time, there are approximately 7,500 books in the Prison Library System. The library subscribes to at least 34 different magazines. Currently, the book rotation system is sporadic primarily because of the tight security needs as seen by the Administration. With the sporadic rotation system currently used, the inmates have only limited access to different selections of books at each camp.

No one remembers when the first canteens started operating at the camps. The earliest recollections are that the individual inmates owned the canteens and operated them for their own profit. In the 1960s, a new Administration took ownership away from the inmates and a prison-wide canteen system was developed. The main canteen, located behind the Administration Building, became the central distribution point for the camp canteens. Today, the canteens are operated by the Camp Sergeants. They are responsible for the total operation, including inventories, placing and picking up of orders, and opening and running the canteen for the inmates.

The main canteen is presently staffed by one full-time manager, three stock clerks, one female cashier and one part-time accountant. Of the full-time employees, the highest education completed was found to be at the twelfth-grade level.

The canteen's clients include all inmates and the staff of Mississippi State Penitentiary. The inmates are served through the individual camp canteens and are no longer allowed access to the main canteen. The staff is restricted to the use of the main canteen but those employees assigned to the individual camps use the camp canteens also.

The main canteen building is a wooden structure 36' x 50' (1,800 square feet). The individual camp canteens are located in the camps, usually between the two cages. Some have a protective wire around them to prevent pilferage while others simply have lockable cabinets and coolers of various types.

Today, the main canteen carries the same supplies one might find in any small grocery store. The only restriction placed on the camp canteens are those items on "banned" list - items with alcoholic contents, knives, etc. Orders are placed and picked up twice a week by the Camp Sergeants who have the responsibility of managing the canteens. It is currently against regulations for an inmate to run the camp canteens. Therefore, the goods found on the shelves depend on the items requested by the inmates, as well as the rapport inmates have with the Camp Sergeants in getting them to obtain the items requested. Some camps have very few items (cokes, cigarettes and candy) while others offer more.

ADULT BASIC
EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Penitentiary's Basic Education Program was established in the summer of 1971 with a grant of approximately \$140,000 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Division. This program is conducted and administered by the Penitentiary following the guidelines specified in the original grant.

The primary objective of the Adult Basic Education Program is to up-grade the educational level of inmates to make them more productive members of society. Verified need for the program resulted from a study of inmate academic scores using the Wide-Range Achievement Test (WRAT).

Currently, the staff consists of a Director, a Secretary, a Counselor, five teachers for male inmates and one teacher for female inmates. One inmate assists with typing and records in the Counselor's office. Another inmate in the Director's office drives a bus for transporting students.

The professional staff members are required to have college degrees but there are no requirements regarding teaching certificates, prior teaching experience, or special course-work in adult programming. Although some Blacks have been interviewed for teaching positions, all staff members at present are Caucasian. Staff turnover has been moderate. Training for staff personnel has been sporadic and inadequate. Training programs for teachers in Adult Basic Education are offered periodically by the State Department of Education. Although the Adult Basic Education teachers have been invited to participate in such a training program, the Administration would not permit them to take the time off to attend.

Salary levels are relatively in line with teaching positions in the public schools in nearby communities. When the Adult Basic Education Program was initiated in August of 1971 the teachers were assured salary increases (\$500-per-year cost-of-living), housing, and other staff benefits. These job assurances have not been forthcoming.

A full-time counselor is available on a regular basis to all Adult Basic Education students at the main Farm. In addition to counseling, he administers all WRAT tests to the students and recruits inmates into the Adult Basic Education Program.

Participation in the Basic Education Program, theoretically, is open to all inmates except those in the Maximum Security Unit or those who have completed high school. The primary, and apparently the best, means of recruitment of students is by word-of-mouth from one student to other potential students. In addition, the counselor goes to the Reception Center to recruit and encourages the Camp Sergeants, Classification Committee members, and Alcoholics Anonymous personnel to recruit, and places ads in the "Inside World." If an inmate at the Pre-Induction Center wishes to attend Adult Basic Education courses, his name is submitted to the Classification Committee which makes the

final decision regarding the type of program or work in which the inmate will be placed.

Student enrollment constantly fluctuates for a number of reasons. An analysis of male enrollment for the first half of the 1973 school year indicated the total drop-out rate at 53%. Of the drop-outs, 66% dropped to earn more "good time."

Five mobile units are now dispersed in two areas for use as teaching facilities. All Adult Basic Education teaching related to this program is conducted in these mobile units. As a result of the limited security personnel, four units to be used for male students were moved within the fence surrounding the Vocational Training School during mid-July, 1973. These units were joined in pairs to provide two large facilities and were placed on concrete foundations. Each facility provides two teaching areas with rest-room facilities in the center. The fifth unit is located at the Women's Camp for their use.

Office space for the Director and the secretary of the Adult Basic Education Program is provided in a building which also houses the Recreation Director. This building is located at the Rodeo Arena approximately one mile from the Basic Education classroom.

The Wide-Range Achievement Test (WRAT) is used to determine the academic level of the incoming student and their achievement levels at 90-day intervals. This test was chosen for use because it is used during the pre-induction process for testing all Penitentiary inmates.

Historically, training for the High School Equivalency Test (GED) has been the strongest aspect of the program in Basic Education. Achievement records of students with the exception of those who passed the High School Equivalency (GED) test prior to January, 1973, are limited. Completed scores (beginning and ending scores covering an 80-day school period) were available

for 35 of the students enrolled in the program during the period from January to September, 1973. Of these 35 students, 28 or 80% showed increased achievement in reading and 32, or 91%, showed increased achievement in math. In addition, 50 inmates were administered the High School Equivalency (GED) test and 31, or 62% of these inmates, passed the entire test.

Two different classes are taught each day by each teacher. The morning classes for male students are held from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and for female students, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. Afternoon classes for all students are held from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Classes are generally divided into four levels: Grades 1-3; 4-6; 7-9; and GED (High School Equivalency). There are no limitations regarding the length of time a student may remain in the program. Since there is only one teacher for female inmates, the female students are divided into two classes with the lower level of students taught during the morning hours and the upper-level students taught during the afternoon hours.

At the time classes were observed, each teacher had from six to nine students in each class. DLEA has recently required that each teacher teach at least 17 students. This requirement is generally met. State guidelines for Adult Basic Education classes suggest a maximum class enrollment of 20 and a minimum of 15 students.

Teaching materials are limited in this program although some workbooks and teaching aids have been purchased. A large portion of the texts used were obtained from the Prison Bindery. These are used public school texts which have been rebound for use. Some of these are acceptable as adult texts, especially at the upper levels. Library facilities consist of a few old sets of encyclopedias and a few new dictionaries.

The organizational structure of the Basic Education Program as originally designed places the

VOCATIONAL
TRAINING PROGRAM

Director in the position of total administration with the teachers and counselor answerable directly to him for their actions. In actuality, the managerial functions of the program appear to be limited in scope or delegated to other personnel to implement. As a result of this dysfunction of the administrative structure, communication between the director and his staff regarding the program process are intermittent, at best. No fixed schedule for staff meetings has been established. Therefore, there is limited opportunity for feedback from the staff to the director and the staff cannot anticipate when such an opportunity might arise.

As early as 1949, statements indicating the recognition of the need for vocational training were included in the State Penitentiary's Biennial Report. Although the need for vocational training was recognized it was not until the spring of 1965 that the Vocational Training School became an actuality. The school is a cooperative State-Federal program with funds for salaries and new supplemental equipment coming from the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational-Education; funds for the program match must come from the Penitentiary. Approximately \$50,000 of the funds provided by the Penitentiary were obtained from the plasma program. Now that the plasma program has been discontinued, funds for the continuance of the Vocational Training program must be obtained from some other source.

The training complex to house the Vocational Education program was completed at an approximate cost of \$500,000. Plans include the implementation of 14 different trade schools such as carpentry, electricity, welding, diesel mechanics, and brick masonry. At present, 11 different trade schools are operative.

Fourteen full-time staff members serve the Vocational School. Staff members are all Caucasian and include a Director, a Counselor, a Basic Education Instructor, and 11 instructors in the various trade areas. The one female member of the staff teaches all female inmates.

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Qualifications of personnel meet the criteria established by the State Board for Vocational Education and job descriptions written for each staff position. Minimum qualifications for personnel and the duties of personnel are well-delineated in the "Local Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education, Fiscal Year 1973-74, Five-Year Projection."

The Director is responsible to the State Director of Vocational-Education for the administration and supervision of all Vocational and Technical Education Programs conducted by the program. He provides general direction and supervision for the total program of Vocational Education at the Penitentiary. This includes the coordinating, carrying out of policies, recommendation of employment of teachers, keeping of records, making reports, and doing the other things that are necessary in the administration and supervision of the program.

The Vocational Counselor is in charge of occupational counseling, maintaining files on each student, follow-up evaluation, placing, recruiting, and working with the Basic Education Instructor in the selection of students who need and can profit from Basic Education.

Instructors are required to:

1. Maintain a progress report on all students enrolled in their classes;
2. Maintain records of jobs performed, classroom activities, and shop products;
3. Select and coordinate the work activities of his class to ensure a complete training program;
4. Prepare, maintain, review, and use a coordinated curriculum complete with lesson plans and job sheets;
5. Maintain the curriculum so that a new student may enter the class at a time without interfering with the progress of others already involved in the training;

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

6. Be responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of these shops;

7. Be responsible for referrals to the Director and Counselor; and

8. Keep themselves informed of new trends and ideas involved in their trade area.

Pre-service and in-service training is provided for all staff members. Much of the personnel preparation and development is accomplished in-house. In an effort to keep the Vocational Training Program up-dated, staff members are required to attend those workshops and other training classes provided by the State Department of Vocational-Education. In addition, each staff member is required to complete a minimum of 24 semester hours in vocational training. According to the Director of the Program, salary ranges are equivalent to those of vocational training instructors in other parts of the State.

A full-time counselor is available on a regular basis to all Vocational Training inmates. The objectives of this guidance program have been stated in the "Local Plan, Fiscal Year 1973-74, Five-Year Projection."

Specific objectives of the Program are to provide a complete guidance service, to maintain a personal file on each inmate, and to analyze the needs of the inmate in an effort to meet their needs in the guidance service.

The admission policy of the Vocational Training School as stated in their "Local Plan, Fiscal Year 1973-74, Five-Year Projection" follows:

1. The inmate must have a desire to enter a trade area.

2. The inmate must have between 6 to 18 months left before his parole or release date.

3. An inmate with a detainer or serving time for arson must receive special permission from the administration of the Penitentiary.

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4. All inmates' records are reviewed by a counselor and prison administration before they are enrolled in a program. Although referrals are received from various offices and departments including the Classification Committee, the final decision to accept an inmate into the program rests with the staff of the Vocational School. Canvassing and interviewing men at their respective camps is the primary method of recruiting.

Specific criteria for the identification and recruitment of disadvantaged and/or handicapped students are included in the "Local Plan, Fiscal Year 1973-74, Five-Year Projection."

Sixty-eight students were enrolled in classes on June 30, 1973. At the time of site visits in September 1973, approximately 100 students were enrolled. This is approximately 70% of the estimated capacity of 130 students. One factor which seriously affects the enrollment is a high drop-out rate. At the end of the Fiscal Year 1971-72, the drop-out rate was 57% of the total student enrollment.

Program evaluation is conducted by the local staff as well as by outside evaluators. This evaluation is conducted for individual inmates as well as for the total program.

During the 1972-73 Fiscal Year, 49 inmate students completed their courses. The average time required for completion was 14 months, although a few could complete a course in as little as five months. Of the 49 inmates who had completed their coursework, only five remained on the farm. The remainder were paroled or "flat-timed" into the free world. When students complete the course, they are given a certificate to indicate the number of hours attended and the requirement completed; this becomes a part of the inmate's permanent record.

The Vocational Training School provides some assistance in job placement and follow-up. Those inmates accepted by the Vocational Rehabilitation program receive assistance in job location from the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors in Job Placement.

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The Vocational Training School, where male inmates are instructed, is housed in several large metal buildings enclosed by one 12-foot security fence. This complex is located approximately one-half mile from the Administration Building and was specifically designed to provide the space, as well as the security needed for this type of program. Each trade area has its own teaching facility with limited access to other areas. At the present time, the only space not being used consists of three large rooms originally designed for classroom teaching.

The Vocational Training Program at the Women's Camp is severely limited by the lack of space and equipment. At the present time, the program can accommodate only 10 students. Available space has been well-utilized, however.

Classes for male inmates are held from 7:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. at the Vocational Training Center. Lunch is served on the premises by members of the Cook-Chef Class. The first six hours of the day are confined to the organized part of the training program including one hour of basic education per day for those inmates in need of it. It is taught in the facility classroom by the Basic Education Instructor, who is a member of the Vocational Training Staff. Inmates desiring to obtain their high school equivalency diploma (GED) are sent to the Adult Basic Education School located within the security fence at the Vocational Training Facility. The purpose and objectives of the basic education provided by the Vocational Training School are identical to any vocational training school operated elsewhere in the State for the general public.

Classes for female inmates are held from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Women's Camp. The entire classtime is devoted to training. Although there is an Adult Basic Education Program conducted at the Women's Camp, it is not a part of the Vocational Training Program. Because of the time schedule a female inmate cannot be enrolled in Vocational Training and Basic Education at the same time. Vocational

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training for females consists of training in the needle trades. The training provided is almost totally related to skills for individual or home sewing and not for industrial use.

The staff is closely supervised by the Director and much of the staff training is provided by the Director on a one-to-one basis. The current program appears to be somewhat hampered by the limited communication between the Vocational Training Director and the Penitentiary Administration. There also appears to be little coordination between the Vocational Training Program and other programs on the Farm. For example, there is no representative from Vocational Training on the Classification Committee.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Activities which lead to the development of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program were begun in 1968 when several members of Alcoholics Anonymous established an institutional AA group at the Penitentiary. As a background to this, several studies were made of the inmate population. The studies showed, among other things, that the average age of the inmate population at the time was 28 years, the average I.Q. was 85, the average attainment level was 4.5 grades, about 80% of the population had problems with alcohol prior to being sent to the Penitentiary, and that at least 80% of parole violations were traceable to alcohol abuse.

The stated purpose of this program is to help prison inmates overcome their drinking problems in order to return to the mainstream of society and stay sober. The program draws heavily on the principles of Alcoholics Anonymous. A study of the inmates at the Penitentiary had indicated that the vast majority come from sub-cultures where they are not taught the reasons for living by the mores and laws of organized society.

This program strives through a number of methods and procedures to develop this personality while the inmate is in the prison. This is done through two group meetings per week and as much

individual counseling as is necessary. In addition, the program performs a number of social services for inmates who need them, including contacting the individual's family when letters do not arrive or the family has problems, protecting the inmate's individual or civil rights while in prison, and generally acting as a friend and advocate of the inmate. The program can perform these services most effectively because it has no official connection with the prison and the alcoholism counselors can withstand pressure to break confidentiality which prison employees cannot.

Participation in this project is voluntary. The AA Penitentiary Project presently is functional in 10 of the prison's 18 camps, with approximately 60% black participation and 40% white participation. The average age of participants is 28 years with all present enrollees male inmates. Services include both one-to-one counseling and group therapy. Normally, two meetings are conducted weekly in each of the 10 participating camps. Five counselors are assigned regularly to the project with a number of volunteer workers, primarily from area AA organizations, assisting project staff counselors.

An integral component of this project is the post-release provisioning of jobs and the securing of living accommodations for prisoners released and continuing AA treatment.

The program has a paid staff of eight: a Director, a secretary, three full-time camp counselors, one full-time field counselor, and two counselors who devote half of their time to camp counseling and half to field counseling. There has been relatively little turnover among the staff in spite of the low pay and long hours. The minimum qualifications for employment in the program is a high school education; however, three of the six counselors have BA Degrees and the others have some college-level work. All have attended several schools of alcohol studies and a number of short courses

and workshops dealing with various aspects of counseling and inter-personal relationships.

A rather strenuous work schedule is maintained. The counselors attend meetings in the camps four nights a week and frequently work until 11:00 p.m. In the five-day schedule they see inmates on an individual basis when indicated and attend to regular office matters.

Two types of records on inmates are kept. The first has to do with the attendance of inmates at the two group meetings per week in each camp. These meetings are designated as Type A and Type B meetings for the lack of a better term. Type A meetings consist of lectures and discussions on alcohol, alcohol abuse, and alcoholism, together with the fundamental principles of Alcoholics Anonymous and the application of these to every-day living. The Type B meetings are devoted to group therapy sessions, both basic inter-personal relationships and encounter groups in several variations.

The second type of record has to do with the status of clients on the outside, e.g., their economic and employment status, family and community adjustment, behavioral problems, etc. These clients are carried for three years and a cumulative record is kept during this period. If a person returns to the Penitentiary or breaks parole it is possible to identify factors or situations which contributed to this. All records are available to the prison's administrative staff; however, up to now, the administration has not asked for any records.

Alcoholism treatment services are currently provided to approximately 199 penitentiary inmates through a program supported by HEW funding and coordinated through Alcoholics Anonymous. The program includes both services provided inside the penitentiary and for prisoners released on parole or discharged. Approximately 131 persons are presently enrolled in the outside treatment program. These outside services incorporate the "big brother" or sponsor concept.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

In 1970 the Mississippi State Penitentiary Pre-Release Center was opened to meet two needs: (1) the development of a specialized program during the period close to release to facilitate community adjustment, and (2) a single facility for such program efforts to bring all available services together for coordination.

The facility was made possible with funds from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, the Mississippi State Penitentiary and donation of furnishings by an interested party. It is the result of renovation of an old camp and is now a modern, attractive building with appropriate fixtures and furnishings. It provides a wing of office space, testing rooms and one classroom. It is equipped with a cafeteria-style dining facility. The lobby area is spacious and comfortable. The dormitory area is furnished with wooden double bunks and dressers similar to most seen in the average home.

The center houses the Counselor-Coordinator of the Vocational Rehabilitation project, three male Vocational Rehabilitation counselors and their clerical staff, the psychiatrist and the two institutional Chaplains. The representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous also function from this unit. The Pre-Release Center is the hub of inter-personal activities concerning the pending release of a parolee. The program is so designed that after a man has his parole application approved, he spends a three-week period at the center.

During the three-week period at the Pre-Release Center, each inmate scheduled for release on parole participates in a course in positive mental attitudes designed by the Stone-Brandel Foundation. The course is taught by one of the Vocational Rehabilitation counselors. Additionally, he attends lectures presented by members of the surrounding business community and representatives of various agencies. Generally, he is exposed to about 15 speakers in various community and business areas.

It is at this unit that services to the general population can be measured since it is the central record location for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. During the Fiscal Year 1973, records reflect that 350 parolees and 49 men leaving by completion of sentence were served for a total of 399. During this period, there were three full-time counselors. Thirty-four counselor-months were worked to provide services for 399 men, amounting to 11.735 cases processed per month per counselor. The program provides planned services for about 40% of all releases.

Review of records by random sample indicated that the clients on hand and participating in Vocational Rehabilitation programs on July 1, 1973, had been in an active status an average of 8 months each with a range of from one month to 21 months. The average number of recorded contacts with the sampled inmates for this same period was 2.28 each with a range of one to five contacts.

CONJUGAL VISITING PROGRAM

By 1939, a Conjugal Visiting Program was taking place at the penitentiary; however, it was not until 1972 that conjugal visiting privileges were extended to the female inmates. It was not until 1965, with the building of the First Offenders Camp, that the construction of conjugal visiting facilities denoted a significant advancement in the administration's acceptance of the privilege.

Since 1965, facilities have been constructed at the Front Camp and at the Mens' Pre-Release Center at the prison's expense. In 1972, a pullman car was added to the Womens' Camp to provide facilities for female inmates.

The camp sergeants and their assistants supervise the conjugal visiting program. The first and third Sunday of each month are visiting days. Except for the occasional checking for marriage licenses, the conjugal visiting program comes under little scrutiny by the sergeants. There are no medical personnel involved with the

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program and no family counseling services provided by the institution at this time.

With the exception of those inmates assigned to the Maximum Security Unit, Camp No. 5, Adjustment Center, the Reception Center and men on administrative segregation or punitive segregation, all inmates are permitted conjugal visiting privileges if they are married.

Presently, only four to six of the 58 female inmates take advantage of the conjugal visiting privileges. It is estimated that of the male inmates who have visiting wives, 100% take advantage of conjugal visiting privileges.

Only the facilities built by the administration at First Offenders Camp, Front Camp and Mens' Pre-Release Center exhibit a standard of appearance to the prison's other buildings. The majority of the program's facilities reflect the informal, accommodative relationships between the individual camp sergeant and his men. In October, 1972, when conjugal visiting was initiated for female inmates, the President of the Illinois Central Railroad donated a pullman car to be used for conjugal visits at the Womens' Camp.

GOOD TIME

By 1935, the penitentiary operated an informal Good Time (GT) award system that was not covered in the Mississippi Code. Meritorious Achievement Time (MAT) was initiated in 1971. The Superintendent could, at his discretion, approve 30 additional days a year of MAT. To be eligible for MAT, the inmate was required to have a "clean" record at the penitentiary for a minimum of six months. The awarding of MAT was based on the camp sergeant's recommendations to the Superintendent. In 1972, a new method of recording the amount of GT earned and informing the inmate of the amounts recorded was initiated. An inmate could earn three days a month in overtime to be credited as GT.

This was the first time inmates were provided a record of their GT without making a formal

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

request for it. The cards had to be returned every three months for re-punching. However, the system failed when the sergeants either did not return the cards or inmates lost them. The Good Time Card System ended in early 1973, but the letters from the Records Officer furnishing the inmate information upon request continued.

Another aspect of GT was Blood Time. Each inmate who contributed one pint of whole blood to the Red Cross or the University Medical Center would be credited with ten days GT. Inmates were permitted to give blood only once in a 90-day period but exceptions were made during emergencies or when the need arose for a rare blood type. There has been no Blood Time program since the closing of the Plasma Center in June, 1973. However, the Governor issued a proclamation stating that all construction crew inmates working on the renovations funded by LEAA would receive "one-for-one" GT. This meant that for every hour on these construction jobs, the inmate would receive one hour of GT. Eight hours of GT is equivalent to one day. Concurrently, the prison board stated that each inmate would earn one hour GT for every hour worked in excess of a 35-hour minimum work week.

CHRISTMAS
SUSPENSION

In December 1944, a program to reward and increase the general morale of the inmates was initiated on an experimental basis. Those qualified would be given a 10-day suspension of sentence during the Christmas holiday season. To qualify, an inmate must have served at least five years of his sentence, maintained a good-behavior record, and (in the judgement of the authorities) rehabilitated himself to such an extent that good conduct could be expected. In 1944, 309 ten-day Christmas Suspensions were given and all 309 men returned. During the first five years of the program, 1,575 suspensions were granted and of that number, only 11 failed to return promptly.

In 1948, the five-year requirement was changed to three years. During the 1948 Christmas Suspensions, 241 inmates were freed and all returned.

The system was designed so that each year the administration would appoint three members of the Classification Committee to handle Christmas Suspensions. Although sex offenders were eliminated from the proposed lists for consideration, those convicted of arson, kidnapping and violent crimes would be considered if their records contained a favorable, recent (less than two years old) psychological or psychiatric evaluation. The Governor then signed all such suspensions.

The 10-day suspension is so cherished by the inmates that most make a concerted effort to maintain good behavior while on suspension to assure that the program is not jeopardized for other inmates.

MISSISSIPPI PRISONERS'
ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Mississippi Prisoners' Advisory Council is an inmate organization officially recognized and sanctioned by the administration of the Mississippi State Penitentiary and which has as its broad purpose the following objectives:

1. To develop and maintain open lines of communication between inmates and the prison administration in matters of concern to either or both parties;
2. To study existing conditions, programs, policies and procedures of the institution and make appropriate recommendations for their improvement;
3. To identify actual and potential problems of concern to inmates and prison administration and to offer practical suggestions toward their solution;
4. To investigate inmate grievances and to make such action or submit such recommendations as may be necessary to equitably resolve the problem; and

5. To develop and maintain lines of communication and positive public relations between the inmate population and the general public.

Members of the Executive Committee function as Officers of the Council in roles which may be delegated by the Committee, as a team in the handling of inmate grievances, and in the development and administration of on-going and special programs in any of the Council's areas of concern.

Members of the General Committee function as a liaison between inmates and the Executive Committee. They define their own roles of service to inmates as troubleshooters and problem-solvers.

The Executive Committee prepares programs which will significantly improve the functioning of the institution as it relates to care, treatment, and custody conditions of the inmate population; conducts orientation sessions for all new inmates, apprising them of the purposes and functions of the council; visits the camps assigned to them on a regular basis, makes proper inspections and evaluations, and makes themselves available in a counseling capacity to the inmates thereof; and sponsors and supervises all inmate publications.

BOOKBINDERY

The Bookbindery was established in 1966 by an Act of the Legislature (House Bill 557). Theoretically, this program was established for two purposes: (1) to train offenders for rehabilitation and employment purposes, and (2) to provide a facility for re-binding books used in state institutions. The plant is located adjacent to the Vocational Training School and is equipped to process 1,800 books per day using approximately 65 men.

Currently, three full-time staff members keep the industry operative: a superintendent and two supervisors.

Approximately 65 men are needed to run the bindery at capacity. Men are assigned to the

bindery by the Classification Committee as work positions open. There is little communication between the bindery personnel and the committee responsible for assignments. During the summer of the current year, the turnover of inmates reached an all-time high. On one day, for example, all but 16 (approximately 22%) of the bindery workers had been re-classified. The staff estimated that it now takes six months to one year to train an inmate to work in the bindery so that he can perform any of the jobs needed. Concurrent with the high turn-over rate is an increase in inmate absenteeism.

The bookbindery is housed at the Vocational Training School within the confines of the security fence.

Most of the books are bound for the State Textbook Commission and are obtained from various public schools and public school libraries throughout the state. Any state-supported institution may send books for binding at an approximate cost of \$1.15 per book. This cost includes the collection of books to be rebound and the delivery of these books upon completion. Although this is approximately one-half the cost of a commercial "Grade A Binding", the work of the prison facility cannot be equated with the "Grade A Binding" quality.

The use of this industry as a rehabilitative tool appears to be of secondary importance to the staff. At the present time, the primary concern is with their inability to meet former standards of production either in terms of quality or quantity. The number of books processed has decreased over the last few years. The manufacturer of the bindery equipment which is used estimated maximum production to be 1,800 books per day. The present operational capacity is less than one-third of the estimated capacity for this industry.

"INSIDE WORLD"

The first attempts at printing a prison newspaper occurred during the biennium of July 1947, to June 1949. By 1951, the publication was titled "Inside World." During the 1948 to 1949 biennium, 14,800 copies had been distributed under the direction of the Educational Director. The publication had also been awarded two certificates of merit by the National Association of the Penal Press as the most-improved penal publication and for the best inside coverage.

The 1973 issues of the "Inside World" have been irregular with output reduced from 3,500 a month to 2,200 because of the paper shortage and administrative restrictions. The prison newspaper is no longer published in adequate numbers to provide each inmate a copy. At present, a camp with 150 men will receive only 75 copies.

Today, the "Inside World" is published by an inmate staff working in the prison graphics department. The uniqueness of the paper is reflected by the prison's composition of camps. Each of the camps has a reporter who writes an article for each edition of the paper. All material to be included for publication is subject, however, to the administration's approval.

FEMALE CLIENT PROGRAM

Historically, the penitentiary has been male-oriented. As a result of this focus on male inmates, only tidbits of information are available about the female inmates. Convicts were first admitted to the penitentiary in 1840 and it is assumed that both males and females were to be incarcerated there. Generally, women were not included in many listings of prisoners.

By 1960, there were 64 females incarcerated. For the years from 1960 until the present time, the number of females incarcerated has fluctuated from a low of 47 to a high of 77. Currently, there are 68 inmates.

Traditionally, the women have been responsible for sewing. As late as 1965, they were still responsible for making all uniforms, pillows,

mattresses, and bedsheets for the prisoners. At that time, a modern canning plant was located at the Women's Camp and they were employed there. Women no longer work at the cannery but they still make sheets, pillowcases and all pants for inmates.

The current staff at the Women's Camp consists of one female sergeant, one female matron, one night watchman and two male security guards. All members of the staff work 12-hour shifts, six days a week. The day off is rotated among the staff where possible.

The sergeant has the major responsibility for the camp. Her responsibilities include the handling of all bookwork, stocking and operating the canteen, dispensing medication, overseeing the sewing and kitchen facilities and handling the general administration of the camp. Her help consists of four inmates. The kitchen crew consists of three inmates, one trusty and two gunmen. These women have the general responsibility for all meal preparations and for maintaining the kitchen. Menus are planned by the Penitentiary Dietician. All personnel at the Women's Camp have a salary range of from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

Two separate facilities serve the women inmates. The main Women's Camp is located approximately one mile from the administration building. This Women's Camp consists of the main prison building and various smaller buildings adjacent to it. The other facility, the Pre-Release Center for Women, is approximately one-third mile away. Adjacent to the main building is a trailer which is used as a classroom for the Adult Basic Education Program and a separate building which houses the Vocational Technical Training Program.

The building was originally designed to house 150 male inmates. With the average female population usually ranging from 60 to 70, there is ample space for each inmate to have a bed and dresser with several feet of space in which to store some other personal belongings.

The dormitory housing the trustys is less spacious.

There are both similarities and differences in the way in which male and female inmates are handled. Although, generally, one could say that their living conditions are somewhat improved over those of the men, from a program and rehabilitative point of view, they have considerably fewer opportunities.

When females are brought to the institution, they are first taken to the hospital for identification and finger-printing. Unlike the males who are taken to the hospital and the Reception Center, there is no special facility to handle incoming female inmates so they are taken directly to the Women's Prison. Thus, the only preparation they have before being thrust into the "prison life" is that which may be provided by the judge who sentenced them or the local law enforcement officers of the county from which they were committed.

The work program includes the sewing of pants, sheets and pillowcases. To obtain work-time for this sewing program each inmate must make 75 pairs of pants per day. Those inmates who also attend the Basic Education Program are paired so that together they can make the required number of pants. Other jobs to be performed include cooking, aid to the staff, general cleaning and occasional odd jobs. Women are not required to work at these jobs. If they do not choose to work then, theoretically, they do not receive credit for hours toward "good time."

Vocational training for females consists of training in the needle trade. The training provided is almost totally related to skills for individual and/or home sewing, not for industrial use. Even this type of training is severely limited by space and equipment. At the present time, the program can accommodate only ten students due to the limited space and the number of sewing machines available.

Classes in Vocational Training are held from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The entire time is devoted to training. Although there is an Adult Basic Education Program conducted at the Women's Camp it is not a part of the Vocational Training Program. Because of the time schedule an inmate cannot be enrolled in Vocational Training and Basic Education at the same time.

This would still leave approximately 40-50% of the present inmates in need of educational training based on their own statements of education achieved and age at leaving school.

Generally, services provided for male inmates are available for female inmates, but perhaps to a lesser degree. For recreation, a small library is provided and some sport equipment. The only organized sport besides movies is softball.

There is no counselor hired to serve the Women's Camp. One Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor is located at the Women's Pre-Release Center and, theoretically, her responsibility is to serve those women who have been accepted in the Vocational Rehabilitation Program. In actual practice, the counselor spends what time she can at the Women's Camp, but no space is provided for individual counseling with the women.

The Women's Pre-Release Center was established about two years ago. As the inmates approach their release date, they participate in the program offered at the Pre-Release Center.

Two or three months prior to release from the Mississippi State Penitentiary, the women inmates are transferred to the Women's Pre-Release Center for personal adjustment and vocational adjustment training. At the center, which is built like a regular house with a home-like atmosphere, the women participate in an attitude course, "Guides to Better Living," drivers' education, cooking classes and sewing classes. In addition, there are classes in 30 other areas

such as birth control, family health, child care, budgeting money, planning meals, drug abuse, job application, interviewing, make-up, hair-care and clothing. They are counseled within private and group sessions and any problems that are anticipated after release are dealt with.

Since October, 1971, 68 women have gone through training at the center and have been released. Only one has returned to the Penitentiary. There are eight women inmates who are currently going through training with release dates through January, 1974.

PERSONNEL DATA

In September, 1973, a manpower profile survey was conducted which included all 303 full-time employees of the Mississippi State Penitentiary. Of the group, 87.1% (264) were male and 12.9% (39) were female; this predominance of male-to-female employees roughly follows the ratio of male-to-female inmates at the Penitentiary. The ratio of white-to-nonwhite employees, however, differed greatly from the ratio of white-to-nonwhite inmates; in security positions, only 29.1% (48) of the employees were nonwhite and in administration only 4.3% (6) were nonwhite, whereas the inmate population at the time of the survey was approximately 64.7% nonwhite. It should be noted, however, that the ratio of nonwhite-to-white employees is now probably higher than at any other time in the Penitentiary's history.

Table I (next page) shows the sex, race, and age of employees broken down further by security personnel and administration personnel. Although there is little percentage difference among the 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 age ranges for administration personnel, the largest percentage (33.3%) falls within the 25-34 age range.

Over 75% of all employees surveyed were married. Within the security segment, 87.9% (145) were married and 83.5% (99) had two or more children; within the administration segment, 75.7% (107)

Table 1. Sex, Race, and Age of Employees at Parchman - September, 1973

Sex, Race, and Age	Security		Administration		Both	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	164	(99.4)	100	(72.5)	264	(87.1)
Female	1	(0.6)	38	(27.5)	39	(12.9)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)
<u>Race</u>						
Caucasion	113	(68.5)	129	(93.5)	242	(79.9)
Black	48	(29.1)	6	(4.3)	54	(17.8)
Am. Indian	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
INA*	4	(2.4)	3	(2.2)	7	(2.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)
<u>Age</u>						
15 and under	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
16-24	38	(23.0)	25	(18.1)	63	(20.8)
25-34	55	(33.3)	28	(20.3)	83	(27.4)
35-44	17	(10.3)	32	(23.2)	49	(16.2)
45-54	18	(10.9)	29	(21.0)	47	(15.5)
55-64	30	(18.2)	15	(10.9)	45	(14.8)
65 and over	2	(1.2)	4	(2.9)	6	(2.0)
INA*	5	(3.1)	5	(3.6)	10	(3.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

*Information not available.

were married and 60.8% (84) had two or more children. Within the administration group, 23.9% (33) originally held jobs in security; within the security group, 97.6% (161) initially held positions in security. Table II shows entry position and present position of penitentiary employees. (Tables II through VI seen on following pages.)

Salary ranges at entry-level positions differ greatly within the administration group but not within the security group. Of security entry-level salaries, 55.8% (92) were in the \$6,001 - \$10,000 range. Table III presents salary data.

A notable finding of the survey was the lack of prior correctional-program experience of the penitentiary's staff. Within the security group, 70.3% (116) had no prior experience in correctional programs; within the administration group, 74.6% (103) were without such experience. A high percentage of total employees had no special training or previous work experience to qualify them for their entry positions. Table IV shows prior correctional program experience of penitentiary employees; Table V shows prior training or experience of employees to qualify them for entry positions.

The length of time of employees in their present position was low for both security and administration personnel; 68.5% of the security group had been employed less than one year at the penitentiary at the time of the survey, while the administrative group had held their jobs slightly longer - 32.6% for one year or less and 46.4% between one and three years in their present positions (see Table VI).

The security group has recently undergone a high turnover. In March, 1973, many security personnel left as the institution became embroiled in litigation. Other causal factors of this turnover were low pay, loss of farm benefits and a 12-hour work day. Although the pay has recently been increased, the lengthy work day is still a deterrent.

Table II. Entry Position and Present Position of Employees at Parchman, September, 1973

	<u>Security</u>		<u>Administration</u>		<u>Both</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Entry Position</u>						
Administrative	0	(0.0)	25	(18.2)	25	(8.3)
Clerical	0	(0.0)	33	(23.9)	33	(10.9)
Security	161	(97.6)	33	(23.9)	194	(64.0)
Support	3	(1.8)	43	(31.2)	46	(15.2)
Teaching Staff	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Counselor	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Other	1	(0.6)	1	(0.7)	2	(0.7)
INA*	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)
<u>Present Position</u>						
Administrative	0	(0.0)	54	(39.1)	54	(17.8)
Clerical	0	(0.0)	30	(21.7)	30	(9.9)
Security	165	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	165	(54.5)
Support	0	(0.0)	48	(34.8)	48	(15.8)
Teaching Staff	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Counselor	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Other	0	(0.0)	2	(1.5)	2	(0.7)
INA*	0	(0.0)	3	(2.2)	3	(1.0)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

Table III. Entry Salary and Present Salary of Employees at Parchman, September, 1973.

	Security		Administration		Both	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Entry Salary</u>						
\$2,000 or less	12	(7.3)	9	(6.6)	21	(6.9)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	21	(12.7)	26	(18.8)	47	(15.5)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	37	(22.4)	54	(39.1)	91	(30.1)
\$6,001 to \$10,000	92	(55.8)	35	(25.4)	127	(41.9)
\$10,001 or more	1	(0.6)	13	(9.4)	14	(4.6)
INA**	2	(1.2)	1	(0.7)	3	(1.0)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)
<u>Present Salary</u>						
\$2000 or less	1	(0.6)	1	(0.7)	2	(0.7)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	1	(0.6)	4	(2.9)	5	(1.6)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	12	(7.3)	37	(26.8)	49	(16.2)
\$6,001 to \$10,000	147	(89.1)	72	(52.2)	219	(72.3)
\$10,001 or more	2	(1.2)	23	(16.7)	25	(8.2)
INA**	2	(1.2)	1	(0.7)	3	(1.0)
Total	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

Table IV. Prior Experience in Correctional Programs of Parchman Employees
September, 1973

	<u>Security</u>		<u>Administration</u>		<u>Both</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	116	(70.3)	103	(74.6)	219	(72.3)
Less than 1 year	18	(10.9)	6	(4.4)	24	(7.9)
1 to 3 years	19	(11.5)	7	(5.1)	26	(8.6)
4 to 6 years	4	(2.4)	4	(2.9)	8	(2.6)
7 to 10 years	2	(1.2)	4	(2.9)	6	(2.0)
11 to 20 years	3	(1.9)	4	(2.9)	7	(2.3)
21 or more years	1	(0.6)	2	(1.4)	3	(1.0)
INA*	2	(1.2)	8	(5.8)	10	(3.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

*Information not available.

Table V. Special Training or Work Experience of Parchman Employees to Qualify for Entry Positions, September, 1973

	<u>Security</u>		<u>Administration</u>		<u>Both</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Had Special Training</u>						
No	111	(67.3)	67	(48.6)	178	(58.8)
Yes	54	(32.7)	70	(50.7)	124	(40.9)
INA*	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)
<u>Had Work Experience</u>						
No	114	(69.1)	74	(53.6)	188	(62.1)
Yes	51	(30.9)	63	(45.7)	114	(37.6)
INA*	0	(0.0)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.3)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

*Information not available.

Table VI. Length of Time in Present Position of Parchman Employees,
September, 1973.

Number of Years	Security		Administration		Both	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1	113	(68.5)	45	(32.6)	158	(52.1)
1 to 3	31	(18.8)	64	(46.4)	95	(31.3)
4 to 6	4	(2.4)	11	(8.0)	15	(5.0)
7 to 10	8	(4.8)	6	(4.3)	14	(4.6)
11 or more	9	(5.5)	7	(5.1)	16	(5.3)
INA*	0	(0.0)	5	(3.6)	5	(1.7)
Totals	165	(100.0)	138	(100.0)	303	(100.0)

*Information not available.

Of the 165 correctional officers (guard level) surveyed at the penitentiary only one was a matron. The following discussion centers only on the 164 male correctional officers functioning as guards.

The average age of this population was 37.1 years with the median age being 26 years. One relief guard at the time of the survey was only 17 years of age. Average educational achievement was 11.4 years. Over 80% are married and have children. The white-to-nonwhite ratio was 114:49, or 69.5% white, whereas the inmate population is approximately 65-70% black.

One hundred sixty-one entered the system as correctional officers, 116 had no prior experience in correctional programs, 111 had no special pre-entry training related to the position, and 114 had no work experience with similar agencies which qualified them for their entry positions. One hundred sixteen had been employed less than one year and 103 of those, less than six months. Generally speaking, approximately 68% have no tangible qualifications for their positions.

Morale is low, absenteeism high and qualifications or work experience almost non-existent. Currently, officers work 72 hours per week and are generally unwilling to participate in in-service training requiring additional time. Measured by escape frequency and the ability of the security staff to maintain order among inmates, security at the penitentiary is inadequate.

ESCAPE FREQUENCY

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968	- - - - -	2
July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969	- - - - -	28
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970	- - - - -	21
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971	- - - - -	40
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972	- - - - -	40
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973	- - - - -	44
July 1, 1973 - November 6, 1973	- - - - -	17*

*From January 1, 1973 to November 7, 1973, 45 inmates escaped during the calendar year.

Response to escape by the Security Department results in mobilization of every available employee. The net results are the immobilization of most program activities and institutional services until the "chase" is abandoned or until it results in re-capture.

MALE CLIENT DATA

On June 30, 1973, the total inmate population at the Mississippi State Penitentiary was approximately 1,900 to 1,830 male inmates and 63 female inmates. Because of this relatively small number of females at the penitentiary, the total population was included in the female sample of inmates; the male population represents a 20% random sample. All statistical information presented here was obtained from inmate records.

The male sample totaled 391 inmates - 155 Caucasian and 236 Negro. The average age was 25-34 years with 166 in the 14-24 age range and 57 in the 35-44 age range. Ten of the inmates were age 65 or over (see Table I). The majority of Mississippi's inmates were born in the State. Only 95 were born outside the State.

TABLE I. Age of Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Age in Years	No of Inmates	Percent
14-24 - - - - -	166 - - - - -	42.5
25-34 - - - - -	116 - - - - -	29.6
35-44 - - - - -	57 - - - - -	14.5
45-54 - - - - -	33 - - - - -	8.4
55-64 - - - - -	9 - - - - -	2.3
65 and over - - - - -	10 - - - - -	2.7
INA** - - - - -	0 - - - - -	0.0
Totals- - - - -	391 - - - - -	-100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of the male inmates
 ** Information not available

The marital status of the male inmates showed that 168 were presently married and 198 had one or more children in their families. The number of people listed on the inmates' Social Admission Summary indicated that 383 inmates had one or more members in his immediate family.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

TABLE II. Marital Status of Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Marital Status	Number of Inmates	Percent
Single - - - - -	150	38.4
Married- - - - -	157	40.1
Separated- - - - -	21	5.4
Deserted - - - - -	1	0.3
Divorced - - - - -	28	7.2
Widowed- - - - -	16	4.1
Remarried- - - - -	11	2.8
INA**- - - - -	7	1.7
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

According to the medical reports, only 31 of the male inmates showed evidence of a severe medical problem. Information from the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program indicates that 80% of the total inmate population had problems with alcohol prior to their incarceration at the penitentiary. Approximately 99 of the male sample had a history of drug abuse. At the same time, nearly 58 had a history of mental illness and/or mental retardation. Of those tested, 7.9% had intelligence quotient scores below 69. Claimed educational levels of the male inmates indicated that 220 of the sample had less than a high school education.

TABLE III. Claimed Educational Level of Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Claimed Educational Level	Number of Inmates	Percent
None - - - - -	12	3.1
Some Elementary- - - - -	95	24.3
Some Junior High - - - - -	113	28.9
Some High School - - - - -	139	35.5
Some College - - - - -	30	7.7
INA**- - - - -	2	0.5
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

Data indicated that 111 left school at the age of 19 or less and 187 left school for employment and/or simply quit.

TABLE IV. Reasons for Leaving School for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Reasons for Leaving	No. of Inmates	Percent
To take employment - - -	68	17.4
Quit - - - - -	119	30.4
Graduated- - - - -	46	11.8
Expelled - - - - -	8	2.0
Other- - - - -	14	3.6
Not applicable - - - - -	13	3.3
INA**- - - - -	123	31.5
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

As a possible result the age at first arrest ranged between 14 and 24 years for 267 of the sample.

TABLE V. Age at First Arrest for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30 1973*

Age at First Arrest	No. of Inmates	Percent
13 or under - - - - -	20	5.1
14-24 - - - - -	267	68.3
25-34 - - - - -	49	12.5
35-44 - - - - -	18	4.6
45-54 - - - - -	9	2.3
55-64 - - - - -	5	1.3
65 or over- - - - -	4	1.0
INA**- - - - -	19	4.9
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

From the data collected in their records on religious preference, 325 were Protestant, 27 were Catholic, 36 claimed no religion, and information was not available on three of the sample. The degree to which they were active or inactive in their religious preference was not available.

While trying to determine occupational levels of the inmates, available data showed that 210 held one to two jobs in the five years preceding incarceration, 22 held none, 37 held three, 32 held four or more and for 90, information was not available. The primary occupations recorded for the sample were farm or domestic worker 79, and factory or construction worker 170. This would also reflect the low educational levels and the need for vocational training programs at the institution. At the same time, the data indicated that for 225 of the inmates their highest salary in the five years preceding incarceration was less than \$6,000 a year.

TABLE VI. Highest Annual Rate of Pay Achieved in the Five Years Preceding Incarceration of Males at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Highest Annual Rate	No. of Inmates	Percent
\$2,000 or less - - - - -	34	8.7
\$2,001 to \$4,000 - - - - -	100	25.6
\$4,001 to \$6,000 - - - - -	91	23.3
\$6,001 to \$10,000- - - - -	49	12.5
\$10,001 to or more - - - - -	13	3.3
INA**- - - - -	<u>104</u>	<u>26.6</u>
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of the male inmates
 ** Information not available

Few of the inmates had any military service recorded. Of the sample population, 229 had no military service, 10 had been in the Air Force, 6 had been in the Marines, 19 in the Navy and 56 had been in the Army. Of the majority who did serve, 83 stayed in for less than four years and 57 had honorable or general discharges.

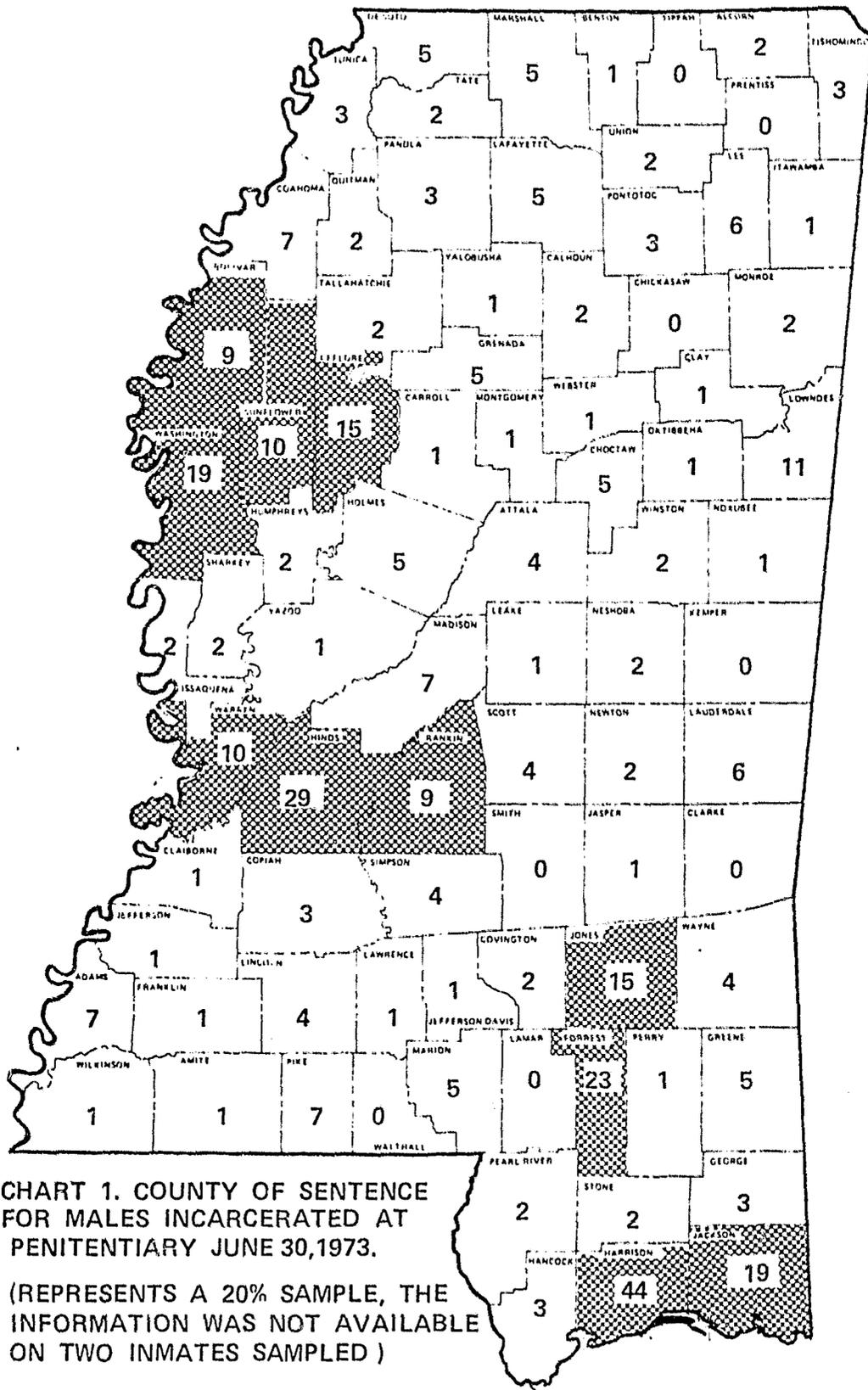


CHART 1. COUNTY OF SENTENCE FOR MALES INCARCERATED AT PENITENTIARY JUNE 30, 1973.
 (REPRESENTS A 20% SAMPLE, THE INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE ON TWO INMATES SAMPLED)

The judicial status of the inmate sample was 387 post-trial, 3 pre-trial, and on one, information was not available. The main counties of sentencing were usually found to be grouped together throughout the State.

An indication of the offense(s) and plea for the current period of incarceration in this sample can be seen from Table VII at next page.

It should be noted that although the sample population was 391 males, there were 505 offenses which indicated multiple charges. The length of sentence(s) for the sample varied greatly, yet 263 were serving a sentence of ten years or less and 127 were serving a sentence of more than ten years.

TABLE VIII. Length of Sentence in Months for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

No. Months Sentenced	No. of Inmates	Percent
24 or less	46	11.8
25-60-	136	34.8
61-120	81	20.7
121-180-	39	9.9
181-240-	27	6.9
241-480-	10	2.6
481 or more-	51	13.0
INA**-	1	0.3
Totals	391	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

Of the sentences being served, 265 were single sentences, 76 were concurrent sentences, 36 were consecutive sentences, and 23 were concurrent consecutive sentences.

The sample population reflected the disciplinary problems found at Parchman. Only 46 had a record of escape attempts, yet 146 had disciplinary actions recorded during their present

TABLE VII. Offense(s) for Current Period of Incarceration of Males at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Offense	PLEA				Total***	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other	INA**	No.	%
Murder - - - - -	15	8	3	6	32	(6.3)
Manslaughter - - - - -	52	11	4	3	70	(13.9)
Rape and other sex offenses- - -	15	5	1	1	22	(4.4)
Assaults - - - - -	16	3	4	1	24	(4.8)
Armed Robbery- - - - -	28	8	4	5	45	(8.9)
Robbery (all other types) - - -	11	3	0	2	16	(3.2)
Burglary (all types) - - - - -	94	13	7	9	123	(24.4)
Larceny, theft - - - - -	45	4	5	10	64	(12.7)
Forgery, embezzlement - - - - -	17	6	0	3	26	(5.1)
Auto theft - - - - -	5	0	0	0	5	(1.0)
Narcotics (use and possession) -	7	2	1	0	10	(1.9)
Narcotics (sale) - - - - -	18	2	6	1	27	(5.3)
Other - - - - -	27	4	5	5	41	(8.1)
					505	(100.0)

* Represent a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available
 *** Total number of offenses exceeds the number of inmates in the sample (391) since some are incarcerated for more than one offense.

confinement. From the lowest to highest security status, there were 185 "gunmen", 98 "half-trustys" and 107 "trustys." It took 252 of this group twelve months or less to achieve their current security status.

TABLE IX. Length of Time to Achieve Current Security Status (From Status at Entrance for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Number of Months	No. of Inmates	Percent
6 or less - - - - -	178 - - - - -	45.5
7-12- - - - -	74 - - - - -	18.9
13-24 - - - - -	62 - - - - -	15.8
25-60 - - - - -	50 - - - - -	12.8
61-120 - - - - -	16 - - - - -	4.1
121-180 - - - - -	5 - - - - -	1.3
181-240 - - - - -	0 - - - - -	0.0
241-480 - - - - -	1 - - - - -	0.3
481 or more - - - - -	0 - - - - -	0.0
INA** - - - - -	5 - - - - -	1.3
Totals- - - - -	391 - - - - -	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

The conditions of probable release for the sample were 334 paroled, 38 completion of sentences, 12 deaths, 3 other means, and on 4, information was not available. The majority of the inmates in the sample (267) had one or less misdemeanors recorded. At the same time, a majority (262) had only one felony confinement recorded. (See Table X, next page).

Although many states are reluctant to parole a violator a second time, 14 had been paroled twice, three had been paroled three times, and one had received four or five different paroles. (See Table XI, next pages.)

There are detainers filed against 28 of the sample. Only 44 of the sample was released on bond during the time from arrest to conviction.

Table X. Number of Felonies for Which Arrested, Convicted, and Confined for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Number of Felonies	Males					
	Arrested		Convicted		Confined	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
One	127	(32.5)	175 **	(44.8)	262	(67.0)
Two	67	(17.1)	81	(20.7)	60	(15.4)
Three	53	(13.6)	43	(11.0)	29	(7.4)
Four	32	(8.2)	27	(6.9)	12	(3.1)
Five	24	(6.1)	15	(3.8)	9	(2.3)
Six	20	(5.1)	12	(3.1)	4	(1.0)
Seven	12	(3.1)	9	(2.3)	3	(0.7)
Eight	11	(2.8)	8	(2.0)	0	(0.0)
Nine	8	(2.1)	10	(2.6)	1	(0.3)
Ten	6	(1.5)	2	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Eleven or more	31	(7.9)	9	(2.3)	0	(0.0)
INA***	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(2.8)
Totals	391	(100.0)	391	(100.0)	391	(100.0)

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates.

** The occasions where number of convictions are greater than the number of arrests in that category reflect dropped charges from multiple indictments.

*** Information not available

TABLE XI. Number of Prior Paroles and Parole Revocations of Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Number	Males					
	Prior Paroles		Revocations		INA**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None - - - - -	325	(83.1)	341	(87.2)	59	(92.2)
One - - - - -	46	(11.7)	36	(9.2)	0	(0.0)
Two - - - - -	14	(3.5)	12	(3.0)	0	(0.0)
Three- - - - -	3	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Four - - - - -	1	(0.3)	1	(0.3)	0	(0.0)
Five - - - - -	1	(0.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Six - - - - -	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Seven- - - - -	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Eight- - - - -	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nine or more - -	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
INA**- - - - -	1	(0.3)	1	(0.3)	5	(7.8)
Totals - - - - -	391	(100.0)	391	(100.0)	64	(100.0)

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

TABLE XII. Total Number of Suspension Days for Males Incarcerated at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973*

Number of Days Involved	Number of Inmates	Percent
None - - - - -	312	79.8
1-5 - - - - -	11	2.8
6-10 - - - - -	25	6.4
11-20- - - - -	9	2.3
21-50- - - - -	15	3.8
51-100 - - - - -	4	1.0
101-200 - - - - -	1	0.3
201 or more - - - - -	9	2.3
INA**- - - - -	5	1.3
Totals - - - - -	391	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates
 ** Information not available

Since information was not available on a large number of the inmates (183), this information is of limited value. There were 79 of the sample given suspension during their present confinement. The total number of days involved was probably centered around the 10-day Christmas suspensions, yet several have been released for much longer periods of time. It should be noted that under the present laws in Mississippi, inmates are not given credit for the time they are released on suspensions.

Of the total time confined for the present offense, 151 of the inmates sampled have been in prison for 24 months or less, and 80 have been in the institution between 25 to 60 months.

TABLE XIII. Number of Months Confined for Current Offense(s) of Males at the Penitentiary, June 30, 1973

No. of Months	No. of Inmates	Percent
6 Mos. or less	114	29.2
7-12 Mos.	61	15.6
13-24 Mos.	77	19.7
25-60 Mos.	80	20.5
61-120 Mos.	36	9.2
121-180 Mos.	7	1.8
181-240 Mos.	1	0.2
241-480 Mos.	4	1.0
481 or more Mos.	1	0.2
INA**	10	2.6
Totals	391	100.0

* Represents a 20% sample of male inmates

** Information not available

The total sample had 28 inmates who are in prison as a result of a parole violation.

FEMALE CLIENT DATA

Of the 68 female inmates incarcerated on June 30, 1973, 42 were Negro and 26 were Caucasian. The median age was 30 to 32 years; but the age range was from 21 to 64 with 25% of the inmates 24 years of age and under.

TABLE I. Age of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary - June 30, 1973

Age in Years	Number of Inmates	Percent
14-24 - - - - -	25	36.8
25-34 - - - - -	17	25.0
35-44 - - - - -	15	22.0
45-54 - - - - -	9	13.2
55-64 - - - - -	1	1.5
65 and over - - - - -	0	0.0
INA*- - - - -	<u>1</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Totals- - - - -	68	100.0

* Information not available

At least 34 of the females received no more than a junior high school education. From an educational point of view, these females are unprepared to fully participate in today's technological society. Of the 29 inmates who claimed some high school education, only nine indicated that they graduated from high school and only six indicated that they withdrew from school to take employment. Thus, a total of 54 of the inmates did not obtain a high school education and thus could be considered educationally unprepared for today's world.

TABLE II. Claimed Educational Level of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary June 30, 1973

Claimed Educational Level	Number of Inmates	Percent
None - - - - -	1	1.5
Some Elementary- - - - -	12	17.6
Some Junior High - - - - -	21	30.9
Some High School - - - - -	29	42.6
Some College - - - - -	4	5.9
INA* - - - - -	<u>1</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Totals - - - - -	68	100.0

* Information not available

I.Q. ranges were not available on 48 of the female inmates. Of the 20 inmates for whom I.Q. ranges were available, seven scored less than 80 and four were in the 110 to 119 range.

Female inmates were generally dispersed in marital status. Information was not available on 30 inmates relating to the number of times married. Of the remaining 38, 10 had not been married and 16 had been married only once.

TABLE III. Marital Status of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary
June 30, 1973

Marital Status	Number of Inmates	Percent
Single - - - - -	11	16.2
Married- - - - -	13	19.1
Separated- - - - -	12	17.7
Deserted - - - - -	2	2.9
Divorced - - - - -	13	19.1
Widowed- - - - -	13	19.1
Remarried- - - - -	0	0.0
INA* - - - - -	4	5.9
Totals - - - - -	68	100.0

*INA - Information not available

Of the females incarcerated, 51 have one or more children. Age and current status of these children was not provided on the records. The number of children involved is estimated to exceed 130. Since 84% of the female inmates are under 45 years of age, it is reasonable to assume that a large number of these children are under the care of others while the mothers are incarcerated. Discussions with various staff members tend to support this assumption and to further suggest that many of these children are also welfare recipients. This could be an additional financial burden to the State.

Only one inmate indicated that she had no members in her immediate family. (No information was available on another inmate.) Family support has been found to be a very positive and important factor in successful rehabilitation. The fact that 97% of these inmates have members in their immediate family does not mean that these families will or do provide financial and emotional support. Such a high percentage does, however, increase the probability that a majority of the inmates will have family support and this support could play a major role in successful rehabilitation of the inmate.

Another important factor in the family background of inmates is the number of other family members known to have a history of incarceration. In the examination of the records, only two inmates indicated that they did have family members incarcerated, 57 indicated that they did not, and for nine, there was no information in the record related to this factor.

According to the physician's report, only three inmates evidenced severe medical problems at entrance into the system. This included one diabetic requiring insulin injections and one pregnant inmate. By self-admission and/or recorded related offense, 20 offenders have a history of alcohol abuse and 16 offenders have a history of drug abuse.

Only eight offenders can be included in both categories. Thus, 28 inmates have a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse. Related to this, is the information gathered relating to the inmate's physical condition at the time of the commission of crime. There was no information available on 53 of the inmates. Of the remainder, six were classified as normal, five were drunk and four were "high."

The number of offenders known to have a history of mental illness was determined by their receipt of treatment by general practitioners, psychiatrists, psychologists, a mental institution or a mental health association. By

these criteria, only four inmates showed a positive history of mental illness. Those inmates who may need treatment but had not received it at the time of incarceration are not identified. Eight additional inmates have a documented history of mental retardation.

The major primary occupations listed by inmates were farm or domestic worker, factory worker, service worker, i.e., waitress, bar-maid, cab driver, and housewife.

Information was gathered on the counties from which the female inmates were sentenced. The 68 female inmates were sentenced from 26 Mississippi counties. The number of females incarcerated seems to be concentrated in four areas which generally conform to those areas from which the larger numbers of male inmates were sentenced.

Information was obtained relating to the type of offense, the type of plea for the offense, and the type of sentence being served. The largest number of offenses (31) are for murder and manslaughter. The next six offenses listed total 31 with only 8 listed for narcotics use or sale and three classified as other. Of the 68 inmates, 53 are serving single sentences, 12 concurrent sentences, and only 3 consecutive sentences. (See Table IV, next page.)

Of the 68 females incarcerated, the largest number (21) are serving sentences of from 25-60 months. Nine are serving sentences of 481 or more months which is generally considered a life sentence. Fifty have served less than 24 months of their sentence. (See Table V, next page.)

Information relating to the number of previous arrests and convictions for misdemeanors was obtained from each record. Thirty-one showed no record of previous arrest. The next largest number of inmates (10) were arrested for 203 misdemeanors. (See Table VI, second page, following.)

TABLE IV. Type of Offense and Plea of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary June 30, 1973

Type of Offense	Plea		Total
	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Murder - - - - -	2	7	9
Manslaughter - - -	17	5	22
Assaults - - - - -	3	0	3
Armed Robbery- - -	8	0	8
Robbery - - - - -	3	1	4
Burglary - - - - -	3	1	4
Larceny, theft - -	4	0	4
Forgery, Em-bezzlement - - -	8	0	8
Narcotics (Use & Possession)- -	1	0	1
Narcotics (Sale) -	6	1	7
Other- - - - -	2	1	3
Totals*- - - - -	57	16	73

*Total number of offenses exceeds the number of inmates since some are incarcerated for more than one offense.

TABLE V. Length of Sentence and Length of Confinement in Months of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary-June 30, 1973

Number of Months	Sentence		Confined	
	No.	%	No.	%
24 or less	6	8.9	50	73.5
25-60	21	30.9	14	20.6
61-120	12	17.7	3	4.4
121-180	9	13.2	1	1.5
181-240	9	13.2	0	0.0
241-480	2	2.9	0	0.0
481 or more	9	13.2	0	0.0
Totals	68	100.0	68	100.0

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY

TABLE VI. Number of Recorded Arrests and Convictions for Misdemeanors of Females Incarcerated at the Penitentiary June 30, 1973

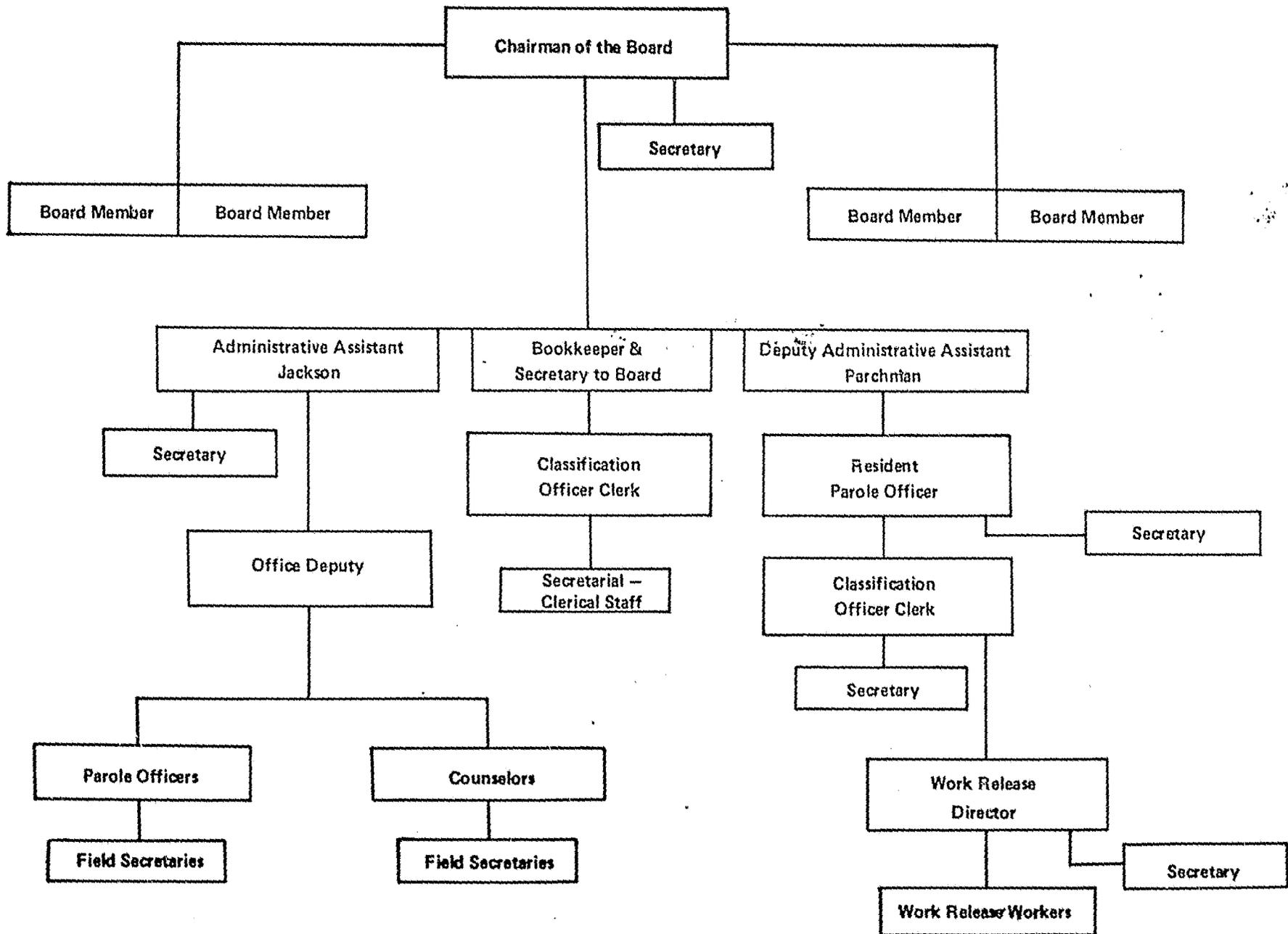
Number of Misdemeanors	Arrests		Convictions	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	31	45.5	35	51.5
1	8	11.8	9	13.2
2 - 3	10	14.7	8	11.8
4 - 5	5	7.4	1	1.5
6 - 7	2	2.9	0	0.0
8 - 9	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 - 15	1	1.5	0	0.0
INA*	11	16.2	15	22.0
Totals	68	100.0	68	100.0

* Information not available

Information relating to the number of previous arrests and convictions for felonies shows that 56 inmates were incarcerated for their first felony offense, four for their second felony offense, and two for their third or more. Only one showed a prior parole revoked. None of the 68 females had detainers filed against her.

The limited disciplinary problem of the female is indicated by the number of escape attempts and the formal disciplinary action needed. There has been only one escape attempt of the population sampled. Sixty have had no formal disciplinary action taken against them during the present confinement. Twenty of the inmates had gained trusty status.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY



MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD
ORGANIZATION

teristics common to all probation and parole officers. The position involves working with adults who come to the attention of local courts-officers provide pre-hearing social investigations, probation supervision, counseling with delinquents and their families, and after-care supervision for adults being paroled or placed on probation. Other duties include functioning as a community organizer in developing and coordinating resources for adults in trouble within the local community. Work is performed within an assigned jurisdiction under the supervision of the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board with guidance, assistance and professional supervision provided by the Director of the Program from the Central Office of the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board. Although guidance and direction is available in difficult cases, workers are expected to exercise good judgement and initiative in the performance of their duties.

In-service training for officers and after-care workers is coordinated by the Board. Most training is in the form of two-to-four-day seminars conducted by one of the major State-supported universities. Generally, seminars occur two and three times per year. Major areas of emphasis center on socio-psychological theories of deviant behavior, counseling, helping techniques, legal issues and agency operational policy and procedures.

The officers/counselors surveyed reflect an average educational achievement level of 13.45 years of formal education. All have a high school degree. Over 54% have one or more years of college credit. Thirty-two percent had special training to qualify them for the entry position. All but one of the officer/counselors surveyed entered the system in his present position. The same population (32.3%) had prior work experience related to the entry position.

The Mississippi Probation and Parole Board is charged with providing services for five categories of offenders:

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

PAROLE

1. those on parole,
2. those on probation,
3. those on suspension,
4. those on work-release, and
5. any offender residing in Mississippi who is the original charge of another State.

Parole procedures originate from the Deputy Administrative Assistant assigned to the Mississippi State Penitentiary. The law states that any inmate who has served one-third of his sentence but not less than one year or more than ten years, is eligible for consideration for parole, except when that inmate has been found to be a habitual or confirmed criminal (not defined by law). An application of parole for each inmate is mailed to the field officer in the community to which the inmate is requesting parole. The officer confirms the information on the application and makes comments on the qualitative nature of the proposed parole.

When all plans and investigations are complete, they are synthesized into a report for the Board. The inmate meets the Board at this time for an interview, usually receiving an immediate response to his application for parole. If the application for parole is rejected, the Board sets a future date for re-consideration. The reasons for rejection are furnished the inmate in writing within the 30 days following Board appearance.

If the parole application is approved, the inmate enters the Pre-Release Program. When completed, he is released to his job and proposed residence. He must contact his parole officer within 24 hours of release. A progress report is submitted 45 days following release.

The current Parole Board is reviewing every eligible case - about 90 per month. Efforts are being made to reduce the Penitentiary population through responsible parole action.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

PROBATION

An average of 56 men per month were released in the first nine months of 1973. In the same period of time last year, an average of 28 per month were released.

The effectiveness of the vigorous effort to provide adequate parole selection and supervision can be measured only through the rate of recidivism experienced in the program:

From January Through September 30, 1972

Paroled - - - - - 250
Returned on Parole Violation- - - - - 83
Percentage Returned - - - - - 33%

From January 1 Through September 30, 1973

Paroled - - - - - 485
Returned on Parole Violation- - - - - 63
Percentage Returned - - - - - 13%

Individuals on probation are placed thereon by the action of the Circuit Judge as a disposition of conviction. Probation is in lieu of incarceration and requires certain acceptable behavior of the probationer over and above the requirement of not violating any laws.

The Circuit Judge is the sole agent with authority to order probation. He must fix the period of probation, not to exceed five years with the exception of cases involving desertion and child support. Generally, all concerned parties have input (i.e., prosecution, injured parties, defense). Additionally, the Judge of the Court may request of the probation officer a written, pre-sentence investigation covering data such as criminal record, family, employment history, military record, etc., to assist in his decision.

Probation can be revoked for cause. If revoked, the Judge proceeds as though no probation had been ordered and commits the individual to the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

SUSPENSION

Suspension is an act of executive clemency which has traditionally taken place independently of any input from the Probation and Parole Board, which must provide follow-up. Consideration for suspension can be brought to the Governor's attention by any individual or group.

Currently, the Probation and Parole Board is providing a complete investigation on any referred individual so that objective date can be considered. In the past, those individuals granted suspensions reported to the field officer but the officers were provided with little or no information on the individual. Now, if placed under supervision, a copy of all reports is made available to the supervision officer. The periods of time for which suspension are granted range from 30 days to indefinitely and can be renewed as long as conditions warrant.

WORK-RELEASE

Senate Bill No. 1806, as sent to the Governor, was "An Act to authorize the Penitentiary Board to extend the limits of confinement of certain inmates to allow an inmate to work at paid employment in a Work-Release Program or to participate in vocational training and for related purposes."

Unfortunately, adequate funds were not appropriated for its support. However, it did allow a great population of men to be considered for release that would otherwise remain incarcerated, thus providing an additional resource for reduction of the Penitentiary population.

The legislation, as written, is a landmark effort in Mississippi correctional thought. It provides for services in many critical areas not previously open for exploration.

However, the program fell to the Probation and Parole Board which had no funds to provide for the housing and other provisions of the Bill. The Board has addressed itself to the issue invoked under adverse conditions and managed

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

to use it as a tool with which to additionally reduce the Penitentiary population, even though it increased the Board's workload. The program began July 1, 1973.

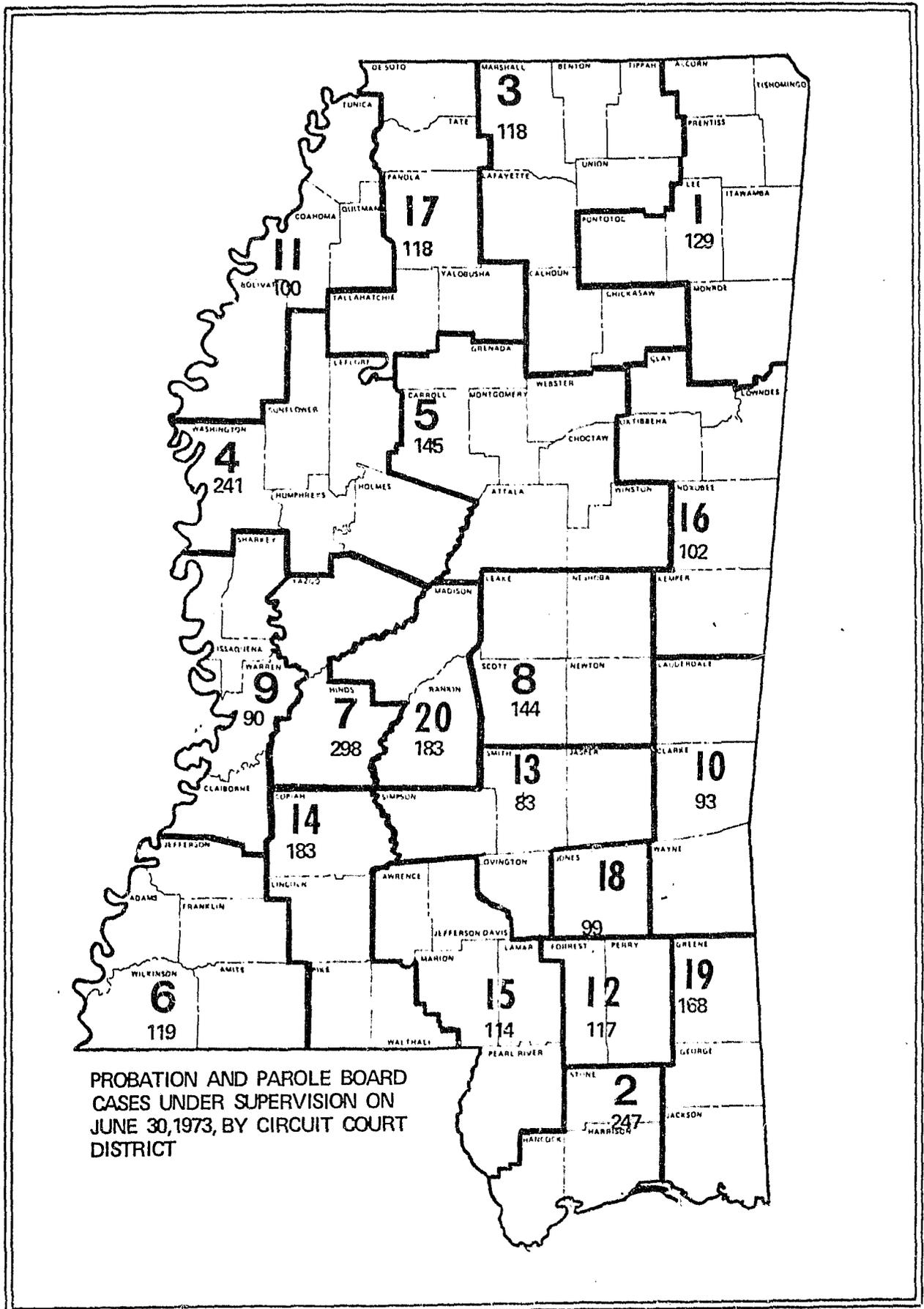
A staff is maintained at the State Prison with the function of coordinating the screening process. Field staff have also been added. Both were made available through a grant from the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance in the amount of \$155,000.

As of November 7, 1973, approximately 400 of the inmates at Parchman were eligible by time served. One hundred seventy-five were screened. Thirty-eight were released and 12 await release. None have returned.

PERSONNEL DATA

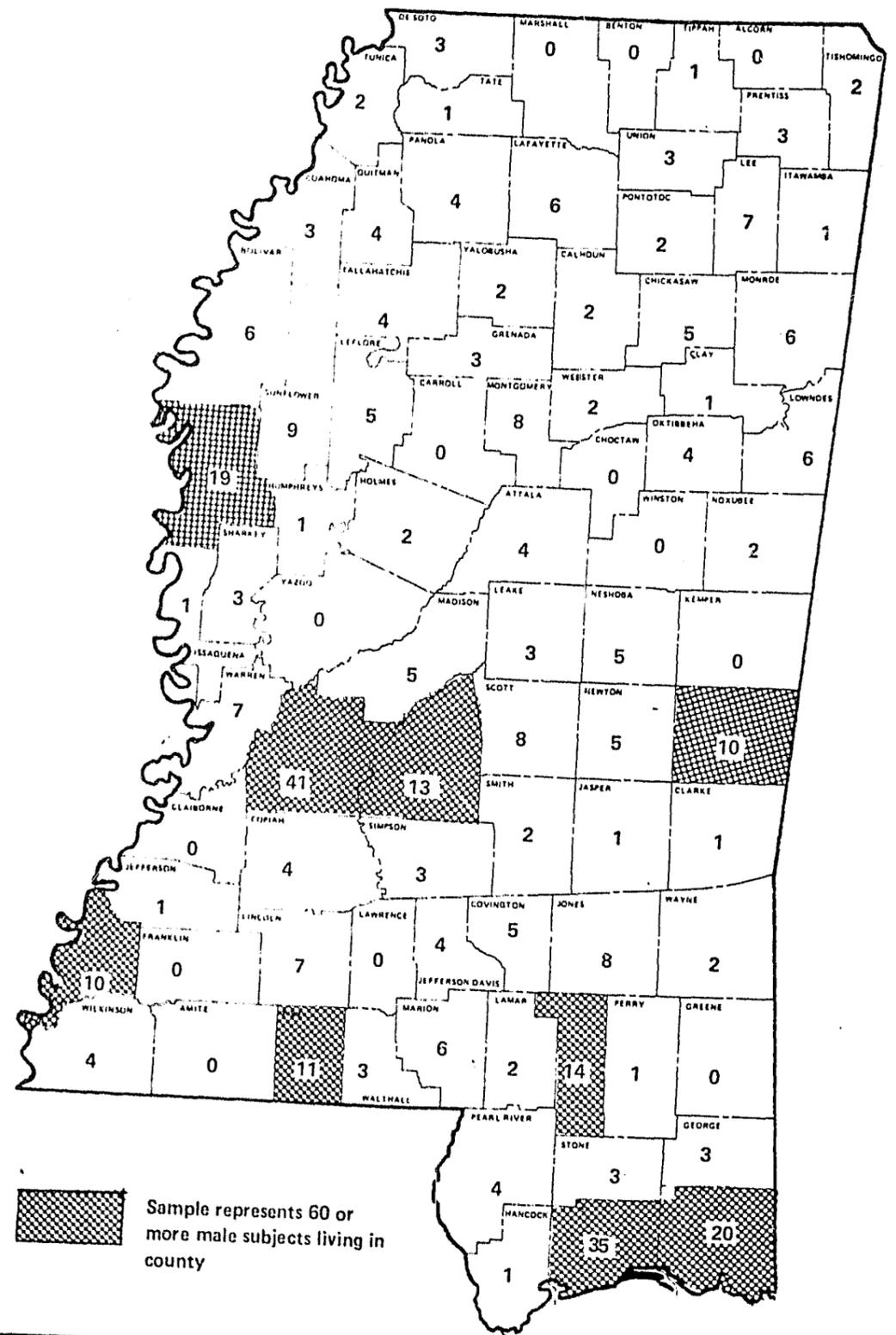
In September, 1973, Manpower Profile questionnaires were administered to all of the full-time staff of the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board. The employees sampled included nine administrative-supervisory personnel and 22 field officers. It should be noted that field employees who are in charge of other employees are here defined as administrative-supervisory personnel, not field officers.

Of the 31 employees surveyed, 23 (90.3%) were males and 3 (9.7%) were females. This predominance of males to females on the staff roughly followed the ratio of male and female subjects under supervision. The racial composition of the staff varied greatly from the racial composition of the subjects supervised; six and five-tenths were black. At the time of data collection, the subject population was approximately 53.5% Negro with the remaining being 46.3% Caucasian and .2% American Indian. Age ranges are generally dispersed. For the agency the largest percentage (48.4%) falls within the 45-54 age range. The average age is 48.10 years. Initially, 83.8% of the total staff held positions as field officers when they were first employed.



EXISTING SYSTEM — MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

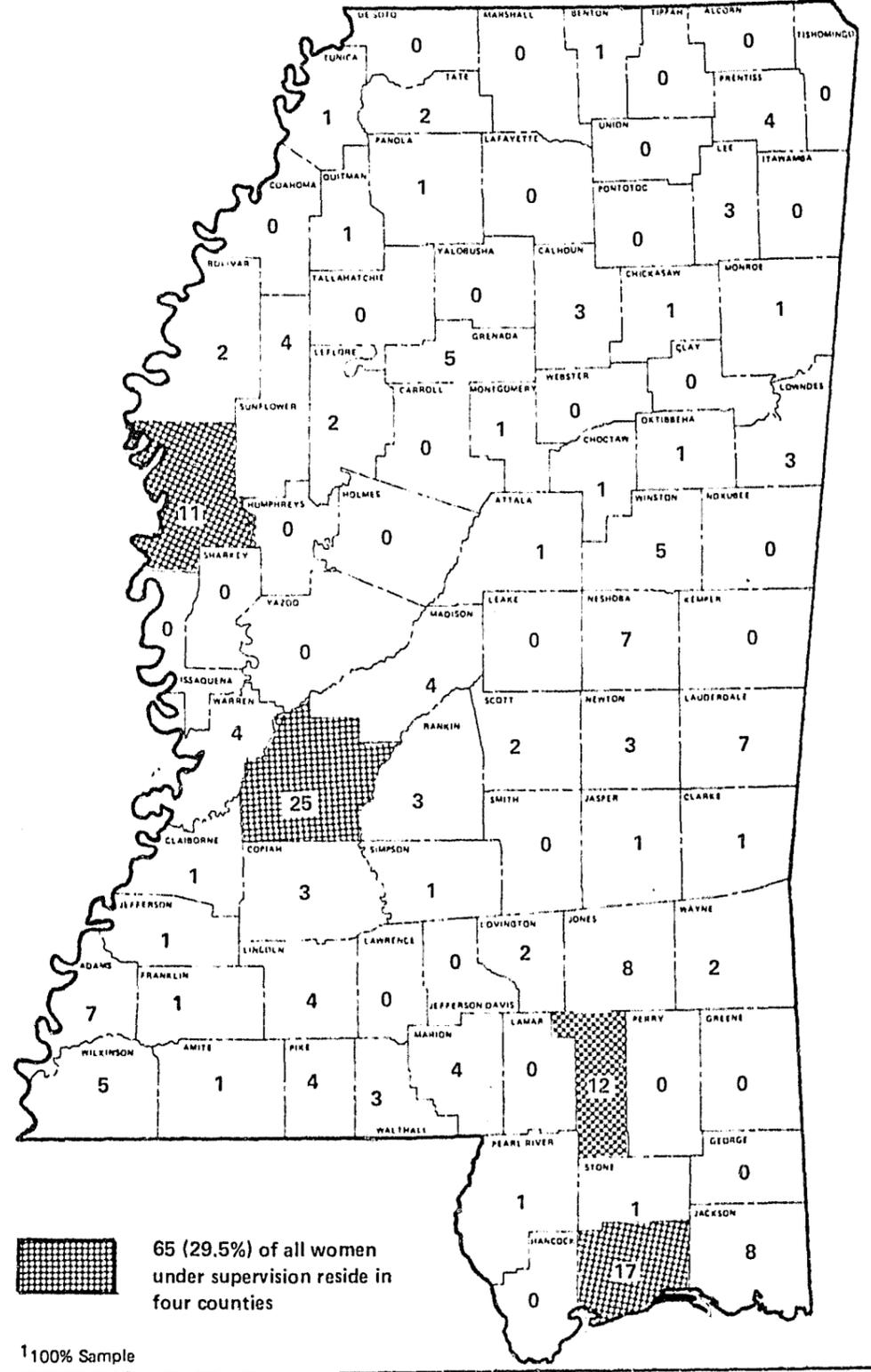
LOCATION OF SAMPLE POPULATION OF MEN (16.66%) SUPERVISED BY THE MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD
JUNE 30, 1973



Sample represents 60 or more male subjects living in county

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

LOCATION OF WOMEN SUPERVISED BY THE MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD 1
JUNE 30, 1973

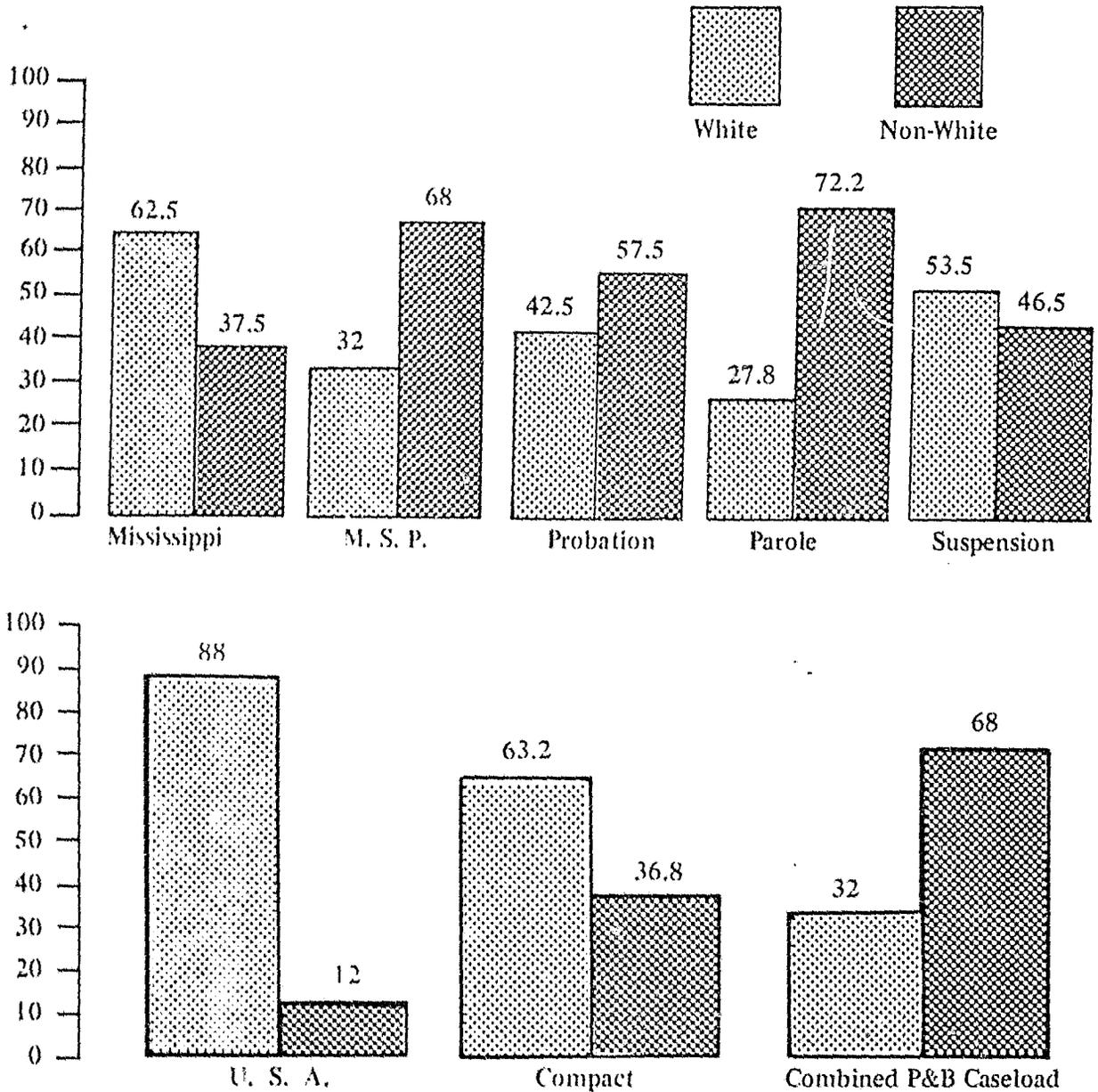


65 (29.5%) of all women under supervision reside in four counties

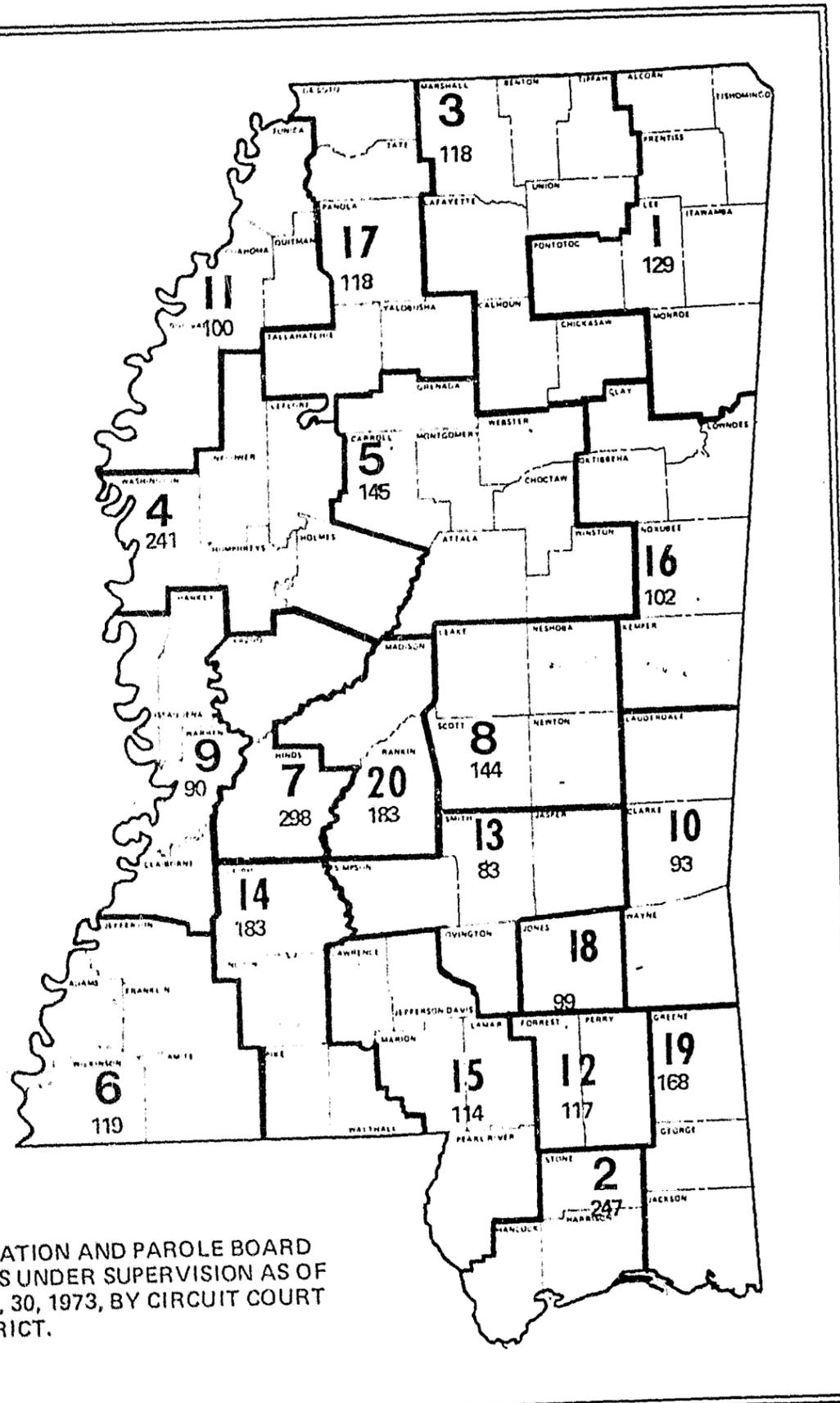
1/100 Sample

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

ADULT CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI, GENERAL UNITED STATES POPULATION AND GENERAL MISSISSIPPI POPULATION COMPARED BY RACE



The above graph represents, by percentage, the racial breakdown of each group listed as of June 30, 1973, with the exception of the data for the general population of the United States and the State of Mississippi. That data is current as of the 1970 census and was obtained from the Mississippi Research and Development Center. The data for the other populations depicted was obtained through the data collection process of this study. It does not necessarily represent the total sample population, but only that segment of the sample population on which information as regards race was recorded in the agency files. Additional racial data is presented in the discussions of each individual offender category.



PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD CASES UNDER SUPERVISION AS OF JUNE, 30, 1973, BY CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

Table I. Sex, Race, and Age of Employees of the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board September - 1973

Sex, Race and Age	Number	Percent
Sex		
Male - - - - -	28	(90.3)
Female - - - - -	3	(9.7)
Totals - - - - -	31	(100.0)
Race		
Caucasian- - - - -	29	(93.5)
Black- - - - -	2	(6.5)
American Indian- - - - -	0	(0.0)
INA* - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Totals - - - - -	31	(100.0)
Age		
15 and under - - - - -	0	(0.0)
16 - 24 - - - - -	0	(0.0)
25 - 34 - - - - -	5	(16.1)
35 - 44 - - - - -	3	(9.7)
45 - 54 - - - - -	15	(48.4)
55 - 64 - - - - -	6	(19.4)
65 and over - - - - -	1	(3.2)
INA* - - - - -	1	(3.2)
Totals - - - - -	31	(100.0)

Average Age = 48.10 years
* = Information not available.

TABLE II. Entry Position and Present Position of Employees September - 1973

	Number	Percent
* = Information not available.		
Entry Position		
Administrative - - - - -	3	(9.7)
Clerical - - - - -	2	(6.5)
Security - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Support - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Teaching Staff - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Counselor/Officers - - - - -	26	(83.8)
INA* - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Totals - - - - -	31	(100.0)
Present Position		
Administrative - - - - -	9	(29.0)
Clerical - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Security - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Support - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Teaching Staff - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Counselor/Officers - - - - -	22	(71.0)
INA* - - - - -	0	(0.0)
Totals - - - - -	31	(100.0)

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

TABLE III. Entry Salary and Present Salary of Employees - September 1973

	Number	Percent
<u>Entry Salary</u>		
\$2,000 or less	0	(0.0)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	1	(3.2)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2	(6.5)
\$6,001 to \$10,000	28	(90.3)
\$10,000 or more	0	(0.0)
INA*	0	(0.0)
Totals	31	(100.0)
<u>Present Salary</u>		
\$2,000 or less	0	(0.0)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	0	(0.0)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	0	(0.0)
\$6,001 to \$10,000	31	(100.0)
\$10,001 or more	0	(0.0)
INA*	0	(0.0)
Totals	31	(100.0)

* = Information not available.

TABLE IV. Prior Experience in Correctional Programs of Employees, September - 1973

	Number	Percent
None	10	(32.3)
Less than 1 year	4	(12.9)
1 to 3 years	0	(0.0)
4 to 6 years	3	(9.7)
7 to 10 years	4	(12.9)
11 to 20 years	6	(19.3)
21 or more years	3	(9.7)
INA*	1	(3.2)
Totals	31	(100.0)

* = Information not available.

TABLE VI. Length of Time in Present Position of Employees September, 1973

Number of years	Number	Percent
Less than 1	10	(32.3)
1 to 3 years	12	(38.7)
4 to 6 years	4	(12.9)
7 to 10 years	1	(3.2)
11 or more years	4	(12.9)
INA*	0	(0.0)
Totals	31	(100.0)

Average = 2.83 years

* = Information not available.

TABLE V. Special Training or Work Experience of Employees to Qualify for Entry Positions, September, 1973

<u>Had Special Training</u>		
No	10	(32.3)
Yes	20	(64.5)
INA*	1	(3.2)
Totals	31	(100.0)
<u>Had Work Experience</u>		
No	10	(32.3)
Yes	21	(67.7)
INA*	0	(0.0)
Totals	31	(100.0)

* = Information not available

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

One of the most notable findings of the study was the prior experience in correctional programs. Within the agency, 32.3% had no prior experience in correctional programs. The remainder reflects experience primarily in related programs of enforcement agencies. In-service training programs exist for the personnel, emphasizing the areas of helping relationships. With the high percentage of employees who had no special training or previous work experience in this particular aspect of case-service work such training programs could prove to be valuable to the department. However, approximately two-thirds had special training and/or previous work experience relative to performance of duties.

MALE PROBATION CLIENTS

The survey represents those probationers active June 30, 1973; there were 245 male probationers surveyed, 112 (45.9%) white and 123 (50.2%) black. The average age was 28.41 years with 36.3% in the 16-24 age range and 21.6% in the 25-34 age range. Four and five-tenths percent of the men were 65 or over. The majority of Mississippi's probationers were born in the State; 64.5% were recorded as native-born and only 3.7% were recorded as born out of State. The remainder did not have place of birth documented in their records; however, 91.4% were recorded residents of the State at the time of their offense.

The 245 men on probation that were sampled represent 273 felony charges. Only 19 were convicted of more than one felony with 207 (84.5%) cases documented as serving single sentences.

The average sentence imposed by the Court was exactly three (3.00) years. State law prohibits probationary sentences of over five years except in cases of desertion and child neglect.

The sample population had an average remaining sentence of 833 days, indicating the net effect of lengthy probationary sentences as it creates a drain on the time of field officers who must

provide supervision and contact with each subject. Over half (50.2%) had over three years remaining on their probations.

During the six-month period prior to entry into the correctional system, 53.6% were not continuously employed or in school.

The population surveyed reflected that 32.7% were factory workers or construction laborers at the time of arrest with the next most frequent occupation given being that of farm workers. It is notable that 24.1% could identify no occupation at arrest, whereas only 11.5% were in the same category at the time of the sample, suggesting the supervision of the Board encourages employment. Of the sampled population, three were on non-reporting status, none reported weekly, 217 reported monthly, one reported bi-monthly, nine had other reporting frequencies and 15 had no set reporting pattern.

MALE COMPACT CLIENTS

From a survey on June 30, 1973, a sample of 65 compact cases was comprised of 65.6% white and 34.4% black inmates. The average age was 32.00 years with 33.8% in the 16-24 age range and 27.7% in the 25-34 age range. Four (6.2%) of the men were age 65 or over.

The majority of Mississippi's compact cases were born in the State; 55.4% were recorded as born in the State, and only 25% were recorded as born out-of-state. The remainder did not have place of birth documented in their records; however, 27.7% were recorded as residents of the State at the time of their offense.

The 65 men on compact sampled represented 73 felony charges. Only 10 were convicted of more than one felony with 49 (75.4%) cases documented as serving single sentences.

The average sentence imposed by the Court was 5.52 years (6 years, 6 months and 9 days).

MALE PAROLEES

During the six-month period prior to entry into the Correctional System, 24.6% were not continuously employed or in school.

The population surveyed reflected that 14 (21.5%) were factory workers or construction laborers at the time of arrest with the next most frequent occupation given being that of farm workers. It is notable that 47.7% could identify no occupation at arrest, whereas, only 6.2% were in the same category at the time of the sample, suggesting the supervision of the Board encourages employment. The sample group reported an average net income of \$394.12 for the month of June 1973. Of those reporting incomes, the average was \$512.36. Of the sampled population, all 65 cases reported monthly for counseling supervision or other interaction with the agency.

The sample drawn represents those parolees active June 30, 1973. The sample included some new referrals on which there was incomplete information and also some on which records were inadequate; therefore many representations will not reflect 100% of data due to the "information not available" responses.

The sample totaled 108 male parolees comprised of 35 (32.4%) white and 73 (67.6%) non-white parolees. The average age was 35.49 years, with 27 (25.0%) in the 25-34 age range and 25 (23.1%) in the 35-44 age range. Three (2.8%) of the men were age 65 or over. The majority of Mississippi's parolees were born in the state. Seventy-six (70.4%) were recorded as native-born and only 15 (13.9%) were recorded as born out of state. The remainder did not have place of birth documented in their records. However, 90 (83.3%) were recorded as residents of the state at the time of their offense.

The 108 men on parole who were sampled represented 149 felony charges. Only 20 were convicted of more than one felony with 83 (77.8%)

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

cases documented as serving single sentences. The average sentence imposed by the court exclusive of life sentences was approximately eight years (2973.24 days).

The sample population had an average remaining sentence of 2 years, 5 months and six days. However, one half (62.9%) had less than three years remaining on their paroles.

During the six-month period prior to entry into the correctional system, 9 (8.3%) were not continuously employed or in school (represents only those on whom information was available).

The population surveyed reflected that 27 (25%) were factory workers or construction laborers at the time of arrest with the next most frequent occupation given being that of farm workers. It is notable that 29 (30.0%) could identify no occupation at arrest, whereas only 10 (9.3%) were in the same category at the time of the sample; suggesting the supervision of the board encourages employment.

The sample group reported an average net income of \$308.72 for the month of June, 1973. Of those reporting incomes, the average was \$350.82.

The population described under this section, Male Parolees, is being provided supervision by the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board. Officers perform additional court-related duties. Of the sampled population, four were on non-reporting status, one reported weekly, one hundred reported monthly, none reported bi-monthly, one had some other reporting frequency and two had no set reporting pattern since they had only been recently referred to the officer.

MALE SUSPENSIONERS

The sample drawn represents those suspensioners active June 30, 1973. The sample included some new referrals on which there was incomplete information and also some on which records were inadequate; therefore many representations will not total 100% due to the "information not available" responses.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

The thirty-three (33) male suspensioners sampled were comprised of 18 (54.5%) white and 13 (39.4%) non-white inmates. The average age was 46.10 years. The majority of Mississippi's suspensioners were born in the state. Nineteen (57.6%) were recorded as born in the state and only 1 (3.0%) were recorded as born out of state. The remainder did not have place of birth documented in their records. However, 28 (84.8%) were recorded as residents of the state at the time of their offense.

The 33 men sampled represented 40 felony charges. Only 4 were convicted of more than one felony with 28 (84.8%) cases documented as serving single sentences.

The average sentence imposed by the court was approximately eight years (7 years, 10 months, 1 day).

The sample population had an average remaining sentence of 1744 days. However, suspensioners do not receive any reduction in their obligation for the period of time during which they are out on suspended sentences.

The Probation and Parole Board is attempting to establish procedures through which successful suspensioners can receive credit for their time served away from the institution (refer to suspension category in discussion of Probation and Parole Board).

During the six-month period prior to entry into the correctional system, 17 (51.5%) were not continuously employed or in school (represents only those on whom information was available).

The population surveyed reflected that 6 (18.2%) were farm or domestic workers at the time of arrest with the next most frequent occupation given being that of factory and construction workers.

Of those reporting incomes for the month of June, 1973, the average was \$447.92.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

The foregoing suspensioner-population is being provided supervision by the Mississippi Probation and Parole Board. Officers perform additional court-related duties. Of the sampled population, three were on non-reporting status, none reported weekly, twenty-seven reported monthly, none reported bi-monthly, one had some other reporting frequency and two had no set reporting pattern since they had only been recently referred to the officer.

EXISTING SYSTEM - MISSISSIPPI PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD

LOCAL ADULT
CORRECTIONS

Section 19-5-1 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, makes county Boards of Supervisors responsible for the erection, repair or remodeling of county jails; this section also requires that the county jail be examined by the Supervisors every three months and that a report be made concerning the care, operation and maintenance of the facility. The Board of Supervisors, should it find cause to charge mismanagement, is authorized to bring charges against the County Sheriff who is charged under Section 19-25-69 of the Mississippi Code of 1972 with the responsibility for operating county courthouse and jail facilities. The Governor of the State may, for the neglect of duties in maintaining and caring for prisoners and the jail facility, remove a Sheriff from office. Joint operation of a jail by a municipality and a county is permitted within statute authority.

Under Section 47-1-39 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, Mississippi municipalities are granted the authority to construct and maintain municipal prisons. Under the terms of this section, municipalities may either establish and regulate a municipal prison or may contract with the Board of Supervisors of their respective counties for joint use of a county jail. If a municipal or county jail is not available, the section authorizes municipal authorities to contract with the Penitentiary Board and the Mississippi State Penitentiary to house prisoners in the Penitentiary with the cost to be borne by the municipality.

Historically, each Mississippi county has provided a jail for the custody of offenders within its boundaries. As rural Mississippi became more urbanized, the more populous municipalities began to provide jails or lock-ups for the custody of offenders within their jurisdictions. Generally, those municipalities designated as county seats utilized the county jail, as it was located in or adjacent to the county courthouse. Later, some counties constructed special work-farm units where prisoners under county jurisdiction could complete sentences.

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL ADULT CORRECTIONS

In the fall of 1973, a survey of Mississippi's local custodial facilities was conducted as part of the Corrections Master Plan survey. The custodial facilities surveyed revealed 167 local-level adult detention/correctional facilities operational in the State. An additional ten facilities were either under construction or closed and not functional.

Operational Facilities in Mississippi
(Local Jails)
September-October, 1973

Total Number of Facilities - - - - -	167
Total Number of City Jails - - - - -	63
Total Number of County Jails - - - - -	31
Total Number of City/County Jails - - - - -	55
Total Number of County Farms - - - - -	4
Total Number of Lockups - - - - -	14

It should be noted that only 30% of all operational facilities in Mississippi are under 20 years old with 25% over 41 years old; the average facility age is 26 years and 10 months. Generally, county and city-county jails are slightly older.

Sixty-five percent of facilities have never been renovated. It may be assumed after considering average facility age and the lack of renovation that the majority of these facilities are inadequate in terms of either available space or quality of available space.

Ninety-six percent of the facilities are of brick/concrete construction. Sixty-three percent are either contained in courthouses or adjoining them with inherent difficulties for future expansion; 66% of all facilities are, however, under the jurisdiction of units of local government which own properties that could be used for expansion or new construction.

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL ADULT CORRECTIONS

The condition of facilities implied by the data was substantiated by staff inspection of all 167 facilities. Most are in a state of general deterioration compounded by other shortcomings such as the lack of fire extinguishers (54%) and the lack of fire exits (67%) or the lack of basic items essential to minimum acceptable standards for inmate housing, i.e., cells lacking operative fixtures, e.g., toilets (5%), lavatories (10%), lighting (14%), beds (5%), mattresses (6%), heating (8%), windows (16%), painted walls (22%) and showers (29%).

A survey of the basic services provided to the offender in these facilities, e.g., meals, exercise and special custody, revealed an alarming absence of these services as well as lack of ability to segregate offenders by age, sex, type of offense, or other special custody needs.

The absence of basic privileges such as clean clothing, shaving, showering, haircuts, etc., is related to several casual factors (e.g., budget, security, available resources), some of which are beyond the control of each facility's custodial staff. It is, however, probable that many services are denied because of the lack of available staff to provide or supervise the services.

Medical, religious, educational, training, psychological counseling and other programs are almost non-existent in Mississippi's jail system. A final factor in the lack of service delivery/programs is the lack of staff training. Such a lack of training suggests that staff would be unaware of the value of services/programs, both from the standpoint of easing the operation of the facility and the value for offenders in terms of reduction of recidivism.

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL ADULT CORRECTIONS

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

House Bill 89, signed into law in 1916, created the Mississippi Industrial and Training School. Briefly, the Act gave the State of Mississippi the authority to establish an institution for the care and training of juveniles resident in the State, 18 years of age or less, who were found to be destitute, abandoned, or delinquent. The Act also set up a five-member Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, to run the institution, giving it the authority to adopt all needed rules and regulations, to employ a Superintendent and all other employees, and to fix salaries. To refer juveniles to the School, any reputable person could file a petition for a hearing with the Clerk of either the Circuit or Chancery Court of his county (then the authorities in youth matters) for possible commitment of a child as described by the Act.

Senate Bill 577 was also approved in 1916, and made available \$25,000 for the purchase of land, the construction of buildings, and the acquisition of equipment for the school. This sum and the donation of 3,300 acres of land and \$50,000 by the Marion County Board of Trade, enabled the establishment of the school at Columbia, Mississippi; which received its first child on August 21, 1918.

The Youth Court Act of 1946 repealed the original Act, changed the name of the school to Columbia Training School and established a second such institution, Oakley Training School (1948). The two institutions were segregated (Columbia for white juveniles; Oakley for black juveniles) until 1969; the two schools were then reorganized so that all boys 15-18 were committed to Oakley and all girls 10-18 and boys 10-14 were committed to Columbia. The institutions currently operate under this procedure. The Youth Court Act also established a system of youth courts for the State as a division of either Chancery or County Courts; it also

defined the duties of the schools more clearly, setting a minimum age of 10 for children committed, providing that only delinquent juveniles be committed and making provisions for the transfer of juveniles 13 or older to adult court after due process in youth court if judged advisable.

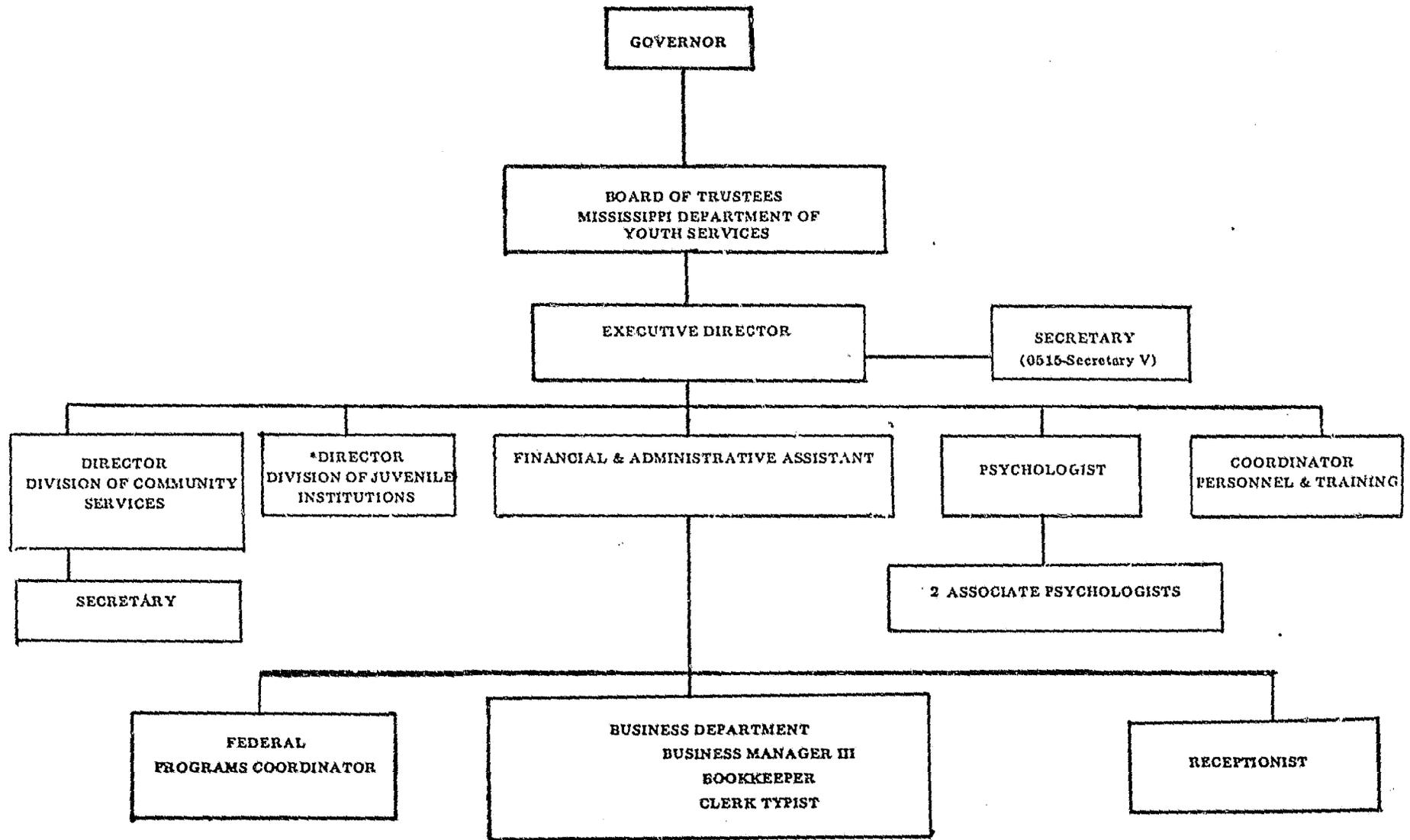
An independent Board of Trustees was established in 1948, appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. In 1959, a concentrated capital improvement program was begun; additional facilities were added in 1969 and 1971-73. In 1971, the enactment of the State Classification System provided for the classifying of all jobs and employees within the institutions, setting definite qualifications and job descriptions and requiring that each prospective employee pass a Merit Examination. Delinquent juveniles are now provided a Statewide system of probation and after-care services under the direction of the Mississippi Department of Youth Services. This program was initiated in 1973 and ensures that all youth court jurisdictions now have at least one full-time probation and after-care counselor.

In 1973, legislation was passed that changed the name of the Mississippi Training Schools to the Mississippi Department of Youth Services. This legislation also paved the way for implementation of a variety of youth services, both institutional and community-based. All services provided by the State of Mississippi for delinquent juveniles will eventually be coordinated through the Department of Youth Services.

ORGANIZATION

The Mississippi Department of Youth Services is directed by a five-member board appointed by the Governor, charged with the responsibilities of policy-making and employing the Director of the Agency. The enabling legislation for the Department states that the Board shall be composed of the following:

- o one social worker,
- o one educator,
- o one physician, and
- o two members of the business community.



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

ORGANIZATION

*Jointly staffed at present by
Superintendents of Oakley and
Columbia Training Schools.

This legislation further states that one member each must be chosen from the congressional districts within which fall Marion and Hinds Counties.

The Director of the MDYS employs the State office staff and must approve of the choice of staff for positions within the two schools made by their respective superintendents. All employee applications are subject to Board approval.

The Department operated on a total budget of \$3,270,163 (Fiscal Year 1973), of which \$2,161,413 was appropriated by the State Legislature; the remainder was provided by the State Department of Education through Title I and vocational education funds, and by grants from the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance.

The Department relies upon other State agencies to some degree for program funding, student assistance, and technical assistance. The Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, makes services available to delinquent youth on a referral basis where there is a physical or mental disability that constitutes a substantial handicap to employment and where there is a reasonable expectation that vocational rehabilitation services will render the individual unfit for remunerative employment. Included in the agency's definition of disability are "behavioral disorders;" the inclusion of this category widens the range of juveniles to whom the services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are available. The Division can provide services which include physical restoration, training, counseling, job placement and prosthetic devices.

Available mental health facilities are utilized by the training schools if requested by the court of commitment or by the staff psychologist (e.g., the East Mississippi State Hospital in Meridian accepts disturbed delinquent juveniles - three juveniles are now there from the Training Schools). Additionally, the Social Security Administration and Veterans Administration provide support for juveniles institutionalized at Oakley and Columbia if, prior to

DIVISION OF STATEWIDE INSTITUTIONS

commitment, these youths were receiving benefits. The monies so provided are deposited in the accounts of the respective juveniles to whom they are awarded; these funds, however, are used to purchase clothing and provide spending money for the child and, thus, result in a decrease in the operating expenses for the institutions.

The two Mississippi juvenile institutions, organizationally under the Department of Youth Services, are located at Oakley and Columbia, Mississippi. Mississippi Law 7185-03 provides for the commitment of juveniles to these two institutions; under this law a child may be adjudged delinquent if the court finds that the child is one:

1. whose occupation, behavior, environment, or associations are injurious to his welfare or the welfare of other children;
2. who deserts his home;
3. who is habitually disobedient to or beyond the control of his parents, guardian, or custodian;
4. who, being required to attend school, willfully violates the rules thereof, or willfully absents himself therefrom;
5. who violates any State law or municipal ordinance;
6. who, by reason of being habitually wayward or habitually disobedient, becomes an incorrigible or uncontrollable child; or
7. who so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or any other child.

The law specifies that children 10-18 and children not yet 20 or over, whom the courts have retained jurisdiction established prior to their eighteenth birthday may be committed if:

EVALUATION AND
RECEIVING CENTER

(i) a petition specifying the allegations against the child is filed, (ii) there is a hearing before a judge with proper jurisdiction and (iii) a court order of commitment is forthcoming based upon the child's having been adjudged delinquent.

Oakley and Columbia have both established an Evaluation and Receiving Center at each of the institutions. The purpose of these centers is to provide complete diagnostic evaluation for each individual committed to a Mississippi Training School; the centers also provide diagnostic evaluation services to youth courts for juveniles 10-18 who have not been adjudged delinquent to assist youth court judges in making their rulings. In the case of referrals by a youth court, children are admitted to the centers on a space-available basis by advance appointment.

The length of time necessary to complete a diagnostic evaluation is approximately 10 working days (the centers operate Monday through Friday). During this period each juvenile can take from 20 to 25 tests including academic, psychological and vocational tests. Additionally, each juvenile will receive a complete physical examination and will be involved in individual and group counseling sessions.

The administration of each center is the responsibility of the Programs Director and the Superintendent. The Clinical Psychologist, a member of the central office staff, is responsible for the selection, administration and interpretation of all tests used at the centers and is additionally responsible for written reports and recommendations compiled at each center; the Associate Psychologist and secretary at each center fall under his direct supervision.

There are two committees at each of the two juvenile institutions - a Discipline Committee and a Programming Committee. The Discipline Committee decides upon disciplinary measures

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

PROGRESSIVE PHASE
PROGRAM

which will be used. It is the responsibility of the Programming Committee to utilize the results of the intensive evaluation performed on each juvenile, constructing a program suitable for each child's individual needs. After this determination and an orientation program, the juvenile will be placed in the Phase Program.

Both institutions utilize a behavioral-modification program called the Progressive Phase Program consisting of three phases. The objectives of the program are to:

1. place more responsibility on the individual student in determining what happens to him while in the institutions, based on his attitude and adjustment to all programs offered at the institutions;
2. provide a system of awards for exceptional behavior, movement from phase to phase, and, finally, parole;
3. assist the student in setting goals that are realistically attainable and to build self-confidence through the attainment of desired goals in a constructive manner;
4. cause the student to recognize that society rewards "good" behavior and punishes "bad" behavior;
5. cause the student to understand "what is going to happen to him" while institutionalized and why it happens;
6. provide a method of separating students based on attitude, behavior, adjustment and time in providing a specific program for each group of students;
7. cause coordination for all programs within the institutions and cause the students to recognize that adjustment in all areas must be positive before progressing, and cause this to carry over into the community by helping them to understand that acceptable behavior will bring accomplishments;

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

8. provide the institution with an organized systematic manner of evaluating students, based primarily on attitude and behavior to determine those students who are ready for parole;

9. counsel with the student in specific areas including institutional orientation and adjustment, individual problems, and community living; and

10. provide a system for the development of future programs for deserving students such as work-release and study-release.

A review of the above-outlined objectives would indicate that major emphasis is on institutional adjustment.

Initial placement from the receiving centers is made by the Classification Committee. Initially, a juvenile is assigned either to a Phase I cottage or to the adjustment cottage.

Only those juveniles who cannot adjust in Phases I, II or III are placed in the adjustment cottage. Normally, juveniles are assigned to Phase I from the receiving centers and thereafter, progress through Phases II and III. If after receiving center evaluation, it is determined that a juvenile has an obvious behavioral problem, that individual is placed initially in the adjustment cottage and remains until such time as the Classification Committee determines that he is ready to enter the Phase Program.

The primary objective of the adjustment cottage is to assist the child in overcoming his particular problems in adjusting to institutional living through intensive attention to these problems. Individuals assigned to the adjustment cottage have limited recreational privileges and are assigned the bulk of work details; these juveniles move as a group and are supervised at all times. Juveniles may be assigned to the adjustment cottage from any of the phases

if necessary, thereafter returning to the phase from which they were sent to the cottage except in the case of phase III individuals who are reassigned to phase II.

Juveniles are normally placed in phase I from the receiving centers. This phase emphasizes continued orientation to the institution and what the institution expects of the individual. The emphasis is on living in an institutional environment, following instructions, and adjusting institutionally. An eight-week period has been designated as a basic length of stay in phase I although the length of any given individual's stay in this phase is flexible. Juveniles are moved to phase II only after a case review by either the Discipline or Classification Committee and a final decision by the latter.

The phase II program emphasizes the individual problems of each juvenile and attempts to help the child to reach solutions to his problems. This phase anticipates that the individual is completely oriented to the institution and receptive to professional help. A juvenile who has progressed to this stage has more freedom of movement and greater privileges. As with phase I, an eight-week period has been designated as a basic stay in this phase; although this is, again, flexible.

Phase III is divided into two segments - pre-release and an "honor" phase. This phase is the step nearest parole and houses only those juveniles whose behavior has made them eligible for parole. This phase deals chiefly with community living and the expectations of society, as well as additional individual attention and focuses on the reason the individual was committed to the institution and the problems which led to this committal. There is limited supervision and additional privileges available to phase III individuals. Normally, an individual remains in this phase eight weeks; however, in some cases situations exist which preclude the return of certain individuals to a home situation. In such cases, the juvenile's

stay in phase III becomes an "honor" stay which may be for a much greater length of time.

The phase program is a highly-structured living situation, channeling behavior toward adjustment to a regimented institutional environment; step-by-step performance standards are prescribed and successful performance is rewarded with promotion and, ultimately, parole.

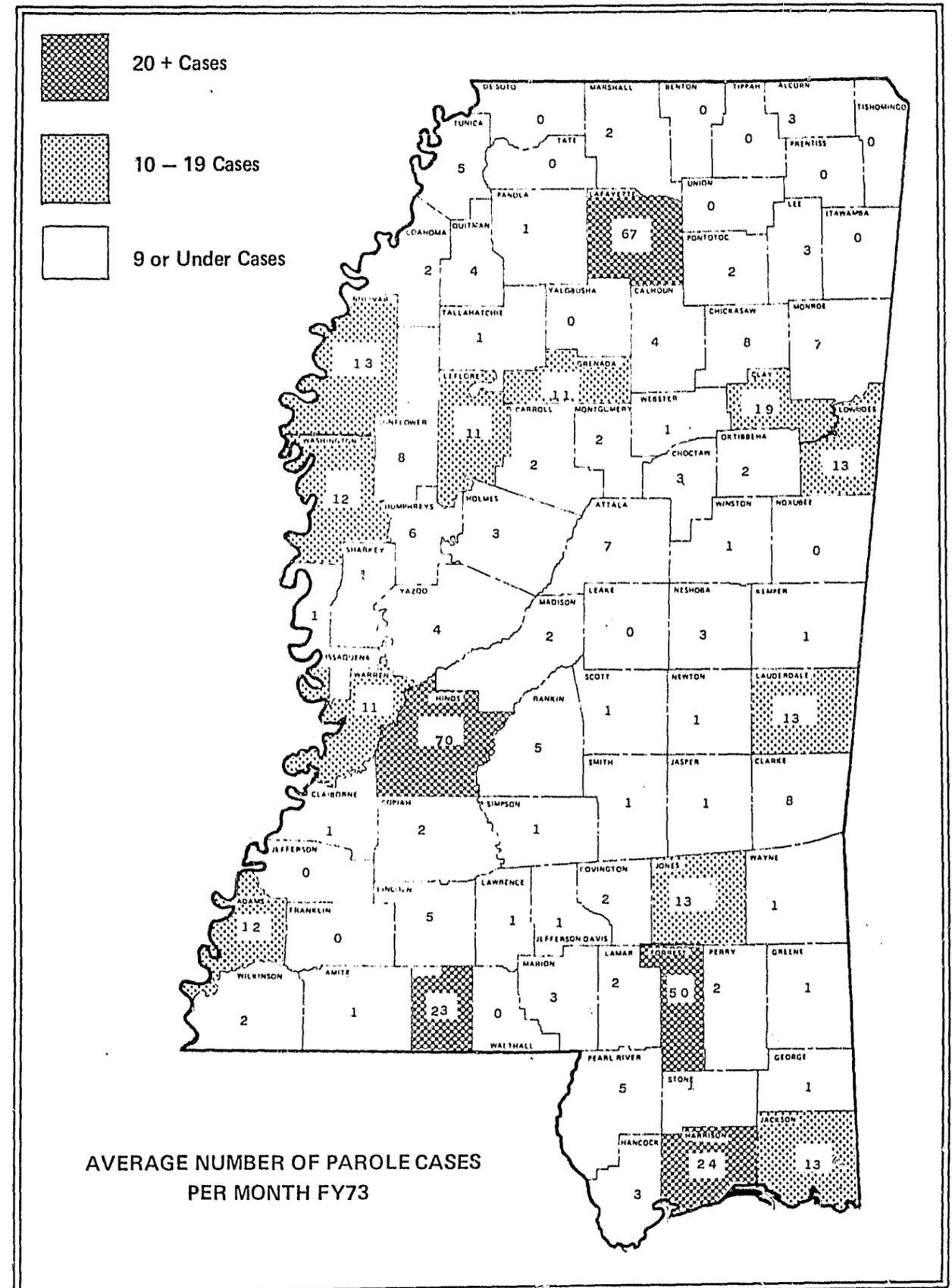
The discipline process is an integral part of the behavioral modification phase program and is not interpreted strictly as punishment by the staff of the two juvenile institutions. Precise and logical disciplinary steps are implemented for those juveniles requiring discipline; the supervisor lodging the complaint, the juvenile, and his counselor must appear before the Discipline Committee to explain the child's deviate behavior and his previous adjustment process. In this process, the supervisor appears much like the prosecution in a legal process whereas the counselor becomes an advocate for the child. A recommendation is made by the full Committee regarding disciplinary action; all actions taken are documented and placed in the juvenile's file.

The Discipline Committee is composed of the Superintendent, the Administrative Assistant, the Director of Programs, the Head of the Counseling Department, and the supervisors of academic programs, farm and cottage life. Each member may convene the entire committee if needed; if necessary, action may be taken with as few as three or four members present.

The disciplinary alternatives available to the committee upon judging a child guilty of any infraction are:

1. reprimand;
2. restrictions;
3. extended stay in the institution by remaining in a phase cottage;
4. extended stay in the institution by removal from a phase program and placement in the adjustment cottage; or

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES



EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

5. committee action through corporal punishment.

The Programming Committee is composed of the Programs Director (Chairman), Chief Counselor, Principal/Curriculum Specialist, Vocational Director, Chaplain and Recreation Director. The primary purpose of this committee is to take results and recommendations of Evaluation Center tests and construct a program suitable to the needs of each child.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The stated objective of the Academic Programs at Oakley and Columbia is to meet the educational needs of institutionalized juveniles through continuing their educational achievement, and bringing their achievement levels up to as near that of their peer group as possible. Additionally, the programs provide educational experiences so that these students can experience some degree of academic success.

The Academic Program utilized by both Oakley and Columbia was designed by the Department of Special Education, University of Southern Mississippi, and is intended specifically for those students with poor achievement records, poor attitudes toward the educational process, and who might generally be described as educationally retarded. Placement of an individual within the program is made, based on results of the Wide Range Achievement Test, the Sullivan Progressive Math Placement Test, a sight/word reading test, I.Q. scored, and other relevant data.

The Academic Staff of Columbia consists of a Principal, an Academic Counselor/Curriculum Supervisor, a secretary, a librarian, a cosmetology instructor, a vocational instructor, and 17 other teachers. All instructors have a Bachelor's Degree and possess an "A" or better certificate. This staff serves 227 children - 195 in the Levels Program and 32 in the regular high school curriculum (as of October 2, 1973).

Oakley's Academic Staff consists of a Principal, an Academic Counselor/Curriculum Specialist, a Vocational Education Director, a secretary,

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

19 academic instructors, and six vocational instructors. All instructors have an "A" certificate or better; one has a Master's Degree and eight are pursuing Master's Degrees. This staff serves 306 students - 108 in the levels program and 158 in regular high school classes.

In the past two years, there has been an almost total academic staff turnover at each of the two juvenile institutions; this turnover was an attempt to up-grade the quality of instructors employed. The only in-service training existing for teachers in the levels program is provided through the Curriculum Supervisor and is inadequate. A more formal program which utilizes L.E.E.P. funds was previously offered through the University of Mississippi. This program was discontinued in 1972 due to a lack of money. Neither of the two juvenile institutions require that the academic staff continue their education.

Based upon intensive evaluation, students below high school level are grouped into one of eight levels. A student may be at a different level for each skill and may also be placed in vocational classes; students progress at their own speed. A study conducted by the Training Schools indicated that a majority of students were from one to four grade levels behind the norm in basic skills. It is felt that this educational retardation contributed substantially to the individuals' delinquency; the levels program is an attempt to combat this retardation. Level equivalents are as follows:

LEVEL	ESTIMATED ACHIEVEMENT
1 - - - - -	Kg. - 1.0
2 - - - - -	1.1 - 1.9
3 - - - - -	2.0 - 2.9
4 - - - - -	3.0 - 3.9
5 - - - - -	4.0 - 4.9
6 - - - - -	5.0 - 5.9
7 - - - - -	6.0 - 6.9
8 - - - - -	7.0 - 7.9
8+ - - - - -	8.0 - 8.9

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

An evaluation of the Levels Program will be conducted by the University of Southern Mississippi, Special Education Department. The nature of this evaluation, however, will be subjective, i.e., it appears designed to focus on subjective aspects of the program and does not provide for assessment of the cumulative objective measurement of student progress. The only testing to date of students, has been of a limited number of those leaving Columbia Training School. This testing was done by the Curriculum Advisor at Columbia and cannot be viewed as statistically reliable due to its limited nature.

A simple post-test was administered to all students withdrawing from Columbia's Levels Program during a three-week period; during that time, 16 students withdrew (12 black and 4 white; 12 boys and 4 girls). These students were administered the reading and spelling portions of the Wide Range Achievement Test as a post-test - all having previously taken the entire WRAT upon entering the institution. The results, in grade equivalents, are shown below:

<u>Reading</u>		<u>Spelling</u>	
<u>Pre-Test</u>	<u>Post-Test</u>	<u>Pre-Test</u>	<u>Post-Test</u>
3.1	3.9	3.2	3.4
Gain of .8		Gain of .2	

A gain of .8 and .2 were averaged for reading and spelling, respectively, for an average stay of 9.5 months per student, i.e., eight months and two months were gained where "normal" achievement would be 9.5 months. Other available data indicates, however, that roughly the same average achievement is gained after three months of participation in the Levels Program as is gained after 9.5 months. The implications are that:

1. A reliable means of data accumulation should be implemented to permit analysis of student achievement; and

2. data derived from this accumulation should be utilized to modify the academic program if so indicated.

3. The possibility exists that measured increase is attributable to malingering during evaluation at the receiving center and/or spontaneous recovery from the same.

The Training Schools offer the following high school core subjects:

- Basic High School Math
- General Math
- General Science
- Mississippi History/Civics
- Algebra I and II
- Biology
- World History
- American Government
- English I-IV

In addition, the following vocational courses are offered:

- Occupational Orientation
- Typing
- Secretarial Office Practice
- Clerical Office Practice
- Clothing Construction
- Home Furnishings
- Basic Sewing
- Home Economics (Foods)
- Cosmetology
- Foods Processing
- Commercial Laundry
- Pork Production
- Beef Production
- Plumbing and Electricity
- Building Trades
- Auto Mechanics
- Vocational Orientation
- Personal Development
- Music
- Physical Education

RECREATION PROGRAM

As in the Levels Program no systematic research concerning the effectiveness of the academic program at any level is conducted. No systematic post-program testing is done as the child leaves the institution to determine achievement gain.

Both institutions have well-rounded schedules of activities complemented by unscheduled events such as field trips, camping trips and competitive games. There is an estimated 80% participation rate of students in these activities. Columbia's Recreation Staff consists of a Director, a Program Chairman, four cottage recreation workers, two recreation hall supervisors and one Physical Education Instructor. Oakley's Recreation Department has a Director, four recreation workers and one individual at the recreation hall.

COUNSELING PROGRAM

The efforts of counselors at both schools are centered around establishing the individual's problems, establishing realistic goals aimed at the solution of these problems through change in attitudes and behavior, and providing proper vehicles through which the goals can be achieved. Each Counseling Department has a director and clerical staff; Columbia has six counselors and Oakley, seven. Appointment as a counselor requires a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree.

It is estimated that, at Columbia, 75% of a counselor's time is spent in counseling relationships; Oakley estimates that this time is 30-35% in their case. The counseling goals appear to be centered on the same goals of the Phase Program. However, due to the nature of institutionalization, the goal of individual responsibility of the student is difficult to facilitate.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM

The Religious Programs at both schools emphasize one-to-one pastoral counseling with the objective of helping the child understand the part religion can play in his overall social adjustment; small group sessions are also utilized. Typical church services are provided to aid students to become comfortable with the structure they will face in community churches. Church services are segregated by sex.

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES

The Religious Departments provide additional services with the assistance of community volunteers. Both institutions offer similar services, as below:

1. Sunday Services (singing, Sunday school, preaching, counseling on request),
2. Mid-week religious services (prayer, Bible stories and discussions, group-singing),
3. Non-congregational services (individual activities), and
4. Religious education (Bible study, doctrines, films, special interests).

A small clinic is provided at each of the Training Schools. In addition to treatment of medical problems special emphasis is placed on staff/student contact with the objective of giving each student a knowledge of the importance of personal hygiene. These departments also provide health screening services to all new students and provide daily visits to all cottages by a nurse.

The departments are staffed by a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse and local consultants on 24-hour call. Administratively, these personnel are directly responsible to the institutional administrations.

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

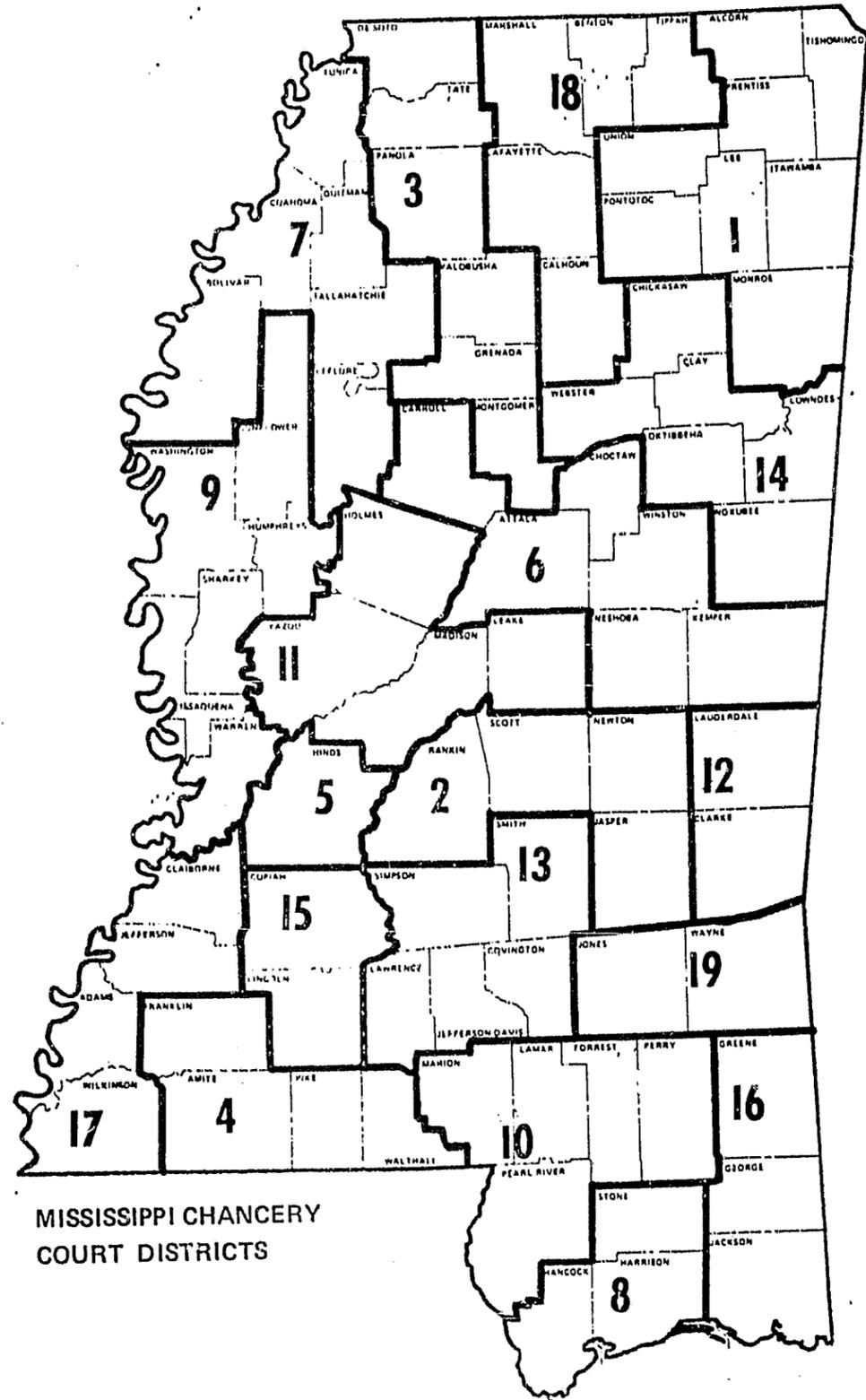
On July 1, 1971, the Department of Youth Services, Community Services Division, initiated efforts to provide statewide coordinated probation and after-care services for local youth court jurisdictions, aided by special legislative appropriations and a grant from the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance. The object of this effort was to reduce commitments to the State's two juvenile institutions through alternative disposition of cases.

Before the initiation of the program, a judge had few alternatives in the disposition of delinquents. In all but eight counties which had locally-funded counselor programs prior to 1971, a judge had only three alternatives: (1) commitment of the juvenile to the State Training Schools; (2) assistance from the Department of

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

CONTINUED

2 OF 4



MISSISSIPPI CHANCERY
COURT DISTRICTS

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The program is not intended to be a substitute for services being provided by youth court staffs, e.g., county attorney or youth counselor, but is designed to supplement work already being conducted by local courts.

The Department provides training, coordination and professional supervision of the staff personnel at the State level. The local judge makes all case assignments and sets guidelines which govern office hours and similar items. Probation and after-care workers provide supervision, counseling, pre-hearing investigations, parole supervision, and related services within the local community.

The selection of the professional staff of this program is a joint decision of the Director of Community Services, the Agency Director, and the local Youth Court Judge. The selection

is made from a register of qualified individuals provided by the Mississippi Merit System Council. The final decision rests with the judge in whose court the applicant will work.

Three professional positions are defined within the probation and after-care worker classification:

1. Probation and After-care Worker I:
A Bachelor's Degree and no experience;
2. Probation and After-care Worker II:
A Bachelor's Degree and one year of experience in a field working with juvenile corrections or a related field;
3. Probation and After-care Worker III:
A Bachelor's Degree and three years experience in a field working with juvenile corrections or a related field;
A Master's Degree may be substituted for one years experience.

Salaries of probation and after-care workers range from \$594 to \$796 per month.

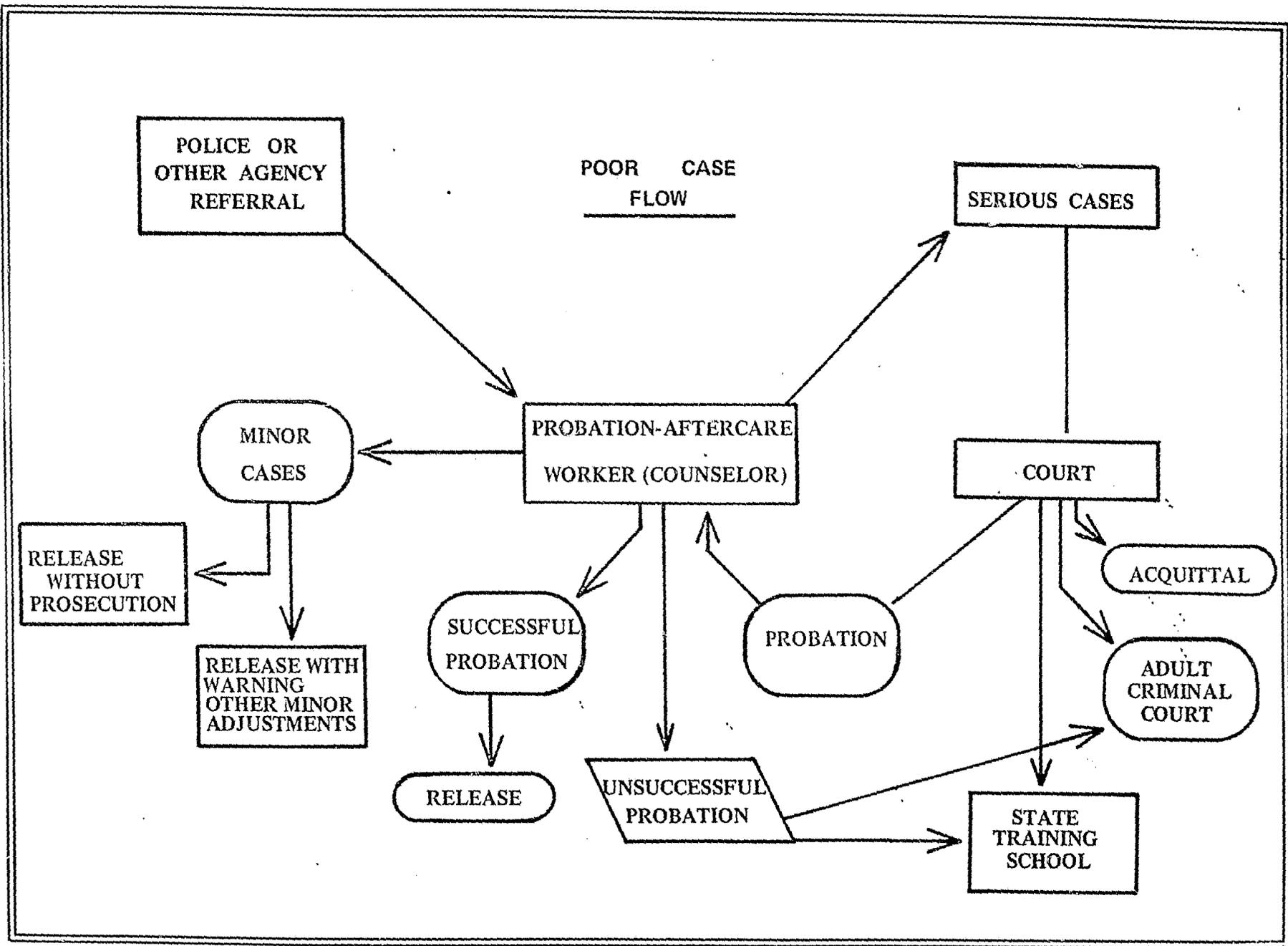
EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Professional training and staff development is provided by the department through a series of conferences and workshops, although initial training of probation and after-care workers is limited to instruction by the judge under whom an individual will work and a one-week period of intensive supervision by an area supervisor. In-service training is conducted on a regional basis, with one-day workshops occurring at six to eight-week intervals. Additionally, state-wide meetings are held approximately three times a year. During the past year, workshops were conducted on contingency contracting and behavior modification principles, group procedures, Supreme Court decisions concerning youth, counseling techniques and Mississippi legislation concerning juveniles.

Probation and after-care workers have broad job descriptions, and because they are at the disposal of the judge to whom they are assigned, their primary roles differ from court to court. Some function primarily as counselors where other services are already provided. In courts having limited staff, a worker may spend the majority of his time investigating the circumstances surrounding an offense, gathering data, making reports and performing other intake-related services. A worker may function as somewhat of a court administrator, juvenile officer, or probation officer. Generally, the probation and after-care worker will find himself performing most of the mentioned roles due to the multiplicity of needs of the various courts.

A problem generally common to all youth court jurisdictions in Mississippi is poor case flow. Poor case flow is characterized by the counselor performing too many roles, performing roles incompatible with each other, and a role which demands counselor-court involvement in all or nearly all cases, regardless of the seriousness of the allegations. Good case flow depends on administrative division of responsibilities, and allows for diversion of minor cases, thus reducing the demands on the time of the judge, the counseling staff, and the clerical staff. By clearly delineating responsibilities and by preventing role conflict, it increases the efficiency of roles performed and reduces each individual's job responsibilities to a realistic level.

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES



EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The probation and after-care worker program depends greatly on local agencies for services because of the lack of case-service monies with which to provide services needed. Resources through public agencies may not be available in smaller communities, necessitating a search for other sources of service delivery, e.g., private agencies.

In September, 1973, manpower profile questionnaires were administered to all full-time employees of the Department of Youth Services, Division of Community Services. Of the 55 employees surveyed, 74.5% were males and 25.5% were female. The racial composition of the staff varied greatly from the racial composition of the offenders, with only 10.9% of the staff being black. At the time of data collection, the offender population was more than 50% black.

The largest percentage (47.3%) of employees fell within the 25-34 age range. Over three-fourths (76.4%) were married and over one half (54.4%) had at least one child. Initially, 87.3% of the staff held positions in counseling when they were first employed.

Salary ranges at entry-level did not differ greatly within the group; 89.1% were in the \$6,001-\$10,000 range.

A notable finding of the study was the lack of prior experience in correctional programs. Within the group surveyed, 49.1% had no prior experience in correctional programs. Slightly more than half (65.5%) had prior work experience with a similar agency, however. The length of time in present positions was low, with the average length of time being 1.55 years. It should be noted, however, that the Division has been in existence only a short time.

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

DETENTION CENTERS

Mississippi has three Juvenile Detention Centers: Washington, Harrison and Hinds Counties.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

This facility, located at Greenville, now functions only as a day-care facility. The center was constructed in 1971 as a security-type facility with eight cells on each side for the detention of males and females, respectively. The cells are standard security-type with electric locks and television monitoring. Because of the nature of this facility, the youth court judge for the area ordered that no juveniles be detained at the center due to the degrading conditions inherent in its physical plant. The judge was supported in his opinion by the National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

HARRISON COUNTY

The Harrison County Family Court was authorized by the 1964 Mississippi Legislature and now has Mississippi's only full-time Family Court Judge who has the total responsibility for complete operation of the court. The Harrison County Family Court Center was constructed on 10 acres and consists of three units: (1) the administration section, (2) the shelter care section, and (3) the detention section.

The administration section houses all the administrative functions of the court, including counselors' offices, a hearing room, a courtroom, the psychologist's office, the diagnostic center office, the bookkeeper's office and the clerk's office.

The Shelter Care section is intended for neglected and dependent children - those removed from the home by the court or law enforcement officers in serious neglect cases. This section has a staff of six and is operated on a 24-hour basis, with a total capacity of 25 children. In fiscal 1972, 442 children with an average age of 7.6 were housed in this section for an average of 12.1 days. If accommodations were available, children were accepted from other counties.

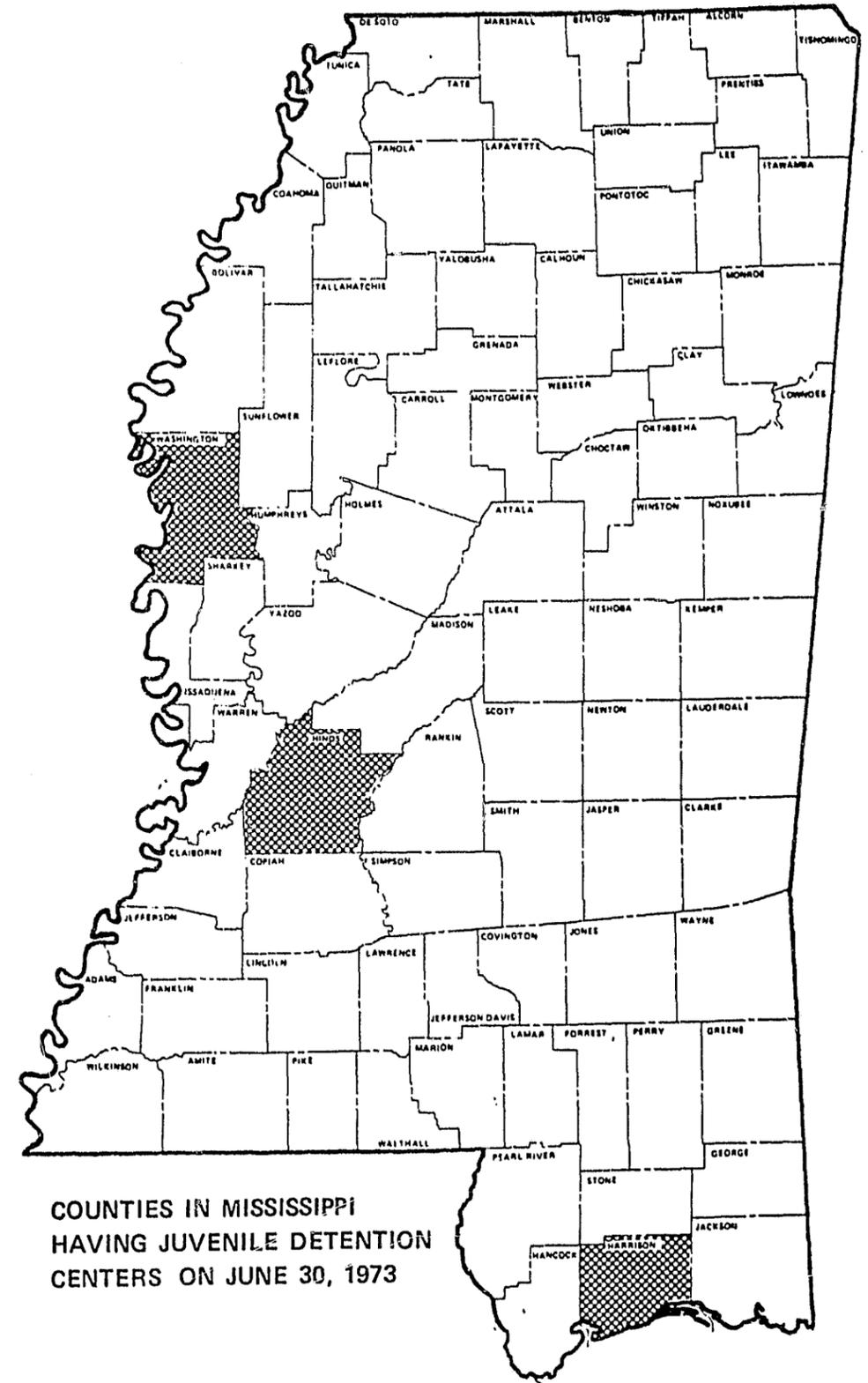
EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

The Detention Unit is for delinquents - those placed in detention by enforcement agencies and the court. Detention is intended to be for short-term confinement only. This section has 16 rooms - eight for each sex. Each is a private room with commode, lavatory, mirror and a window to the outside. In addition, there is a general-purpose room for daytime use, equipped with games, books, tables, chairs and television; educational and cultural movies are shown three to four times per week. An outdoor recreation area, complete with basketball and volleyball courts, is also used. Juveniles from other counties, if space is available, are accepted by the Detention Unit. During Fiscal Year 1973, 1,012 juveniles were placed in detention at this facility.

HINDS COUNTY

The Jackson-Hinds County Detention Center was completed in 1969; it is intended strictly as a pre-hearing Detention Center - no shelter care is attempted. The center has a maximum capacity of 25 but often houses much greater numbers (ranging from 6 to 45); there are 25 private rooms and a general-purpose room used for recreation, school and dining. A staff of nine (optimum, 12) currently handles about 1,350 cases yearly - about 60% of juvenile cases that come into court in Jackson-Hinds County. The physical facilities at this center do not permit the separation of status (runaways and incorrigibles) from delinquent juveniles.

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI
HAVING JUVENILE DETENTION
CENTERS ON JUNE 30, 1973

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

Because the average youth court jurisdiction is without adequate resources to provide sufficient services to troubled youth and because the typical probation and after-care worker has a multiplicity of duties which does not enable him to have fully adequate one-to-one contact with a child, several youth court jurisdictions have turned to the use of volunteers as a resource. Volunteer programs exist in Coahoma, Forrest, Harrison, Jones, Lauderdale and Washington Counties. Additional volunteer services are used by other youth courts on a limited basis and by halfway houses. It is estimated that about 500 volunteers are active in these programs.

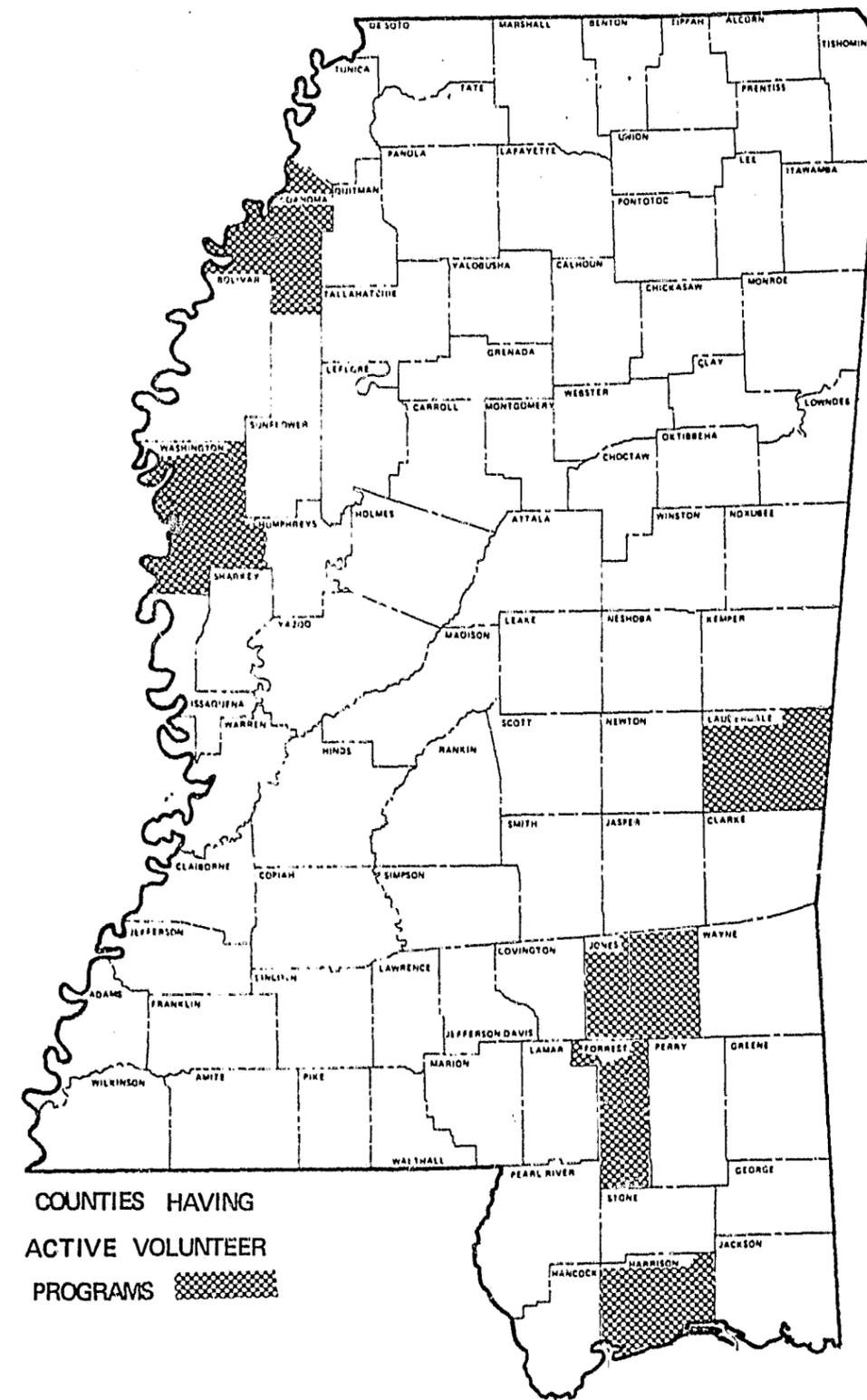
Applications for volunteers are solicited from the community through the news media and civic groups. Basic information on each applicant is recorded and thoroughly checked. Once accepted, applicants are trained for their roles in classes which meet for two hours a week for four to five weeks. Volunteers are matched with juveniles based on the backgrounds of both, on the needs of the child, and on common interests of both. The volunteer generally meets with a child at least twice a week for an hour or more each time.

The Volunteer Programs contribute to reducing recidivism rates and commitment rates by:

1. providing a greater frequency of contact with the child and a medium through which his problems can be solved;
2. freeing the probation and after-care workers to devote a greater amount of time to the more difficult cases;
3. developing community awareness of community responsibility for the treatment of delinquency;
4. developing positive community attitudes toward other programs such as halfway houses and detention centers;
5. prevention, in that the education of the adults involved seems to transfer to their own families. In fact, some parents attend the training classes for that benefit with no intention of becoming volunteers.

The average volunteer program with a full-time coordinator costs less than \$12,000 per year.

EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



EXISTING SYSTEM - LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

HALFWAY HOUSES

There are six halfway houses and group homes now operating in the State of Mississippi. Each functions slightly differently but all have the common goal of diverting juveniles from the criminal justice system. These six houses are:

1. Alpha House - Tupelo, Mississippi;
2. Mod House - Harrison County Court;
3. Halfway House for Boys - Jackson, Mississippi;
4. Vicksburg Halfway House - Vicksburg, Mississippi
5. Halfway House - St. Michael's School Picayune, Mississippi; and
6. Halfway House - Choctaw Youth Development Center - Philadelphia, Mississippi.

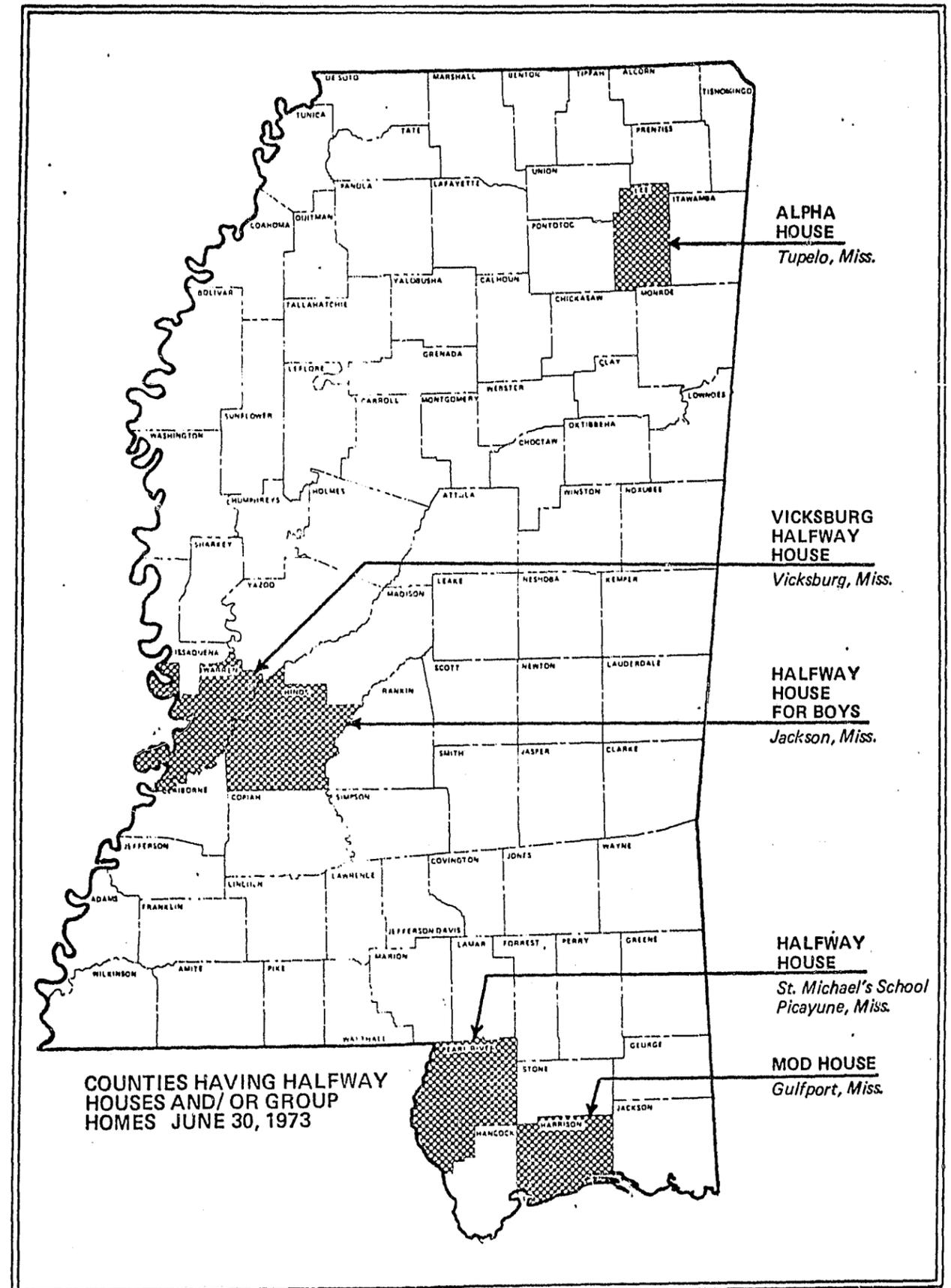
The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians first established a Choctaw Youth Development Center in 1971 to provide residential treatment services for tribal children adjudicated as delinquent or demonstrating anti-social or other behavioral problems. This project was initially funded through HEW, with supplemental discretionary LEAA grant funding provided for purposes of counselor training.

In mid-1972, HEW funding expired and project support was assumed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the State of Mississippi, utilizing LEAA discretionary 805 funds. When this discretionary LEAA grant source was terminated December 31, 1972, the Commission on Law Enforcement Assistance authorized sub-granting of Part C Funds to support continuation.

The Choctaw Youth Development Center Program supports placement of juvenile clients in three houseparent homes and the Choctaw Central High School dormitory. This provides an alternative to institutionalization.

Students attend school regularly and many are working on the Choctaw NYC Program. A study

EXISTING SYSTEM — LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS



EXISTING SYSTEM — LOCAL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

period is set up for each afternoon with one volunteer counselor dividing his time between the three "homes" to help the students. The Program currently has 27 clients (December 31, 1973). Fourteen are housed in center homes, seven are placed in the Choctaw Central dormitory and six remain in the homes of their parents. The ages of the students range from 12 to 18. Ten are girls and 17 are boys.

All children are placed in the center by court order; however, only a few have committed felonies or misdemeanors. The majority are placed for excessive drinking or other anti-social or behavioral problems. Approximately 85% of referrals come from broken homes and, of these, 48% are living with someone other than a parent when placed in the center program. A total of 95% of all juvenile referrals were from resident environments with a single common characteristic: alcoholism.

The Choctaw Youth Development Center Program offers a therapeutic treatment program providing counseling, personality stabilization, educational supervision, recreation, work program and activity scheduling. All of these were missing in Choctaw home environment of the 27 current center clients, an environment characterized by four years medial grade school education and approximately \$900 annual income.

CLIENT DATA

The following thirteen pages present raw data collected from the Halfway Houses and the Training Schools in the State. The subsequent seven pages display raw data collected from the detention centers in Harrison, Hinds, and Washington counties.

EXISTING SYSTEM - JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

HALFWAY HOUSES

JUVENILE OFFENDER PROFILE
According to Sex

HOUSE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	INA*
Choctaw Indian	23	14	9	0
		60.9%	39.1%	.0%
Gulfport	6	6	0	0
		100.0%	.0%	.0%
Jackson Crisis Center	23	9	14	0
		39.1%	60.9%	.0%
Jackson Boys	12	12	0	0
		100.0%	.0%	.0%
St. Michael's School	55	55	0	0
		100.0%	.0%	.0%
Tupelo	10	10	0	0
		100.0%	.0%	.0%
Vicksburg	12	7	5	0
		58.3%	41.7%	.0%
Totals	141	113	28	0
		80.1%	19.9%	.0%

*INA - Information not available

The Choctaw Indian Halfway House is the only program that genuinely addresses residency for females, and in that case, only female Indians. The Jackson Crisis Center has one-night residency for females and the Vicksburg Halfway House provides crisis intervention which occasions over-night residency for females.

EXISTING SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

JUVENILE OFFENDER

According to Race

HALFWAY HOUSE	TOTAL	CAUCASIAN	NEGRO	AMERICAN INDIAN	OTHER	INA*
Choctaw Indian - - - -	23	0	0	23	0	0
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%
Gulfport - - - - -	6	4	2	0	0	0
		66.7%	-33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Jackson Crisis Center - - - - -	23	21	2	0	0	0
		91.3%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Jackson Boys - - - - -	12	12	0	0	0	0
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
St. Michael's School -	55	47	5	0	1	2
		85.5%	9.1%	.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Tupelo - - - - -	10	9	1	0	0	0
		90.0%	-10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Vicksburg- - - - -	12	9	3	0	0	0
		75.0%	-25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Totals - - - - -	141	102	13	23	1	2
		72.3%	9.2%	-16.3%	.7%	1.4%

*INA - Information not available

The racial distribution of placements does not reflect the local communities' racial composition nor the racial composition of the institutions. Gulfport is the only exception. The Gulfport facility is in Harrison County which has a 32.4% non-white population.

The data suggests that most of the children placed in the facilities treated herein come from broken homes (see chart at next page).

The Gulfport Center reflects a significant deviation from the other facility populations. All children treated there have come from broken homes; whereas the other facilities reflect both natural parents present as follows: Jackson Boys (25%), Choctaw Indian 34.8%, Jackson Crisis Center 39.1%, St. Michael's 47.3%, Vicksburg 58.3% and Tupelo 60%.

The statewide halfway house population reflected an average of 3.0 siblings each. The only significant deviation from that average was found in the Gulfport facility where the average was 5.3 siblings per child. The data collected in reference to the occupation of parents was not reliably available on a significant number of persons. However, that collected tended to support a distribution similar to that of the general population. Illegitimacy did not seem to be significantly associated with the populations in halfway houses.; 85.8% were documented as legitimate births, only 4.3% were recorded as illegitimate and 9.9% of the records were such that an accurate statement could not be made. The educational level of parents of children in halfway houses was not available in the records with a frequency high enough to produce valid figures. Of that available, however, the mean average education recorded was 12.2 years.

The survey instrument attempted to measure the nature of the families from which children in halfway houses came. This area was addressed by recording the frequency with which the child and/or his family demonstrated a positive response

PRESENT FAMILY COMPOSITION

HALFWAY HOUSE	TOTAL	PRESENT	ABSENT	INA	N/A
Choctaw Indian					
Father	23	10	0	11	2
		43.5%	.0%	47.8%	8.7%
Mother	23	8	3	9	3
		34.8%	13.0%	39.1%	13.0%
Gulfport					
Father	6	0	2	0	4
		.0%	33.3%	.0%	66.7%
Mother	6	4	0	0	2
		66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%
Jackson Crisis Center					
Father	23	9	7	2	5
		39.1%	30.4%	8.7%	21.7%
Mother	23	20	2	1	0
		87.0%	8.7%	4.3%	.0%
Jackson Boys					
Father	12	3	6	0	3
		25.0%	50.0%	.0%	25.0%
Mother	12	10	0	0	2
		83.3%	.0%	.0%	16.7%
St Michael's School					
Father	55	26	13	0	16
		47.3%	23.6%	.0%	29.1%
Mother	55	41	3	0	11
		74.5%	5.5%	.0%	20.0%
Tupelo					
Father	10	7	1	0	2
		70.0%	10.0%	.0%	20.0%
Mother	10	6	4	0	0
		60.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%
Vicksburg					
Father	12	8	0	0	4
		66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%
Mother	12	7	2	0	3
		58.3%	16.7%	.0%	25.0%

to the following question: "Is the juvenile known to have had the following problems?" Of the 141 children assessed, the frequency of positive response were tabulated and presented in the table below:

Parental Neglect - - - - -	56
Parental Alcoholism- - - - -	45
Parental Over-bearance - - - - -	40
Parental Abuse - - - - -	27
Sibling Abuse - - - - -	5
Parental Drug Abuse- - - - -	2
Sibling Drug Abuse - - - - -	2
Parental Mental Illness- - - - -	16
Parental Absence - - - - -	39
Other - - - - -	8

Of the 141 children involved in the study, only 14.9% were officially recognized by the court as drug users. The 141 children surveyed were assessed for frequency of arrest. Eighteen had never been arrested and 34 did not have that information recorded in their files. The eighty-nine on whom the information was available and to whom the question was applicable, demonstrated an average of 2.73 arrests each with the average age of first arrest between age thirteen and fourteen. The most frequently occurring charges were runaway, burglary and larceny, vandalism and drug-law violations in that order. It is notable that forty-five (31.9%) of the children in the houses were court-adjudicated delinquent for incorrigibility. See table at next page for complete information on judicial status.

The dispositional patterns applicable to this population are presented at second page following.

The most common probationary sentence was an indeterminate one with liability up to age 18. Fifty-two and five tenths percent of all those under legal order were in this status. These sentences are usually terminated at any time the Probation and Aftercare Worker makes a favorable recommendation for such termination of sentence.

JUVENILE OFFENDER

JUDICIAL STATUS

HALFWAY HOUSE	TOTAL	LAW VIOLATION	INCORRIGIBLE	BOTH	INA*	NA **
Choctaw Indian - - - - -	23	1 4.3%	20 87.0%	0	2 8.7%	0 .0%
Gulfport - - - - -	6	2 33.3%	1 16.7%	3 50.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Jackson Crisis Center - - - - -	23	0 .0%	5 21.7%	2 8.7%	7 30.4%	9 39.1%
Jackson Boys - - - - -	12	1 8.3%	4 33.3%	6 50.0%	1 8.3%	0 .0%
St Michael's School- -	55	18 32.7%	11 20.0%	21 38.2%	2 3.6%	3 5.5%
Tupelo - - - - -	10	10 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Vicksburg - - - - -	12	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	1 8.3%	1 8.3%	2 16.7%
Totals - - - - -	141	36 25.5%	45 31.9%	33 23.4%	13 9.2%	14 9.9%

* Information not available

** Not applicable

JUVENILE OFFENDER PROFILE - HALFWAY HOUSES

MOST SEVERE DISPOSITION HANDED DOWN BY COURT TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Institution	Total	Counseled/ Released	Probation	Detention Home	MTS* Commitment	Other	INA**	N/A***
Choctaw Indian - -	23 - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	6 - - -	16 - -	1 - -	0
		.0% - - -	.0% - - -	.0% - - -	26.1% - - -	69.6% - -	4.3% - -	.0%
Gulfport - - - - -	6 - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	6 - -	0 - -	0
		.0% - - -	.0% - - -	.0% - - -	.0% - - -	100.0% - -	.0% - -	.0%
Jackson Crisis Center - - - - -	23 - -	0 - - -	2 - - -	2 - - -	0 - - -	1 - -	9 - -	9
		.0% - - -	8.7% - - -	8.7% - - -	.0% - - -	4.3% - -	39.1% - -	39.1%
Jackson Boys - - -	12 - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	1 - - -	2 - - -	9 - -	0 - -	0
		.0% - - -	.0% - - -	8.3% - - -	16.7% - - -	75.0% - -	.0% - -	.0%
St. Michael's School - - - - -	55 - -	0 - - -	1 - - -	36 - - -	11 - - -	2 - -	2 - -	3
		.0% - - -	1.8% - - -	65.5% - - -	20.0% - - -	3.6% - -	3.6% - -	5.5%
Tupelo - - - - -	10 - -	0 - - -	0 - - -	10 - - -	0 - - -	0 - -	0 - -	0
		.0% - - -	.0% - - -	100.0% - - -	.0% - - -	.0% - -	.0% - -	.0%
Vicksburg- - - - -	12 - -	1 - - -	2 - - -	0 - - -	1 - - -	5 - -	1 - -	2
		8.3% - - -	16.7% - - -	0 - - -	8.3% - - -	41.7% - -	8.3% - -	16.7%
Totals - - - - -	141 - -	1 - - -	5 - - -	49 - - -	20 - - -	39 - -	13 - -	14
		.7% - - -	3.5% - - -	34.8% - - -	14.2% - - -	27.7% - -	9.2% - -	9.9%

* Mississippi Training Schools

** Information not available

*** Not Applicable

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Survey instruments identical to those applied to residents of halfway house populations were administered to the populations of both juvenile training schools as well as to the caseload of Probation and Aftercare Workers. The institutional populations were sampled with reference to those offenders whose cases were "active" on June 30, 1973. Beginning with the third "active" case, every sixth subsequent case record was selected until approximately 16.7% of the total cases active on June 30, 1973 had been sampled and surveyed. The caseloads of Probation and Aftercare Workers were sampled by the same technique. Included in the universe of "active" cases were all cases on formal probation, parole and those cases of informal supervision (cases receiving continuing service from the counselor on assignment from the court).

The tables at next page include the data on both institutions, Probation and Aftercare caseloads and halfway houses, where applicable.

The population at Columbia demonstrated an average of 5.5 siblings each and the Oakley population demonstrated 3.6 each. The average for the total population of both institutions was 4.5 compared to the 3.0 average of the halfway house population.

The most frequently occurring occupational categories were: service, factory labor, construction, farm work, domestic work and housewives. The halfway house population demonstrates a similar pattern with a slightly higher percentage in the better occupational categories.

The educational level of parents of institutional children was approximately the ninth grade. Parents of children in Probation and Aftercare worker caseloads had an average of 9.5 years education. Parents of children in halfway houses demonstrated slightly over 12 years education as a group.

See charts on following pages for more complete information on the above narrative.

EXISTING SYSTEM -- JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

JUVENILE OFFENDER STATISTICS

Sex of Offenders - June 30, 1973

Institution	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Columbia - - - -	48	- - -	31	64.6	17	35.4
Oakley - - - - -	49	- - -	49	100.0	0	0.0
Inst. Total- - -	97	- - -	80	82.5	17	17.5
*PA Caseload- -	956	- -	834	87.2	122	12.8
Halfway Houses -	141	- -	113	80.1	28	19.9

*Probation Aftercare caseload

Race of Offenders - June 30, 1973

Institution	Total #	Caucasian		Negro		Am. Ind.		Other	INA**
		#	%	#	%	#	%		
Columbia - - - -	48	17	35.4	31	64.6	0	0	0	0
Oakley - - - - -	49	15	30.6	34	69.9	0	0	0	0
Inst. Total- - -	80	32	33.0	65	67.0	0	0	0	0
Nr. PA Caseload*	540	229	42.4	302	55.9	0	0	0	0
Halfway Houses -	141	102	72.3	13	9.2	23	16.9	0	0

* Probation Aftercare caseload

** Information not available

Age of Offenders - June 30, 1973

Institution	Total		0 - 6		7 - 12		13-15		16-20		INA**	
	#	Mean	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Columbia - - - -	48	14.0	0	0	6	12.5	34	70.8	8	16.7	0	0
Oakley - - - - -	49	16.3	0	0	0	0	13	26.5	36	73.5	0	0
Inst. Total- - -	97	15.2	0	0	6	6.2	47	48.5	44	45.4	0	0
PAW caseload*-	540	15.1	0	0	36	6.7	266	49.3	236	43.7	2	.4
Halfway Houses -	141	15.1	3	2.1	6	4.3	61	43.3	69	48.9	2	1.4

* Probation Aftercare Worker caseload

**Information not available

EXISTING SYSTEM -- JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

(JUVENILE OFFENDER STATISTICS - continued)

BOTH NATURAL PARENTS PRESENT AND LIVING TOGETHER

Columbia - - - - -	22.9%
Oakley - - - - -	24.5%
Inst. Total- - - - -	23.7%
Probation Aftercare workers caseload - - -	37.4%
Halfway Houses - - - - -	25-60%

LEGITIMATE BIRTH

Columbia - - - - -	81.3%
Oakley - - - - -	79.6%
Inst. Total- - - - -	80.4%
Probation Aftercare Workers caseload - - -	80.2%
Halfway Houses - - - - -	85.8%

IS THE JUVENILE KNOWN TO HAVE HAD THE FOLLOWING FAMILY PROBLEMS?

Problem	Columbia	Oakley	PAW*	Halfway Houses
Parental Neglect - - - - -	58.3	20.4	29.8	40.7
Parental Alcoholism- - - -	14.6	18.4	21.1	31.9
Parental Overbearance- - -	4.2	6.1	12.2	28.4
Parental Abuse - - - - -	16.7	8.2	7.6	19.1
Sibling Abuse- - - - -	2.1	2.0	3.5	3.6
Parental Drug Abuse- - - -	0.0	4.1	2.4	1.4
Sibling Drug Abuse - - - -	2.1	4.1	3.7	1.4
Parental Mental Illness- - -	2.1	6.1	5.6	12.3
Parental Absence - - - - -	43.8	69.4	38.5	27.7
Other - - - - -	4.2	16.3	3.5	5.7

*Probation Aftercare Workers caseload

EXISTING SYSTEM - JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

JUVENILE OFFENDER STATISTIC - TYPES OF OFFENSE

OFFENSE	COLUMBIA		OAKLEY		PROBATION- AFTERCARE		HALFWAY HOUSE	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manslaughter	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Manslaughter (Negligent)	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0
Rape	1	2.1	3	6.1	3	0.6	1	0.7
Robbery	1	2.1	3	6.1	21	3.9	5	3.6
Aggravated Assault	2	4.2	3	6.1	38	7.0	4	2.8
Burglary	16	33.3	26	53.1	152	28.1	19	13.5
Larceny (\$50+)	4	8.3	18	36.7	91	16.9	26	18.4
Larceny (\$50-)	9	18.8	13	26.5	110	20.4	10	7.1
Malicious Conversion	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.4	2	1.4
Other Assaults	2	4.2	7	14.3	27	5.0	1	0.7
Arson	3	6.3	2	4.1	3	0.6	1	0.7
Counterfeit Forgery	0	0.0	1	2.0	10	1.9	0	0.0
Fraud	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Embezzlement	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0
Receiving Stolen Property	9	18.8	3	6.1	42	7.8	7	5.0
Vandalism	1	2.1	3	6.1	46	8.5	14	9.9
Weapons	1	2.1	2	4.1	12	2.2	4	2.8
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0
Sex Offenses	2	4.2	2	4.1	8	1.5	4	2.8
Drug Laws	3	6.3	3	6.1	25	4.6	14	9.9
Gambling	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0
Driving While Intoxicated	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.5	0	0.0
Liquor Laws	2	4.2	2	4.1	18	3.3	9	6.4
Disorderly Conduct	0	0.0	2	4.1	50	9.3	4	2.8
Vagrancy	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.7	0	0.0
Trespassing	6	12.5	7	14.3	37	6.9	6	4.3
Runaway	22	45.8	7	14.3	139	25.7	52	36.9
Other	15	31.3	30	61.2	91	16.9	45	31.9

EXISTING SYSTEM - JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

In the Juvenile Offender Statistics, foregoing pages, an assessment of the nature of the homes from which juvenile offenders came, was made.

The average educational achievement of the youth at Columbia was 6.3 years. The children at Oakley had an average of 7.7 years education with a total for both institutions of 7.0 years. Children on the caseloads of Probation Aftercare Workers had an average educational achievement level of 7.9 years.

Drug abuse appears more highly correlated with community treatment than institutionalization.

The sample at Columbia reflected drug use, as recognized by the court, in 4.2% of the sample; Oakley reflected 4.1%. Probation Aftercare Worker caseloads demonstrated a 9.1% positive response. Halfway house clients reflected a 14.9% positive response.

Of those cases on whom accurate arrest information was available, the average number of arrests recorded for each population was as follows: Columbia, 2.76 arrests each; Oakley, 3.49 arrests each; Probation Aftercare Workers, 2.86 arrests each and halfway house residents, 2.73 arrests each.

The criminal histories measured by types of offenses known to have been filed against members of the surveyed populations are contained in the Juvenile Offender Statistics, foregoing pages.

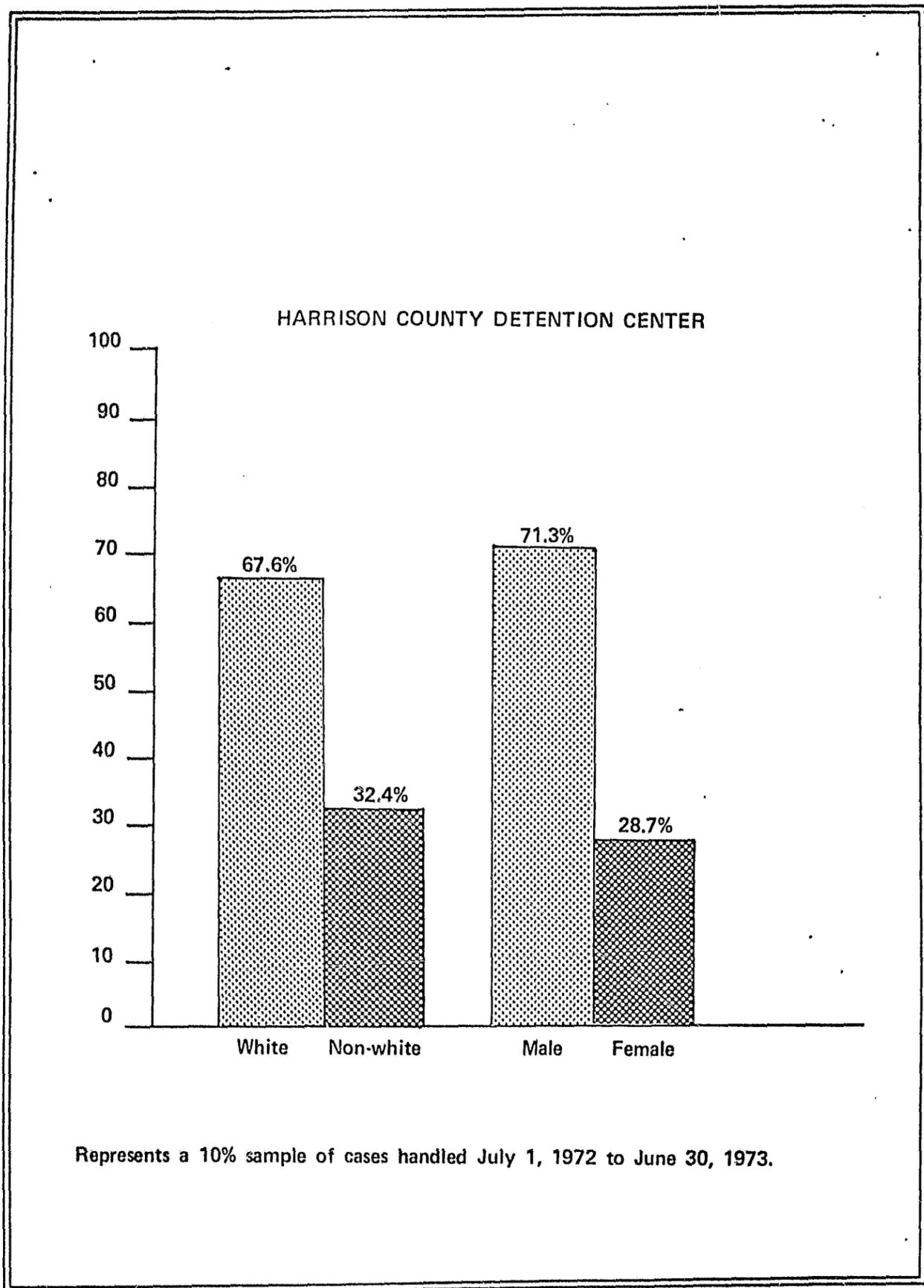
Of the training school samples, 97.9% (75) of the sample had been adjudicated delinquent as incorrigible or law violators. Two (2.1%) were there as neglected children. In over half of the cases (52.6%) the courts had set supervisory authority for an indeterminate period, following release, up to age 20. Probation Aftercare Workers caseloads reflected 93.3% delinquents; 1.5% neglected and 1.1% battered or abused. For Probation Aftercare Worker caseloads, the most severe disposition in each offender's juvenile court history was recorded. (See table, next page.)

DISPOSITION FOR OFFENDERS

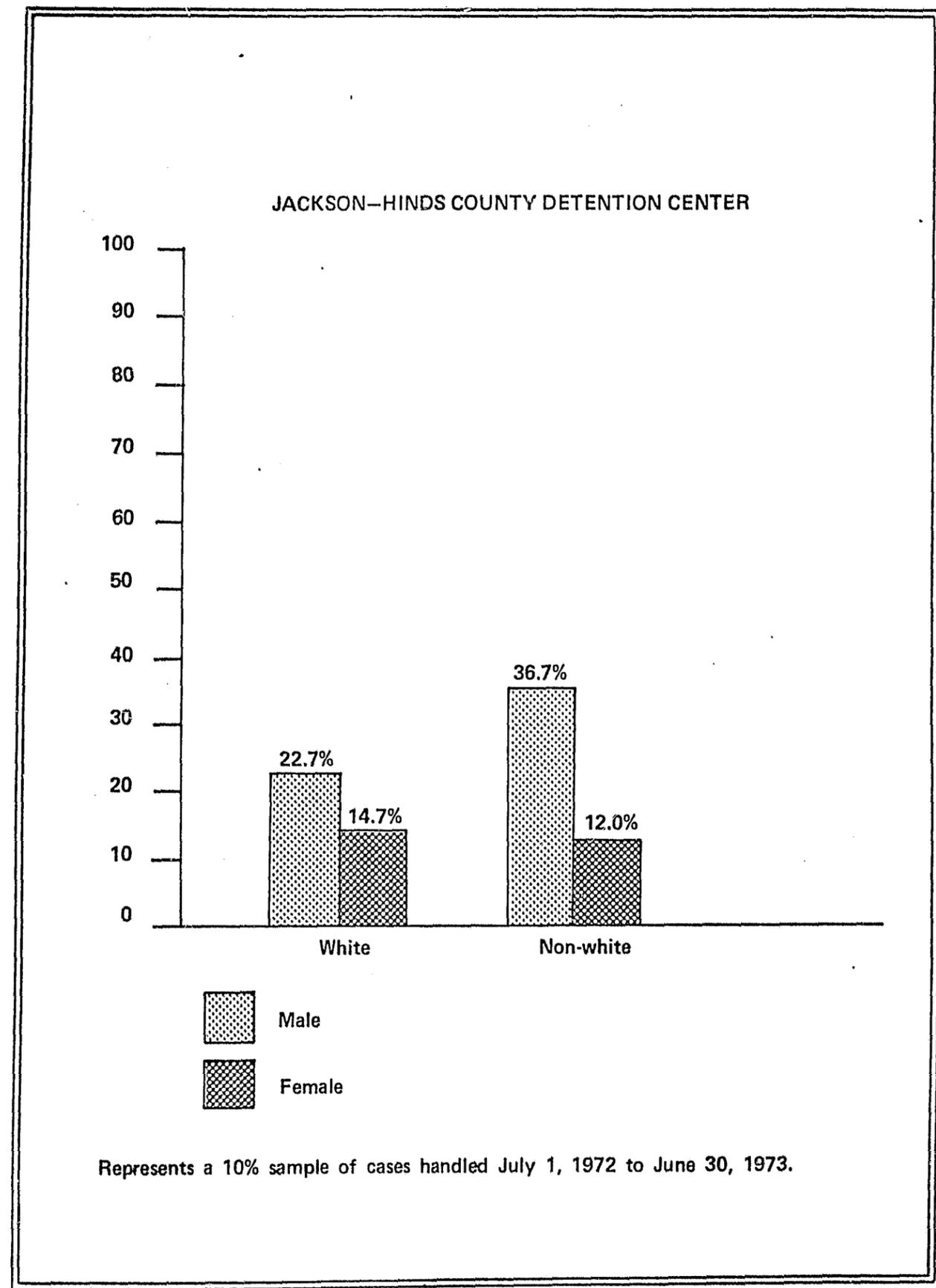
Disposition	Number	Percent
Informal Adjustment - - - - -	20	3.7%
Counseled and Released- - - - -	28	5.2%
Probation - - - - -	351	65.0%
Multimus Stayed . - - - -	8	1.5%
Detention Centers - - - - -	9	1.9%
Training School Commitment- - - - -	72	13.3%
Other - - - - -	29	5.4%
INA* - - - - -	10	1.9%
N/A** - - - - -	13	2.4%
Totals- - - - -	540	100.0%

* Information not available
 ** Not Applicable

The most common probationary period imposed was six months or less (52.8%) with a mean term of 9.3 months. The next most frequently occurring probationary disposition was an indeterminate sentence up to age 18.

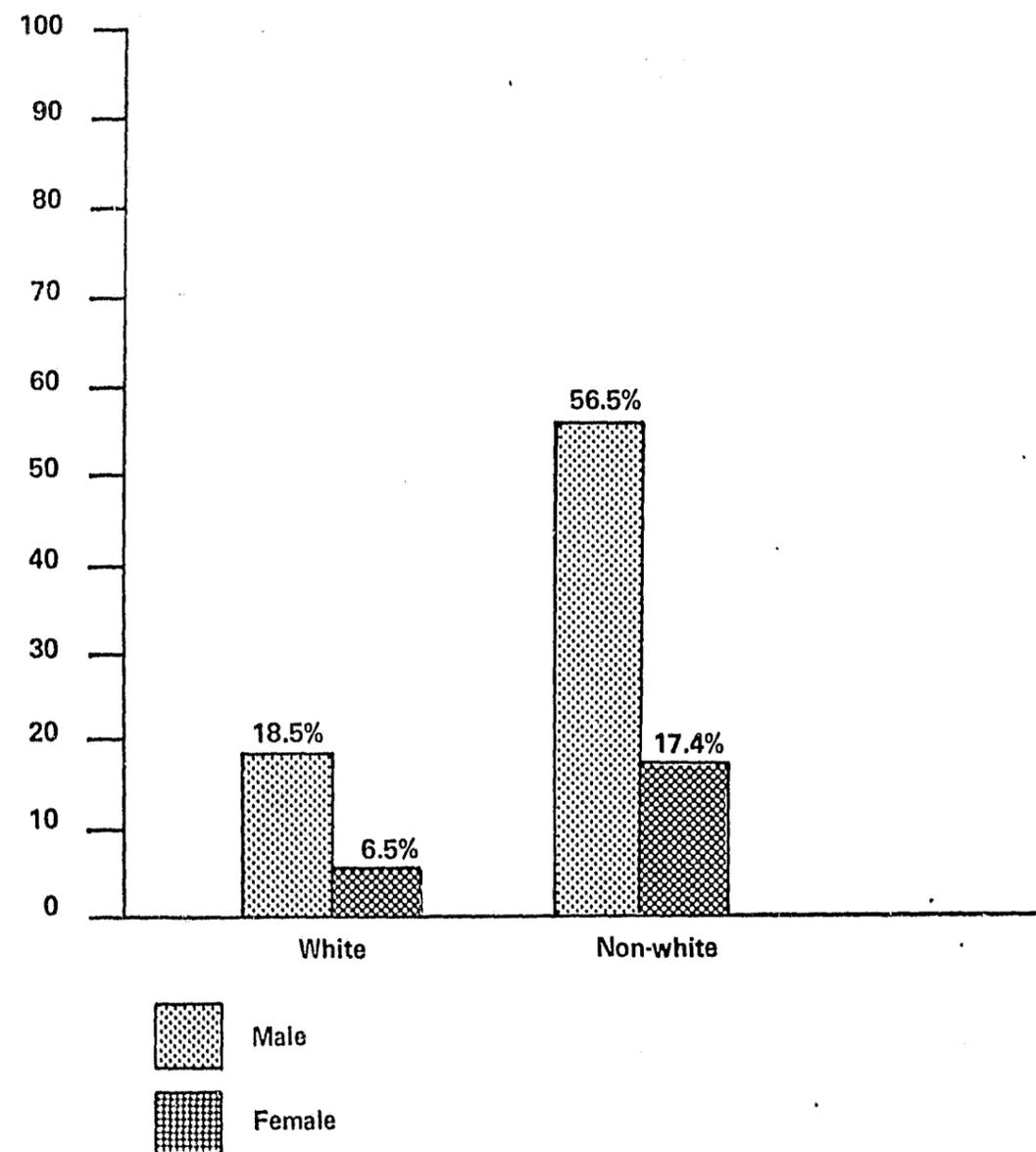


EXISTING SYSTEM — JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA



EXISTING SYSTEM — JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

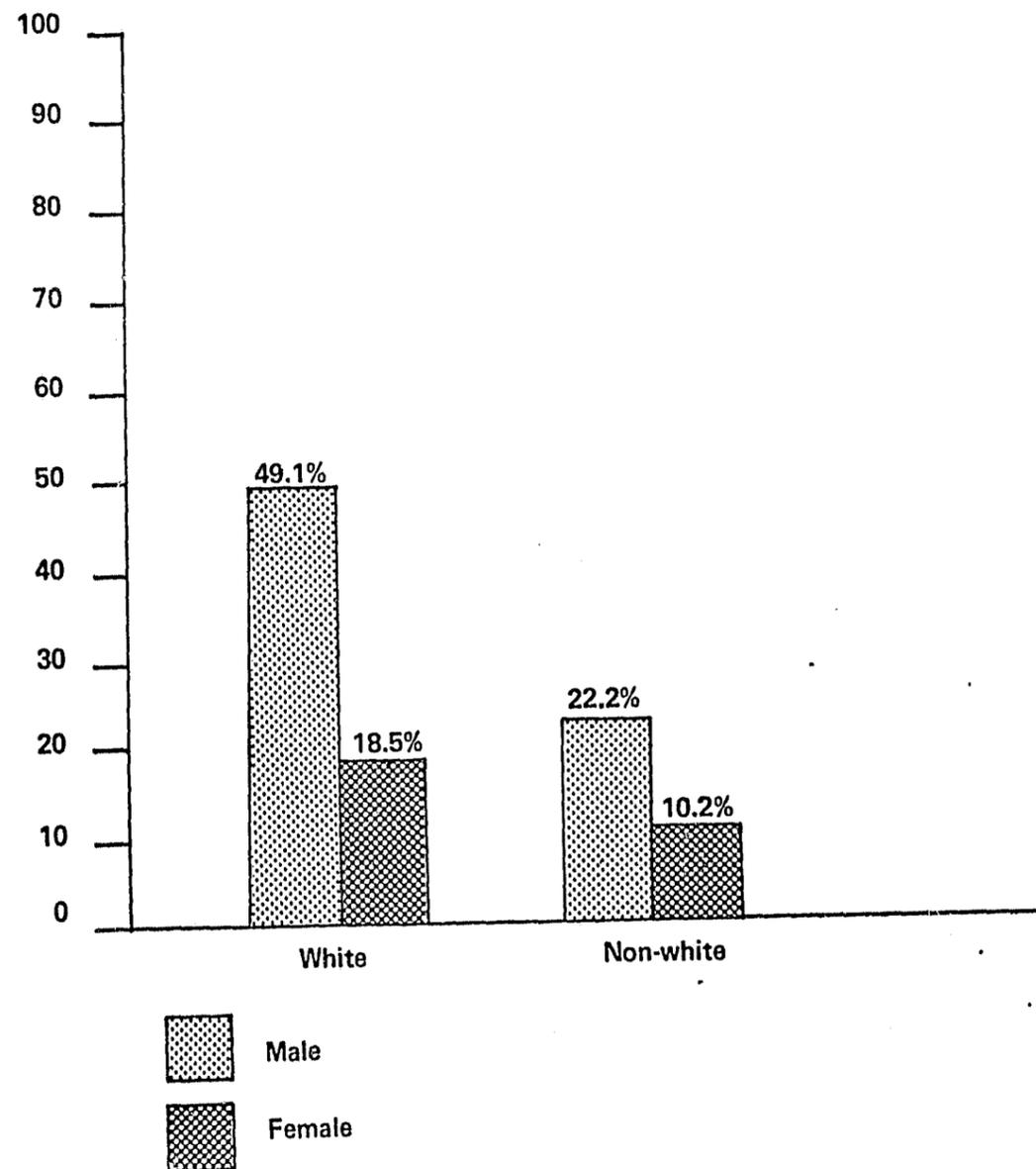
GREENVILLE DETENTION CENTER



Represents a 10% sample of cases handled July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

EXISTING SYSTEM - JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

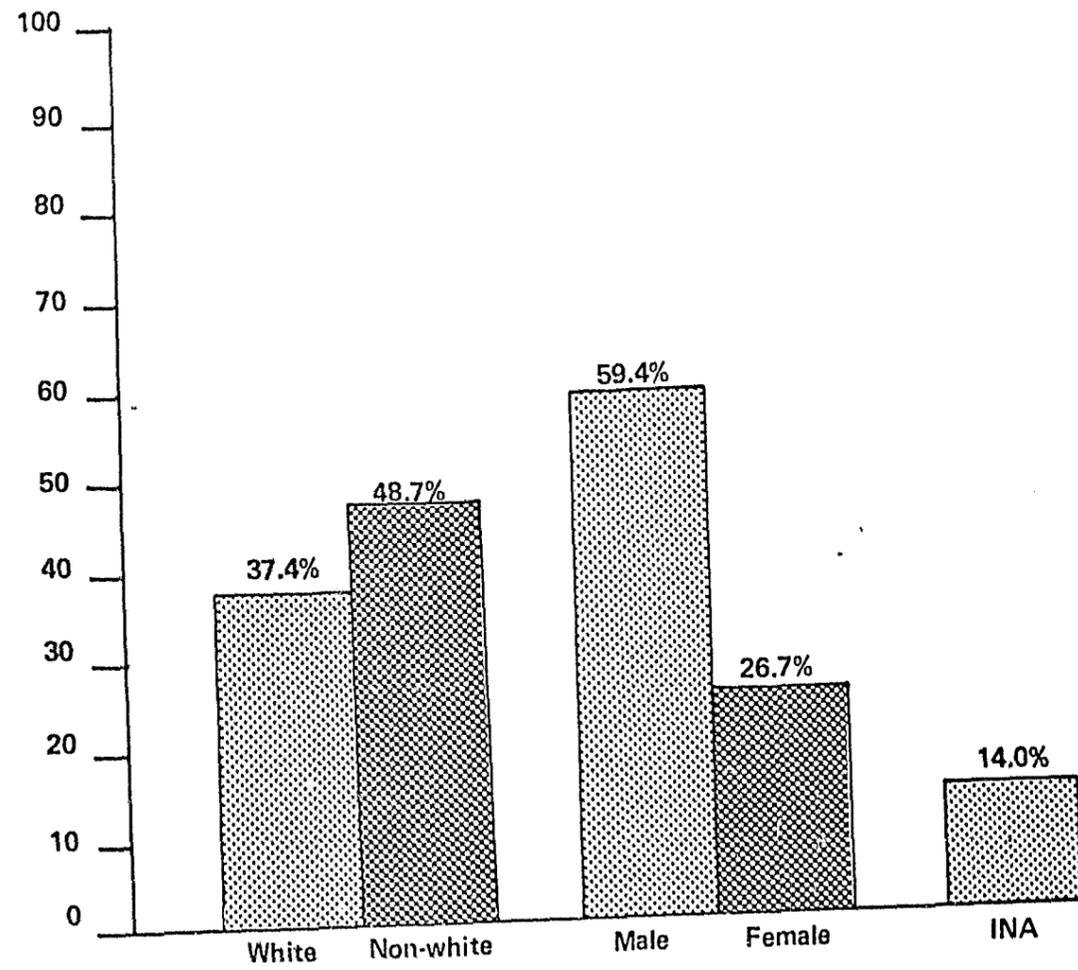
HARRISON COUNTY DETENTION CENTER



Represents a 10% sample of cases handled July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

EXISTING SYSTEM - JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

JACKSON-HINDS COUNTY DETENTION CENTER

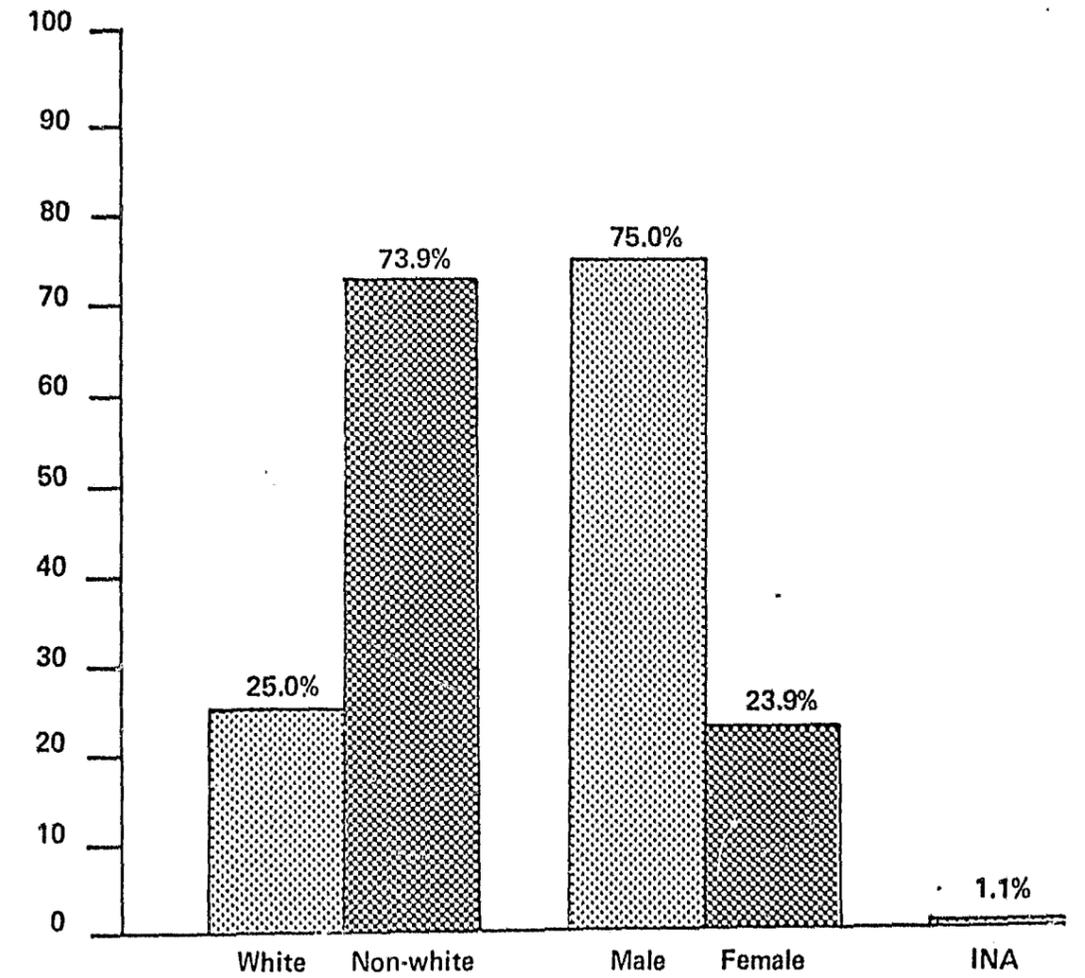


I.N.A. - Information Not Available

Represents a 10% sample of cases handled July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

EXISTING SYSTEM -- JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

WASHINGTON COUNTY DETENTION CENTER



I.N.A. - Information Not Available

Represents a 10% sample of cases handled July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

EXISTING SYSTEM -- JUVENILE OFFENDER DATA

RELATED PROGRAMS

PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM

In 1969, the Nineteenth District Circuit Court, the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of Education, and the Jackson County Board of Supervisors instituted a program to provide rehabilitation services to felony cases in Jackson County, Mississippi. The broad objectives of the program are to make vocational rehabilitation services (counseling, training, employment services) available to Jackson County probationers. Prior to this effort, the Vocational Rehabilitation Division had never attempted to provide services to eligible public offenders before sentencing and commitment to the State Penitentiary. The program was funded through a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare). The Jackson County Board of Supervisors provided 10% of the project's cost and agreed to assume 20% of the cost after June 30, 1972.

Although it was originally estimated that the project would cost \$28,300 annually, project costs have been kept lower than this estimate (to about 69% of the estimate for the first 22 months of operation) through utilization of Jackson County community resources.

The program provides a vocational rehabilitation counselor to the Nineteenth District Court who provides pre-sentence investigations for court use as well as a projected plan of services, including recommendations. The Court's judge has stated that he is currently placing twice as many individuals per term to probation as he did before initiation of the program. The Mississippi State Probation and Parole Board cited the Public Offender Program in Jackson County as an example of the positive results that can be obtained through cooperation of the Board and the Vocational Rehabilitation Division.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT AND EDUCATION CENTER

The Mississippi Gulf Coast Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Center became a reality after two high school students in Harrison County, Mississippi, were unable to locate facilities in their area to help an addicted friend in 1970. These two students initiated efforts which lead to the Kiwanis Club of Gulfport seeking assistance from the Helping Hand for Drug Abuse in Mobile, Alabama; this organization received visits from Gulfport community leaders and, subsequently, sent members to that city for speaking engagements to aid in enlisting support for a drug abuse program. In 1970, Reverend Morrison allowed weekly meetings in the basement of his church; this point marked the actual initiation of the program. In 1971, Dr. J. Russell combined efforts with Reverend Morrison. A building behind the church was thereafter used for meetings ("Catacombs").

During the fall of 1972, a search for funding of the program ended with a DLEA grant. After the grant was obtained, Dr. Russell, finding that young drug abusers often needed medical attention, donated the use of his clinic to the program ("Intake Center").

The community leaders of Ocean Springs donated a building, land and other support services to the Mississippi Gulf Coast Drug Abuse Center Program ("Shady Oaks"). With the exception of the services of a psychiatric social worker provided by the Center, this is a completely community-supported program.

The Center is a non-profit organization which makes no charges for any of its services. It operates under the direction of a 19-member policy-making board. Additionally, an advisory board representing an 18-county area is currently being organized to provide input and feedback to the Center. The Center is staffed by a Director, three Deputy Directors (Units Director, Assistant Center Director and Director of Rehabilitation and Training at the Therapeutic Center), an Executive Secretary/Coordinator of Drug-Anon, and a Clinical Psychologist serving as Research Director. Initially, intended to serve the juvenile population, the Center now

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

makes no age distinction, with the exception that clients of "Catacombs" must be 14 years of age or more.

The initial area to be served by the Center was Harrison County, Mississippi, with requests for services for other locales being honored if possible. Since the program's inception, services have been provided to a much wider area; treatment programs are provided for Harrison, Hancock, Jackson, Stone, Jones, Forrest, Pearl River, Marion and George counties. Other services are provided an 18-county area in southern Mississippi.

The Center's physical facilities consist of an Intake Center, a Rehabilitation Center in Gulfport and a Rehabilitation Center in Ocean Springs.

The Intake Center serves as central office for the program. It is a frame and brick structure containing six offices, a treatment room, a waiting room and a large conference room. The Intake Center is within four blocks of Memorial Hospital, Coastal Mental Health, Public Health and other resources.

The Rehabilitation Center was the program's initial structure. It is a two-story frame and stucco building containing one emergency treatment room, four group and individual treatment rooms, one day room, one office, one-and-a-half baths, a kitchen and nine storage rooms/closets.

The Rehabilitation Center in Ocean Springs is of frame construction and contains three treatment rooms, a combination day-room/office, a kitchen, a bath and two small storage closets.

The Drug-Anon Family Group is currently meeting in a private residence in Gulfport donated for the purpose; the room used is approximately 15 feet by 20 feet and seats 18-20 people comfortably.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

In addition, the Center has a 24-hour answering service and responds to crisis intervention situations 24-hours a day, seven days a week by crisis intervention teams on call.

There is an epidemic of drug abuse in this country and the Mississippi Gulf Coast is becoming an increasingly harder-hit area. It has been noted in the area that drug experimentation is beginning at a younger age. Statistics available from one Gulfport high school reveal levels of admitted drug use ranging from 14-21.5%; the Gulfport Police Department reports incidence of drug use in other city high schools as great as 70%. Overall, the increase in drug arrests in Gulfport alone for the past year was over 200%.

The Mississippi Gulf Coast Drug Abuse Centers feel the answer to the drug abuse problems lies first in prevention, and where prevention has failed, in rehabilitation or habilitation of the individual.

Objectives for the Prevention and Diversion Component are:

1. to provide training and assistance for other agencies in the area of drug abuse;
2. to assist drug education in the school system, working with the Drug Education Specialists by offering programs, lectures, and workers;
3. to disseminate accurate information about drugs to the total community;
4. to utilize young people as an influence on their peers to serve as sources of information on drug use;
5. to institute projects to recruit, train and employ persons to organize and participate in public educational programs to evaluate training and community education programs;
6. to coordinate sources, materials, information and expertise in drug abuse education programs to include public and private elementary, secondary and adult education.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

7. to offer services to juveniles before they have committed a delinquent act, thus diverting them entirely from the juvenile justice system of adjudication;

8. to compile a comprehensive list of all organizations, both public and private, which have services relating to drug abuse and training programs;

9. to encourage the community to remain concerned and level-headed about drug abuse and drugs and keep it up-to-date on latest information on drug-related subjects;

10. to encourage a free dialog between teachers, parents, students and community leaders;

11. to provide a central clearing house and resource center for information on drug abuse for the region;

12. to prevent drug abuse by a comprehensive drug education program encompassing the following areas:

- a. understanding of drugs, their use and abuse,
- b. understanding themselves, their needs, drives, and attitudes, and
- c. learning how to develop their own inner resources for meeting life's demands which would lead to responsible decision-making;

13. to enlist and train volunteer lecturing teams whose services will be available to any and all organizations;

14. to maintain effective and close relationships with other projects of other organizations relating to drug abuse; and

15. to provide scheduled open lectures on drug abuse and prevention available to the general public.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

Objectives for the Rehabilitation Component are:

1. to prevent the individual referred to the therapeutic rap center for drug abuse from further adjudication by the justice system;

2. to enlist and train personnel in the supportive group encounter session methods and other therapeutic modalities to be used in the Center;

3. to enable the drug abuser to gain a better insight into himself and the underlying causes of his drug abuse problem;

4. to facilitate the interpersonal relationships of the individual with his peer group and others in the community;

5. to give the individual a better understanding of the etiological factors of his drug abuse problem and the means to cope with these factors;

6. to gain the knowledge and tools to plan and live a meaningful and self-reliant life without the abuse of drugs;

7. to live and function in a drug-oriented society without the abuse of drugs;

8. to rehabilitate the drug abuser so that he, himself, becomes a source of information on drug misuse among his peers, helping them to also become self-reliant;

9. to help the individual to identify and deal with feelings that have caused him to abuse drugs in the past;

10. to provide psychological testing when indicated, oriented toward drug abuse problems and designed to enable him to comprehend part of the etiology of his problems;

11. to aid the individual in tearing down unhealthy defenses and fostering more mature social attitudes;

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

12. to present by lectures, a comprehensive, factual compilation of drug abuse information to counteract the misinformation obtained from peer groups and other sources;

13. to provide a setting and an atmosphere in which the individual can develop his own particular interests and potential by the constructive utilization of leisure time and recreational activities;

14. to provide outlets for and development of potential sources of self-gratifying behavior;

15. to provide T-group therapy designed to meet individual psychological and emotional needs to help one become aware of his level of functioning and alternatives for behavioral change while enhancing emotional growth; and

16. to increase the individual's self-esteem by providing the experience of self as a valued object.

During 1973, the Center's "Catacombs" facility treated 236 cases; "Shady Oaks" treated 89 cases, plus an additional 27 non-facility cases. The average age of clients was 20.4 (median age 17.6), with a range of 7-34 years. Forty percent of clients were female and 60% were male; 96% were white and 4% were black. Seventeen cases were court probates.

A breakdown of clients treated for drug abuse by the drug involved, follows:

<u>DRUG</u>	<u>NO. OF CLIENTS TREATED*</u>
Heroin - - - - -	16
Cocaine- - - - -	18
Barbiturates - - - - -	65
Amphetamines - - - - -	46
Hallucinogens- - - - -	39
Inhalants- - - - -	28
Marijuana- - - - -	95

*Use of more than one drug resulted in multiple listing of an individual in this table.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

The Director of the Mississippi Gulf Coast Drug Abuse Center is a licensed physician; he provides medical examination and treatment, when necessary, for all those in the drug abuse program. He also gives medical treatment for drug-related problems, whether the individual treated is in the program or not. Other professionals may be called upon as consultants. The facilities at Gulfport Memorial Hospital are available for hospitalization through the Center; however, whenever feasible, the private physicians of patients will be asked to admit them. Crisis Intervention team leaders are directly responsible to the Director.

The Center has made arrangements with emergency rooms in the area for attending emergency room physicians to notify the Center of possible drug abuse problems so that the Center may provide supportive action/consultation. The decision to notify the Center is entirely the discretion of the physician in charge of an individual case.

When indicated, psychiatric examination and evaluation is performed by a board-qualified psychiatrist serving on the Center's consulting team. The psychiatrist makes two reports: (1) a clinical report of his examination and data obtained, and (2) a report specifying that an examination was conducted and the conclusions reached. Close coordination between the consulting psychiatrist and the counselor ensures optimum treatment preparation for each individual admitted to the program. The psychiatrist may or may not prescribe medication for the stabilization of the individual.

The consulting team also provides psychiatric and psychological services, including staff consultation and group psychotherapy. Where feasible these services are provided by appropriate community/private facilities.

The program has available the services of three doctoral-level psychologists in the community and a psychologist in private practice.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

The Center, even though it has a limited staff, makes available to the general public of the region, Crisis Intervention teams on a twenty-four hour, seven-day week basis. The Crisis Intervention teams are trained by competent Center personnel, and are directly responsible to team leaders who report to the Director. Teams will, upon receiving a call from a referral agency and/or a citizen of the community, take appropriate action; either bring the patient to the Center, going to the patient, or by some other means attempting to resolve the situation. The team may also contact or request the assistance of other agencies or professionals in specific cases. Upon the resolution of an emergency, a staff member of the Center will contact the patient and describe the facilities of the Center available to him for follow-up care.

The Drug-Anon Family Group was initiated because drug abuse creates problems involving entire families; in some instances, family environments may intensify the desire to use drugs rather than lessen it. Drug-Anon is closely patterned after Al-Anon, an organization for families of alcoholics which has shown considerable success. The Center has noted that when families are treated as a whole, a 30-40% better chance of positive gain has been the result.

Agreements have been made with the various courts and judiciary offices in the region whereby a first offender in drug abuse may be, at the discretion of the court, probated to the Mississippi Gulf Coast Drug Abuse Center in lieu of adjudication. Depending upon the case, the court may outline guidelines and rules for the client involved; these are supplemented to the regular program in which the offender is placed.

If an offender violates any guidelines or rules set down by the court or the program, the court is notified in writing. Upon completion of the Center program, recommendations in writing are submitted to the court by the counselor in charge; the case is then closed and no adjudicative proceedings are brought against the offender.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

The center offers a structured training program to members of the community four times a year. This program is held one night per week for a twelve-week period. Qualified center personnel include such subjects as psycho-pharmacology, crisis intervention, modalities of drug treatment, and other relevant information in these programs. Graduates of the program are awarded a certificate of completion.

The center maintains a staff of lecturers available to the public on request, as well as scheduling open lectures on drug abuse. The center also has teams knowledgeable in various areas of drug abuse which are made available to schools and agencies for the purpose of putting on comprehensive workshops on drug abuse.

The center is in the process of compiling a resource library on all facets of drug abuse in order to answer requests for information in this area. Under the auspices of the Office of the Governor, Education and Training, Division of Drug Affairs, the center endeavors to act as a regional clearing house and distribution point for its region. The center also acts as a referral service to other appropriate agencies.

The mass media is used to provide the public with information concerning drugs and their abuse. A fifteen-minute weekly television program is aired on WLOX-TV, and a thirty-minute radio program is done on both WGCM/AM and WTAM/FM. Opportunities for feedback are provided by means of telephone call-ins.

The center serves as a referral agency to other community resources for participants in its programs. It additionally serves as a referral agency to other resources located in other parts of the United States in the event of re-location of a program participant.

EXISTING SYSTEM - RELATED LOCAL PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

For the last six months, the State of Mississippi has conducted a comprehensive assessment of corrections on both the state and local levels. All elements of the correctional system have been intensively studied: correctional manpower, correctional facilities, correctional programs, offenders incarcerated in state and local institutions, offenders under the jurisdiction of probation and parole programs, juvenile delinquents under community supervision and those in institutions, state training schools and programs for juvenile delinquents.

The Mississippi Correctional Master Plan is based upon the data collected and upon further study of the existing Mississippi correctional system and model correctional systems throughout the nation. The Plan consists of a set of recommendations for a proposed correctional system. The proposed system, although partially based on model programs from other states, incorporates innovative elements specific to the needs of Mississippi. The system provides for protection of the public through an economical and efficient use of tax monies. It provides for an equitable and professional use of incarceration, probation and parole and for the use of community resources in all phases of corrections. The four sections of the Master Plan will cover the administrative structure for adult and juvenile corrections, phased implementation of the proposed adult and juvenile correctional systems; details of major aspects of the adult system; and the proposed juvenile corrections system. An appendix to these sections will include detailed discussions of various aspects of the correctional and related systems.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Adult System

1. Administrative Structure. The establishment of a State Department of Corrections is recommended to operate several major correctional institutions for adults, to provide community supervision programs for those on probation and parole, and to support and provide leadership for

PROPOSED SYSTEM

local correctional activities. Within the Department of Corrections, the formation of two Divisions is recommended:

- a. Division of Statewide Institutions
- b. Division of Community Services.

2. Program Service Areas. Based upon a thorough study of the incarcerated offenders in Mississippi, both on the state and local level, it has been determined that programs other than incarceration are feasible for a significant proportion of adult and juvenile offenders now held in state-operated and locally-operated prisons, jails, training schools, and detention centers. To accommodate this decrease in institutional populations, the Department of Corrections should establish seven correctional service areas throughout the state and should provide for comprehensive correctional services in each area, to improve corrections and to increase protection for the public.

3. Facilities and Programs. The Division of Statewide Institutions should operate the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, the population of which should be significantly reduced. Adult facilities should be developed near Jackson and on the Gulf Coast.

4. Implementation. A phased program of implementation of the Mississippi Correctional Master Plan is proposed: three successive phases of two years each. The State can thereby spread expenditures over a period of time to ease the burden on the taxpayers, permit the orderly construction of "priority" institutions, and recruit and train qualified personnel for new roles in a re-structured correctional system.

Juvenile System

1. Administrative Structure. The existing Department of Youth Services should assume equal standing with the Department of Corrections.

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Its current administrative and organizational structure is substantially parallel to that of the proposed department for adults.

2. Program Service Area. It is recommended that the regional organization for services to youth be revised to correspond with the seven correctional service areas proposed for the adults.

3. Facilities and Program. Oakley should be phased out as a juvenile institution and its funding re-allocated to the support of programs and facilities for children in the communities of Mississippi.

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ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The proposed system is in accord with the best contemporary correctional thought. In corrections today, the emphasis has shifted from institutions to community-based programs. The Master Plan for Mississippi reflects this shift in emphasis. Organizationally, the plan shows institutions to be on a par with local services, but the budgeting and planning process in the office of the Director of Corrections permits a reasonable development of community-based programs and a more equitable division of funds than has traditionally been the case. In the past, in corrections generally, institutions have obtained the preponderant share.

The proposed system also follows contemporary thought in the organization of delivery of services. Traditionally, services have been delivered almost entirely or exclusively through the limited resources of correctional agencies. The Master Plan provides for services to be obtained as fully as possible through the resources of existing local, state and federal agencies. The Department of Corrections, through the coordinators, should primarily stimulate, support and coordinate the development of these resources. Wherever necessary, the Department should purchase services for individual clients instead of setting up its own programs and hiring its own personnel. This arrangement gives needed flexibility. Where correctional agencies provide all the services, clients tend to be forced into a common mold that fits the services rather than their needs.

Unlike the traditional fragmented system, the proposed system offers a high degree of continuity. Where the client formerly came within the purview of one agency after another in his progression from arrest, to bail or pre-trial detention, to sentencing, to probation or jail or prison, and finally to parole; under the new system, a single agency should coordinate all those processes. There should, therefore, be a high degree of continuity and consistency in the efforts of the Department of Corrections to bring about his eventual re-integration into the community.

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ADULT ADMINIS-
TRATIVE STRUCTURE

The proposed adult correctional system should be administered on the state level by the Department of Corrections, under the supervision of the Adult Corrections Board. The Department of Corrections should administer institutional facilities and programs serving the state as a whole through Division of Statewide Institutions, and community-based facilities and programs through the Division of Community Services. In addition, the department should include a Technical Services Unit responsible for assisting in future correctional policy-making, planning, budgeting, and distribution of funds, operation of an information system, and training of departmental staff. (Organizational chart at next page.)

Supervisory Board

For the proposed adult correctional system, the current Penitentiary Board should be replaced by an Adult Corrections Board responsible for supervising all functions of the proposed Department of Corrections. The board should act in an advisory capacity to the Director and Assistant Directors of the Department of Corrections. In addition, they should advise the Governor in the selection of a Director of Corrections.

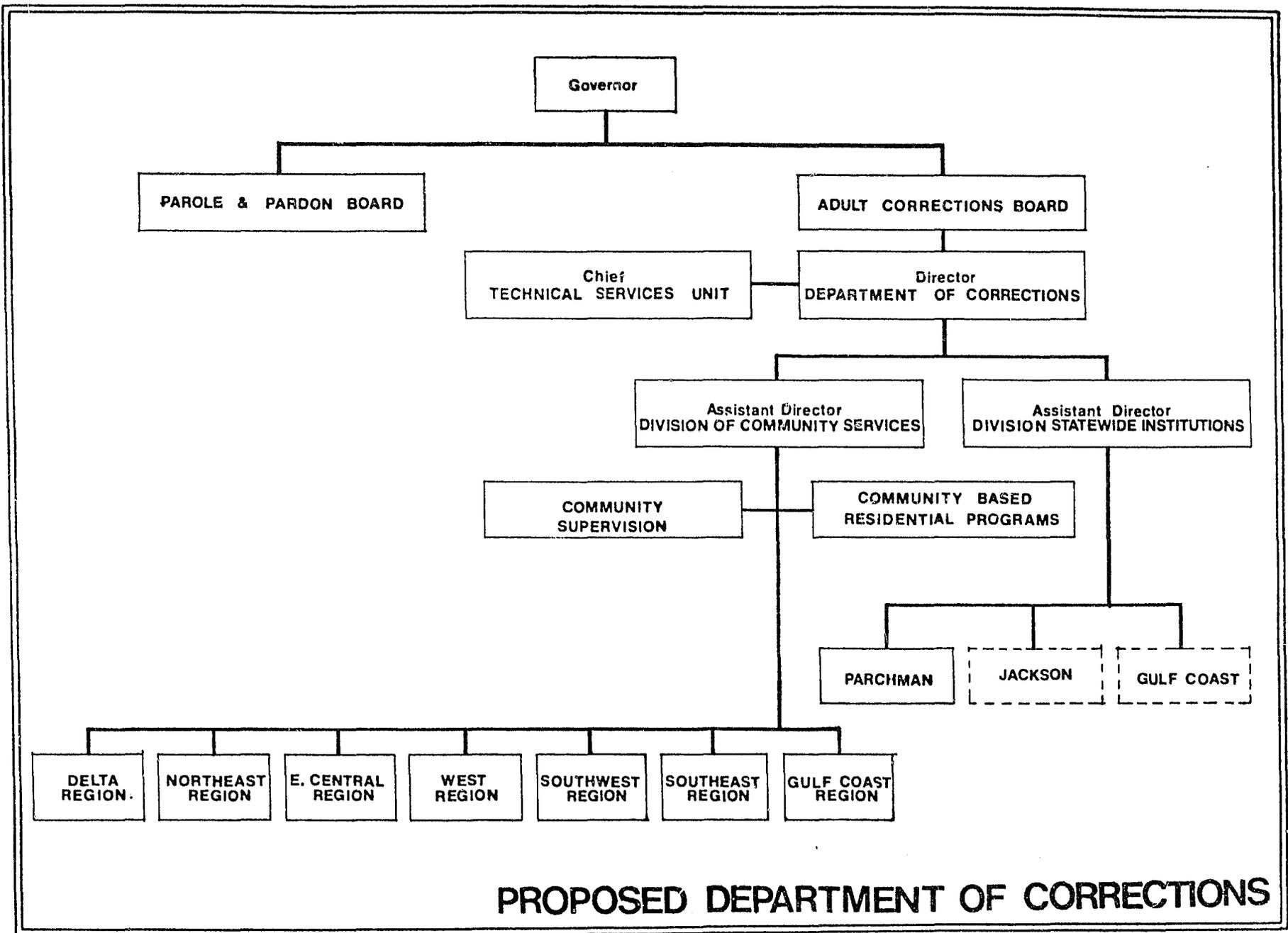
The new board should consist of at least five persons appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of six years. Members should include representatives from the:

- o legal profession
- o higher education
- o behavioral science
- o business-public administration

The board should meet every six months with the Director of the Department of Corrections. Travel expenses and fees for each meeting should be provided for each member.

The Adult Department of Corrections

The Adult Department of Corrections should be headed by one Director, appointed by the Governor. He should be responsible for supervising all operations of the Department. His specific duties should entail:



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1. Representing the Department to the Governor, the Corrections Board, the Legislature and the public;
2. Directing the development of departmental policies;
3. Directing the development of the annual budgets for departmental operations; and
4. The general administration of the Department.

To assist him in his duties he should have an Assistant Director for the Division of Statewide Institutions, an Assistant Director for the Division of Community Services, and a Unit Chief for the Technical Services Unit.

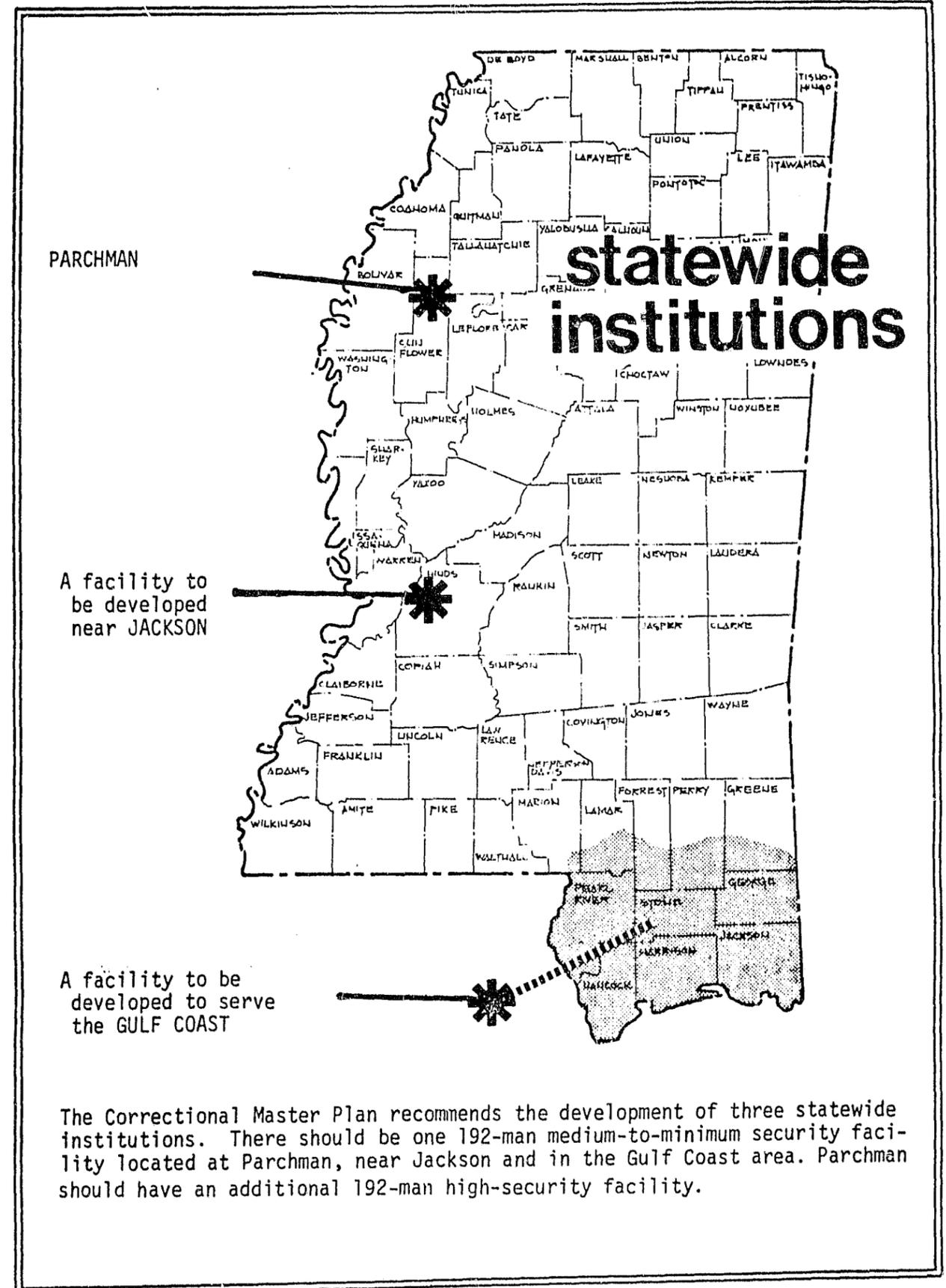
Division of Statewide Institutions

The Division of Statewide Institutions initially should be responsible only for the operation of the Penitentiary at Parchman. As new facilities are completed, the Division should assume responsibility for their operation also. It is proposed that the Parchman facility be up-graded by new construction, and at the same time, that a new facility be constructed in the Gulf Coast area. Plans should also be made for a third facility to be located near Jackson, possibly at Oakley. (For further details, see discussion on Institutions.)

Offenders unsuited to community-based programs or facilities should be held in the statewide institutions. Once the new facilities are completed, each institution should generally serve a defined set of service areas in the state.

Judicial commitment to any facility operated by the Department of Corrections, should be to the Department rather than to a particular facility. Individuals designated as Correctional Service Coordinators and their staffs, under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Corrections should be responsible for assigning or transferring committed offenders to appropriate facilities under the Division of Statewide Institutions or the Division of Community Services.

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The Correctional Master Plan recommends the development of three statewide institutions. There should be one 192-man medium-to-minimum security facility located at Parchman, near Jackson and in the Gulf Coast area. Parchman should have an additional 192-man high-security facility.

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In any one correctional service area, the Coordinator, with the approval of the Director, should assign committed offenders to facilities in that area. If the Coordinator determines that an offender is unsuited for the local facilities, the Coordinator should recommend that the offender be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Division of Statewide Institutions for placement in one of their institutions. Approval from the Director of the Department of Corrections should be necessary to authorize the assignment or transfer of an offender to a statewide institution.

Division of Community Services

The Division of Community Services should be responsible for administration and supervision of correctional services offered in each of seven correctional service areas. Mississippi has been divided into seven correctional service areas for the purpose of providing services near to where offenders live and work (or will live and work upon release from an institution). The boundaries of the correctional service areas were drawn so as to maximize coordination and delivery of services to offenders in each area. To this end, the boundaries were drawn with respect to:

1. The judicial districts.
2. The mental health regions and location of comprehensive mental health centers.
3. Location of vocational rehabilitation services and training centers.
4. Location of junior colleges.
5. Groups of counties that already share correctional services such as regional jails, regional detention centers, community agencies and resources.

The Assistant Director of the Division of Community Services should be responsible for the overall administration of the service areas.

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Under him should be two Supervisors; one for Administration and one for Program Evaluation. In addition, the Assistant Director should employ a Coordinator of Correctional Services for each service area.

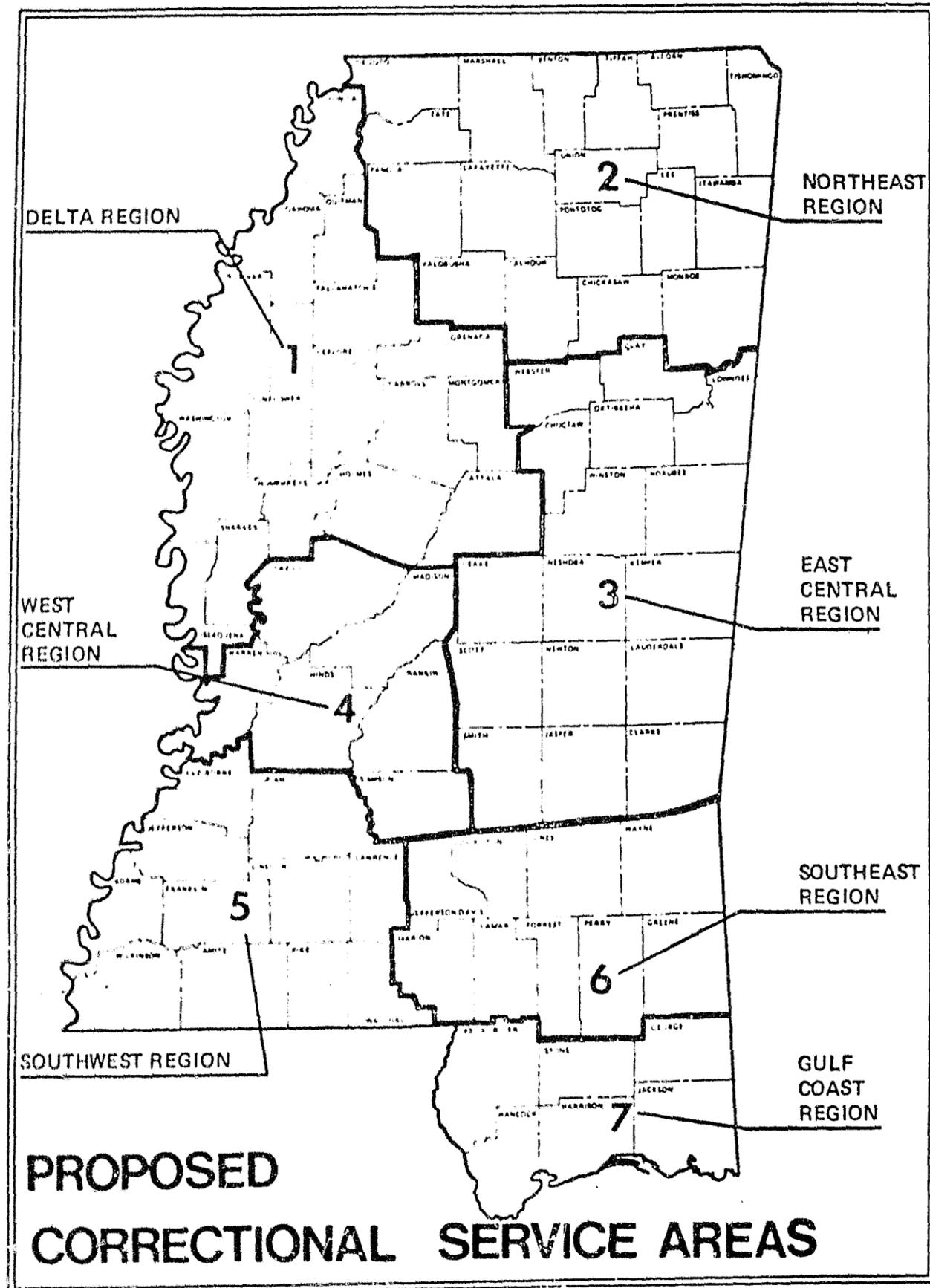
The Supervisor of Administration should be charged with active direction and administration of the seven correctional service areas. The seven coordinators should report to him; he should have the responsibility for supervising their work under policies and procedures established by the Director of the Department of Corrections.

The Supervisor of Program Evaluation should be charged with monitoring and evaluating correctional programs and delivery of services in the seven service areas. He and his staff should establish relationships with other state and community agencies, such as the Board of Health, which currently has authority to evaluate and set standards for local correctional facilities. The Supervisors should have access to the proposed Department of Corrections' computerized information service which can be used to collect and analyze data necessary for making evaluations.

For each correctional service area, the Assistant Director of the Division of Community Services should employ a Coordinator of Correctional Services who should be responsible for the operation of all the correctional service system in his area. Included in the service system should be: all residential programs, such as halfway houses and work release centers; non-residential, community-based facilities and programs; and probation and parole services. The Coordinator should also administer a fund for purchasing services that are not available from agencies within the correctional service system.

Each coordinator should organize a Correctional Service Board to act in an advisory capacity. The Board should consist of representatives from the judiciary, the police and the community agencies providing services to correctional clients (such as junior colleges and mental health centers) as well as county and municipal

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PROPOSED SYSTEM

officials and concerned laymen. It should select its own chairman from among its members. Its function should be to advise and assist the coordinator in developing policies for local corrections and to identify and to enlist local agencies and resources to provide services for correctional clients.

Each coordinator should have a staff for his area. The size of the staff should depend upon the number of clients served in the area.

For the immediate future, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation and Parole should maintain separate staffs at the state and local levels. However, the Department of Corrections should eventually assume probation and parole functions, and the two departments should be merged. At that time, the Service Area Coordinators should incorporate local probation and parole personnel into their staff. As new programs and facilities are developed, coordinators may hire additional staff as needed.

Technical Services Unit

The Technical Services Unit should provide technical assistance to the Director, Assistant Directors and Supervisors. The Unit, headed by a Unit Chief should have responsibilities in the following areas:

1. Development of policies, standards and goals for the Department of Corrections.
2. Development of programs and projects to be implemented at the state or local level.
3. Administration of all funds for the Department of Corrections, to include: preparing annual budgets for the Department and the Correctional Service Areas; assigning a budget to each service area from which they can purchase services from non-correctional agencies; preparing contracts; making purchases and disbursing all funds.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

4. Operation of a computerized information system for the Department of Corrections.

5. Development and operation of in-service training programs for all Department of Corrections staff.

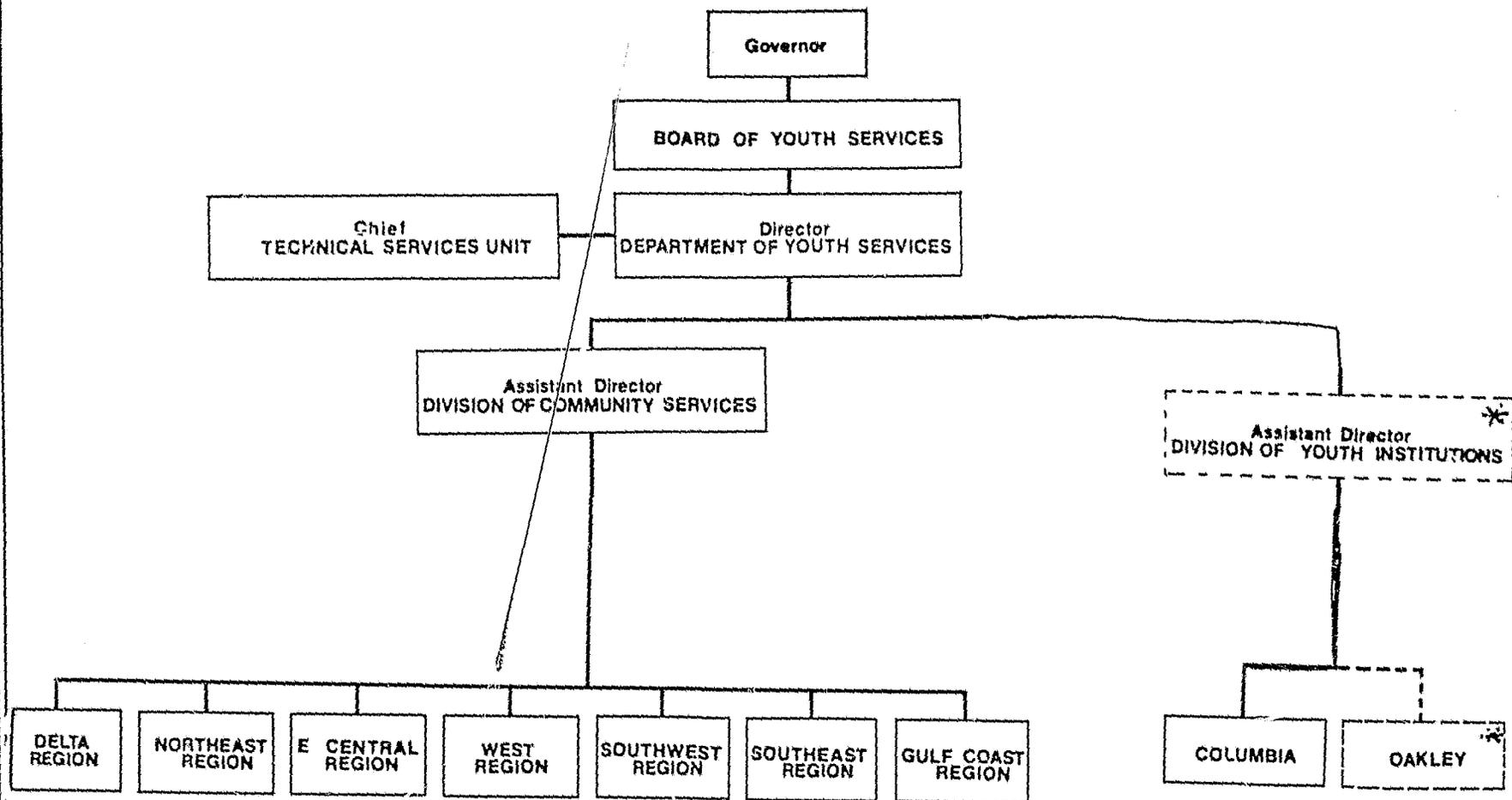
JUVENILE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The current administrative structure for juvenile corrections has been, to a large extent, the model for the development of the adult administrative structure. The Master Plan recommends that it remain essentially intact, and separate from the adult system for most functions. Currently, correctional services for youth are administered by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) under the supervision of the Board of Youth Services. The DYS is headed by a Director appointed by the Governor. This practice should continue under the proposed structure; however the responsibilities of the DYS should be expanded. The present DYS should be divided into two divisions; the Division of Juvenile Correctional Institution and the Division of Community Services, each headed by an Assistant Director.

There should also be a Technical Services Unit, headed by a Unit Chief, responsible for providing services to the DYS similar to those supplied by the Adult Technical Services Unit to the Adult Department of Corrections. There should be some collaboration between the Adult and Juvenile Technical Services Unit; particularly concerning operation of a computerized information system. The two units should share computer machinery and personnel (see chart, next page).

The Department of Youth Services should be responsible for providing services for juvenile delinquents only. However, services may be provided to juveniles who are not yet adjudicated delinquent, but who are alleged to have committed an offense for which they could be adjudicated. Juveniles who are currently designated as in need of supervision should not necessarily come under the jurisdiction of the DYS.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES



*Dotted line indicates immediate organizational relationships which would be phased out by 1978.

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Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions

The Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions, headed by an Assistant Director, initially should be responsible for the operation of the existing training schools at Columbia and Oakley. The Master Plan recommends that the populations at both schools be reduced so that one school can accommodate all committed juveniles. Once the populations are reduced, one of the schools should be closed and the Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions should be abolished. At this point, the Superintendent of the remaining school should report directly to the Director of DYS.

Division of Community Services

Currently, Mississippi is divided into four districts in which delivery of services to juveniles is administered by the Division of Community Services. It is proposed that the current districts be re-organized to conform to the seven adult correctional service areas. The Division of Community Services, headed by an Assistant Director, should continue to administer service delivery. As in the adult division, there should be two sections; one for Administration and another for Program Evaluation. There should also be a Juvenile Correctional Service Coordinator for each of the seven areas.

The Supervisor of Administration should have direct responsibility for the juvenile correctional service coordinators in the seven service areas and final responsibility for all state-operated, non-residential and residential correctional programs and projects for delinquents.

Each Coordinator should organize an advisory Board for his area that should advise him in developing policies and programs. The local staff of the existing Department of Youth Services should be assigned to each service area coordinator. These personnel would not be organized geographically; but in community resource management teams. Under the team concept, each member should be assigned functionally defined duties,

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to make maximum use of their respective individual talents and strengths. One staff member may be responsible for educational and vocational programs, one for supervision, one for family counseling, etc. As a group, the team should assess the needs of individual clients and assign whatever time and resources the team can marshal as may be appropriate in each case.

The Supervisor of Program Evaluation should have responsibilities similar to his counterpart in the Adult Department of Corrections. In evaluating programs, he should receive assistance from the DYS Technical Services Unit and should have access to the Department of Corrections computer information system.

Coordination Between Adult and Juvenile Corrections

Under the proposed and current administrative structures, there is very little coordination between adult and juvenile corrections at the administrative level, or at the service delivery level. This lack of coordination presents a number of problems:

1. Much of the administrative activity necessary for operation of adult corrections (planning, budgeting, personnel hiring and training, etc.) is the same as that needed to operate juvenile corrections. To have two administrative units performing the same tasks may be unnecessary, inefficient and uneconomical.

2. Operation of adult and juvenile institutions involves much of the same considerations as to staffing, supplies, and house-keeping services. In the community, adults and juveniles come in contact with many of the same officials and are served by many of the same agencies and programs. To have two separate organizations for coordinating and operating institutional and community services, creates unnecessary duplication and overlap which is inefficient and wasteful.

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Under ideal circumstances, adult and juvenile correctional systems could be merged in order to eliminate the above problems. However, the Master Plan recommends continuation of the dual systems, because of important differences that currently exist in Mississippi (and many other states) with respect to approaches to corrections, priorities, operational procedures, and legal and judicial foundations and differences that exist in public attitudes towards juveniles and adult offenders. The public is more inclined to accept more innovation and risk-taking with juveniles than it is with adults and the operation of the two systems reflects these attitudes. However, it is obvious that a high degree of coordination between the two systems is essential.

In order to accomplish the necessary coordination, the Master Plan proposes the following linkages:

1. Both departments should use the same computerized information system, to be developed to provide information on the histories, characteristics, and program involvement of offenders while in the corrections process.
2. Both departments should share the same planning and budgeting office to ensure an equitable allocation of funds, coordination in program development, and a consistent correctional philosophy.
3. The juvenile and adult local services offices could share the same offices or centers in the service areas.
4. Both systems should have the same pay classifications and rates; their employees should participate in a common career ladder; and under an enlightened personnel system, there would undoubtedly be cross-assignments or lateral entries from one system to the other.

The question can be legitimately asked, "Why not combine the two systems into one?" It is desirable to do so. However, this unification

PROPOSED SYSTEM

IMPLEMENTATION

should be done when the public, the Legislature, and the field of corrections are ready for it. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in its report of October 1973, Corrections, recommends such unification, suggesting that the step should be taken by 1983. This schedule seems to be appropriate for the State of Mississippi.

The proposals of this Master Plan should be implemented in three successive phases of two years each, beginning July 1, 1974. This will allow the State to spread needed expenditures over a period sufficiently long to ease the burden on the taxpayers, permit the orderly construction of essential institutions, and the recruitment and training of qualified personnel for new roles in a re-structured system. The three phases and their completion dates are:

- Phase I - Completion by July 1, 1976
- Phase II - Completion by July 1, 1978
- Phase III - Completion by July 1, 1980

Phase I

1. Enactment of Legislation authorizing the establishment of a Department of Corrections as outlined in this proposal; and also authorizing the limited re-organization of the existing Department of Youth Services. Also, new work-release Legislation should be enacted.
2. Construction of two 192-man modular units at Parchman; one to be high security, the other to be medium security.
3. Establishment of a pre-release center in Region 7 at an existing county farm to serve the Gulf Coast area. The center will:
 - a. Provide pre-release programs for 30 to 40 clients per month who are paroled from Parchman to the Gulf Coast.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- b. Provide opportunities for work-release programs, possibly in a separate facility from the pre-release program.
 - c. Serve as a holding place for defendants sentenced to Parchman and who have not yet been transported there.
4. Construction of one 192-man medium-minimum security modular unit at the Gulf Coast.
 5. Re-organization of the administrative structure of Parchman, as outlined in this proposal, to increase efficiency and re-shape programs to support the primary objective of re-integrating offenders into their home communities.
 6. Removal from Parchman of mentally ill or retarded offenders, drug addicts, women offenders, and geriatric offenders to alternative facilities located closer to professional services.
 7. Reduction of the training school population to that number that can be adequately held at the Columbia facility.
 8. Provision for more youth court counselors to reduce the number of commitments to training schools through increased use of probation.
 9. Adoption of parole board policies which would result in doubling the average number of paroles granted over the last three years (about 40 per month). With about 80 per month to be released, 40 will be served at the Parchman pre-release center, while another 40 will be served at the Gulf Coast center.
 10. Holding of sentencing seminars or institutes for sentencing judges, to familiarize them with new correctional alternatives and their appropriate use, with the objective of producing more appropriate sentences for those committed to terms of imprisonment, and more consistent and increased use of probation.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

11. Screening of population at the Parchman and Gulf Coast institutions, with application of appropriate classification procedures to determine the most appropriate institutional or community program placement of clients. The objective is further reduction in size of the Parchman population through efficient utilization of newly-developed resources and strengthened parole services.

Results of Phase I

Reduction of prisoner population of the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman to approximately 1,100 (from a high of about 1,800). Also, reduction of the training school population by about 250, bringing the population of both schools well within design limits.

Phase II

1. Construction of one 192-man medium-minimum security modular unit near Jackson metropolitan area, for sentenced prisoners who formerly would have been committed to Parchman.
2. Development of the following services for adults and youths in each correctional service area.
 - a. pre-sentence investigations,
 - b. Needed services: employment, training, education, medical, etc., as needed for clients in pre-trial intervention or probation and parole status,
 - c. halfway houses,
 - d. services for clients, adult and juvenile, in detention awaiting disposition of their cases,
 - e. inspections and enforced standards in county jails and detention homes.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

3. Deactivation of the Oakley juvenile training school, and movement of 192 adult offenders to the new facility constructed at this site.

4. Passage of Legislation to place probation and parole supervision under the jurisdiction of the Division of Community Services.

Results of Phase II

The completion of Phase II of the Master Plan will see the reduction of the population at Parchman to 192 medium security prisoners and 192 maximum security prisoners. Two additional statewide institutions, having 192 men each will be developed near Jackson and on the Gulf Coast. Thus, 768 prisoners will be held in statewide institutions. The remainder of those currently at Parchman will be under the jurisdiction of the seven correctional service coordinators, either in work-release, pre-release and halfway houses, or under community supervision on probation or parole. Similarly, the population at the training school will be reduced to 200 or less.

Phase III

1. Enactment of Legislation unifying adult and juvenile correctional systems.

2. Enactment of Legislation authorizing the state corrections department to assume responsibility for the direct operation of county jails and juvenile detention units, with authority to consolidate and regionalize these facilities as warranted. These units will become part of the service area center network.

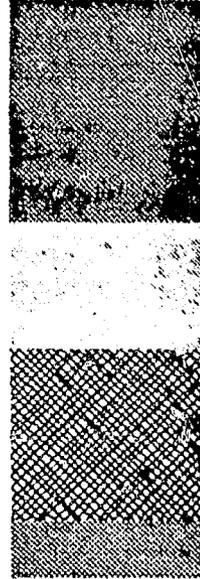
Results of Phase III

Unification of all correctional activities and programs within the state.

1800 Offenders
at Parchman



NOW



END OF PHASE II

Approximately 632 prisoners
in their communities under
intensive supervision

Approximately 400 prisoners
in pre-release and work-release
programs

576 Medium Security prisoners
at Parchman, near Jackson and
on the Gulf Coast

192 high security prisoners at
Parchman

The first bar illustrates that 1800 prisoners are currently held at Parchman. The second bar illustrates the range of institutional and community-based alternatives which the proposed Department of Corrections will offer in the future. The Master Plan recommends that the current population at Parchman be assigned to such a range of programs as soon as possible. Convicted offenders committed to the Department in the future will be assigned to a similar range of programs consistent with the classification of prisoners, based upon their needs and security requirements.

ADULT SYSTEM

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

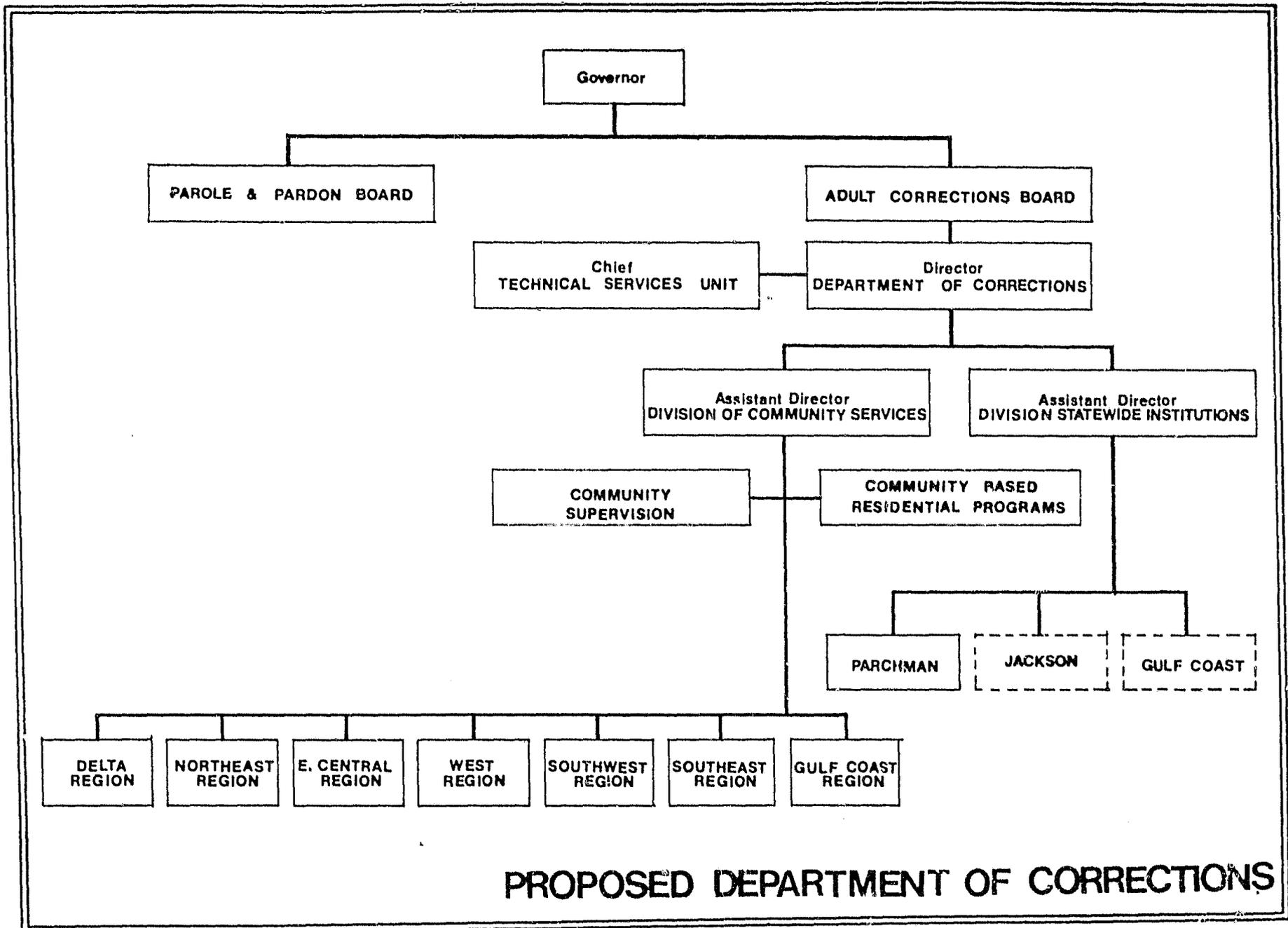
The Department of Corrections has responsibility for all state-operated and administered correctional planning, programs, services and institutions throughout the state, and it provides leadership for other agencies involved in corrections. This section outlines the organizational structure and responsibilities for the Department of Corrections at the regional level. Both sections describe the coordination and linkage of the two levels of operation.

Director of the Department of Corrections

The Governor, with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints the Director of the Department of Corrections. The Director is the chief executive, administrator and fiscal officer of the Department of Corrections. He represents the department and reports to the Governor, the Legislature and the public as requested. The Director coordinates the development of departmental policies and procedures, plans the annual operations and capital improvement budgets, and supervises all operations of the department. He has full authority to hire and discharge personnel consistent with the State Classification Commission policies and procedures.

The Department of Corrections has two divisions, each of which is headed by an Assistant Director appointed by the Director of the Department. These divisions are the Division of Adult Statewide Institutions and the Division of Adult Community Services. Eventually, there will also be a Division of Technical Services. However, because its immediate operational responsibilities are limited, its functions will initially be carried out by personnel under the leadership of the Director of Corrections.

The Division of Adult Statewide Institutions administers the institutions for the care and custody, training and treatment of adult



offenders sentenced to more than one year. Presently, the Mississippi State Penitentiary is the only adult statewide institution. The Master Plan recommends the development of two additional institutions, and a network of regional partial residential programs.

The Director of the Department of Corrections appoints an Assistant Director to head the Division of Adult Statewide Institutions. The Assistant Director establishes the policies and procedures for the operation of the Division.

The Assistant Director, with the consent of the Director, employs a superintendent to manage each institution. The Assistant Director establishes the policies and procedures for the transfer of prisoners between statewide institutions and their regions and for the coordination of each institution with the rest of the correctional system. He reviews all plans, reports the budget requests prepared by each institution and by the technical services personnel. He monitors the administration and operation of each statewide institution.

The Division of Adult Community Services directs the administration of the corrections system in each region. The Division fosters the development of correctional facilities, programs and services in the communities of each Corrections and Youth Services region through: (1) direct development by the Department of Corrections (through the regional coordinator's office); (2) purchase of services from public and private agencies and organizations in the local communities; (3) support of local government development; (4) expansion of existing facilities, programs and services.

The Director of the Department of Corrections appoints an Assistant Director to head the Division of Adult Community Services. The Assistant Director establishes policies and procedures for the operation of the Division.

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He is responsible for the collection of statistics and data on all persons involved in corrections at the regional level. The Assistant Director, with the consent of the Director, employs seven correctional service coordinators to manage correctional activities in each region. The Assistant Director establishes the policies and procedures for the coordination of each region with the rest of the correctional systems and for the transfer of prisoners, when necessary, from his division, to the Division of Statewide Institutions. He reviews all reports, plans, and budgets prepared by each region and by technical services personnel.

The Department has personnel to provide technical services to the department itself, and to local correctional and non-correctional agencies. As the scope of the work of this part of the department increases, it should be established as a separate division with equal standing with the other two divisions.

The technical services staff provide the following services:

1. Maintain and operate a correctional information system providing management and research data for the department. In addition, the system may be gradually expanded to include data on local correctional agencies, and on offenders and alleged offenders under local jurisdiction. Such information must be collected within the limits of the rights to privacy of all involved.
2. Maintain an informational resource center and provide technical assistance to all agencies concerning correctional problems.
3. Plan for the overall department of corrections, and develop uniform statewide standards and goals for all correctional facilities, programs and services in the state.
4. Prepare annual quarterly inspection reports for the Director of the Department of Corrections.

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These reports may consolidate information from the reports of individual programs and facilities, the correctional service coordinators and/or the other two Divisions. They also prepare Legislative and budget requests concerning the Department of Corrections.

5. Coordinate the fiscal management of the Department of Corrections, including payrolls, operations and capital improvements. They employ an auditor to prepare annual fiscal statements and monitor financial records.

6. Provide initial and in-service training to all correctional personnel throughout the state, supplementing the educational programs which already exist. In this capacity, they can also act as employment coordinators for capable individuals seeking work in corrections.

7. Inspect all local correctional facilities once every six months, and through the Director of Corrections, exercise the authority to close facilities which do not meet standards. The standards are developed by the technical services staff with the advise and consent of the Director of Corrections.

Populations Under the Jurisdiction of the Department

The proposed Department of Corrections will have responsibility for four major correctional populations:

1. high security prisoners
2. medium security prisoners
3. work-release prisoners
4. probationers and parolees, initially remaining under the jurisdiction of the Board of Probation and Parole.

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The high security prisoners are held in a 192-man facility at Parchman. The medium security prisoners are held in three statewide facilities of 192 men each, one at Parchman, one in central Mississippi near Jackson, and one in the Gulf Coast area. Minimum security prisoners are held in facilities developed by the correctional service coordinators in their respective regions. Depending upon the extent to which alternatives to incarceration are developed, the following are general estimates of the number of work-release prisoners who would be in each region as a result of reductions in the Parchman population:

Region Number	Estimated number of minimum security prisoners
Region 1 - - - - -	52 - 124
Region 2 - - - - -	56 - 111
Region 3 - - - - -	37 - 48
Region 4 - - - - -	35 - 88
Region 5 - - - - -	42 - 65
Region 6 - - - - -	45 - 75
Region 7 - - - - -	59 - 134

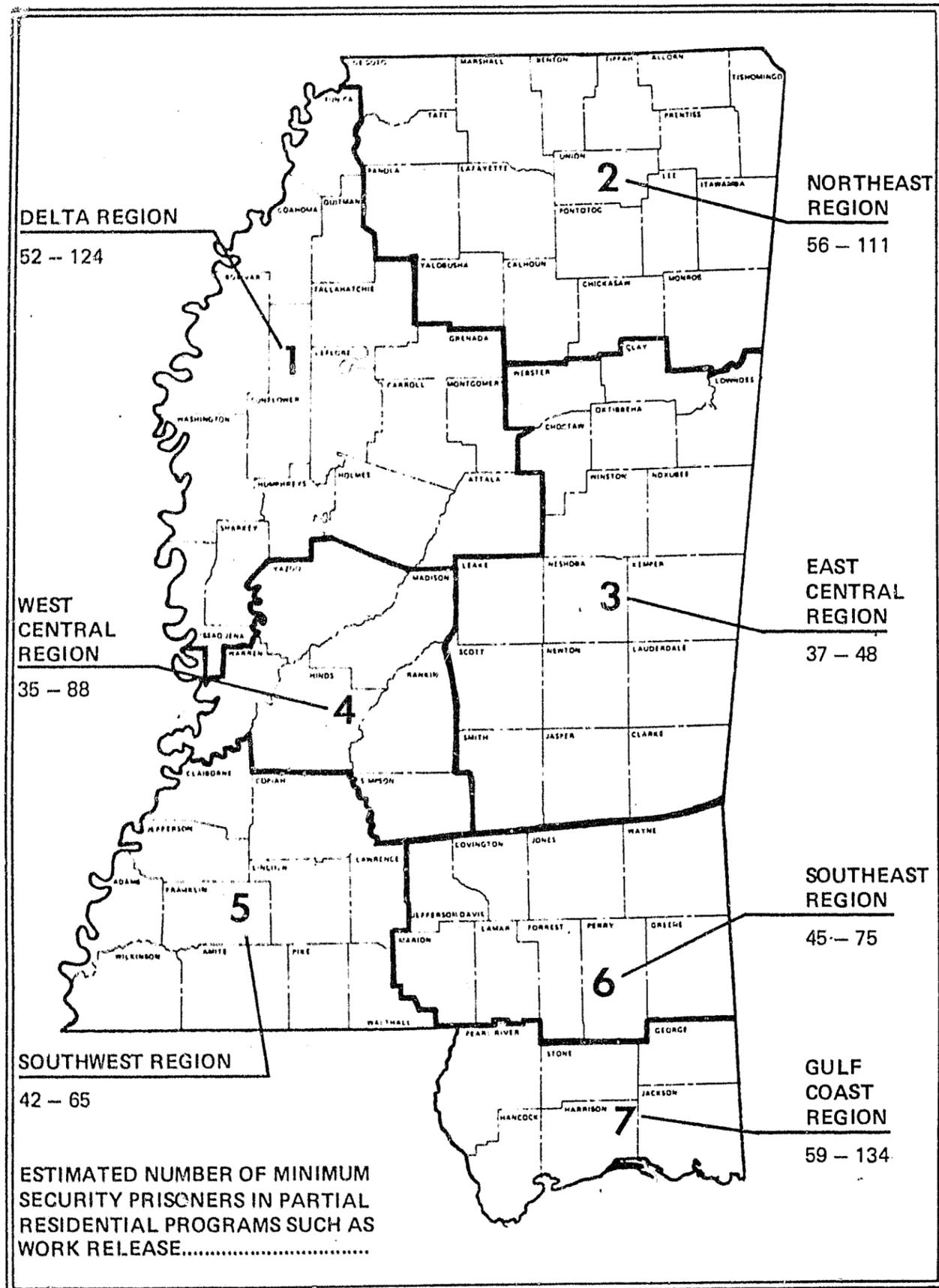
(See map on next page.)

Necessary Increases in the Probation and Parole Personnel

Due to anticipated reductions in the incarcerated population, additional personnel will be required to provide community supervision for those released. As discussed in the section of the plan which analyzed the various projected populations of the Department of Corrections, each region is anticipated to have the following increases in caseload populations:

Region	Increase in Caseload
Region 1 - - - - -	116 - 178
Region 2 - - - - -	83 - 128
Region 3 - - - - -	40 - 62
Region 4 - - - - -	93 - 144
Region 5 - - - - -	59 - 91
Region 6 - - - - -	63 - 98
Region 7 - - - - -	133 - 206

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Consistent with the recommendations of the Master Plan, new positions should reflect a team-approach to community supervision. Because the current staff of Probation and Parole is generally trained in supervisory and investigatory functions, the greatest area of need for personnel expansion is in the following areas:

1. community resource referral and coordination;
2. assessment;
3. counseling and crisis intervention.

The additional caseload for Probation and Parole will, of course, require intensive supervision. The additional staff proposed will free some existing personnel to provide that supervision, as well as improve the capability of Probation and Parole to provide program services to all its clients. (See map, next page.)

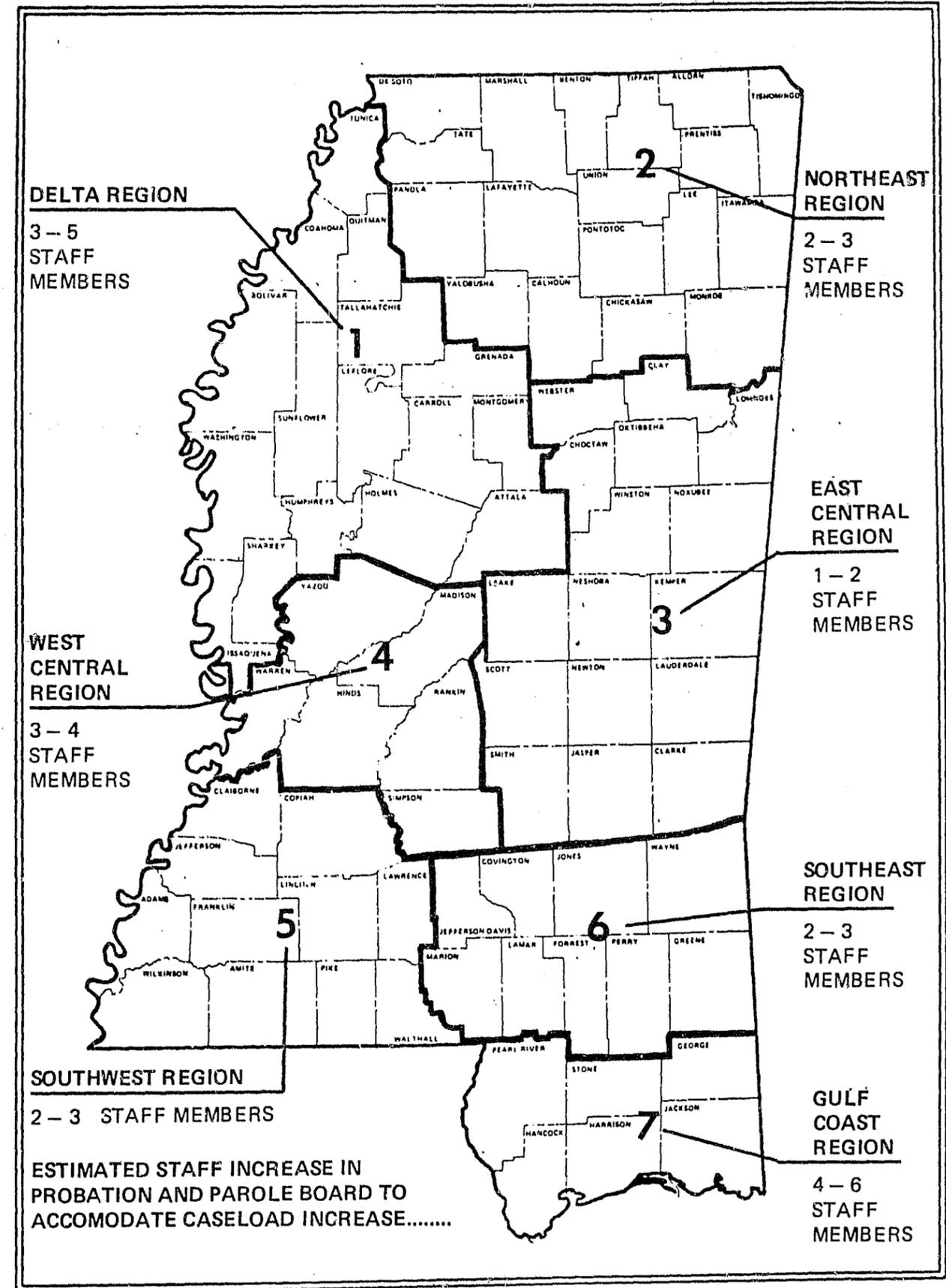
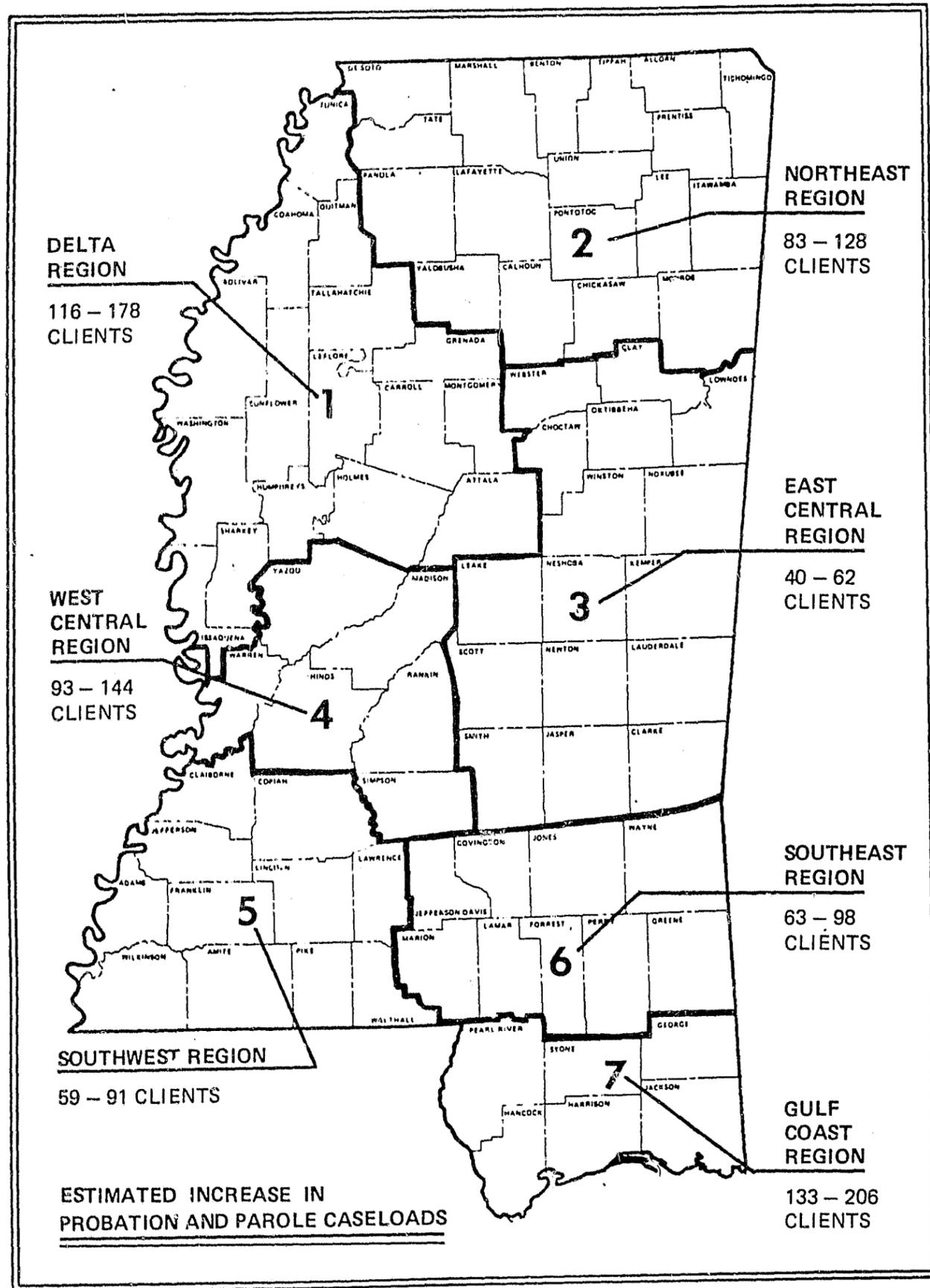
The particular positions developed should be designated by the Correctional Service Coordinator for each region. Based upon a ratio of 1:40, for those released, the following increases in Probation and Parole staff would be necessary:

Region	Increase in Staff
Region 1 - - - - -	3 - 5
Region 2 - - - - -	2 - 3
Region 3 - - - - -	1 - 2
Region 4 - - - - -	3 - 4
Region 5 - - - - -	2 - 3
Region 6 - - - - -	2 - 3
Region 7 - - - - -	4 - 6

Background and Method

The recommendations concerning the size of the incarcerated population made in the Master Plan are based upon a study of a sample of the population at Parchman. A wide variety of data was collected, including certain items selected because they predict the parole success of

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incarcerated offenders. These variables have been supported by a wide variety of research studies, including some which focus very specifically on aiding parole boards in parole decision-making.

In particular, the following variables were used:

1. Has the individual been arrest-free for the five years before his arrest which resulted in his incarceration at Parchman?
2. Has the individual used opiates?
3. Does any member of his immediate family have a criminal record?
4. Has the individual committed offenses which are characteristic of individuals who repeat crimes?
5. How old is the individual? (Generally, older prisoners tend to do better on parole than younger prisoners.)
6. Has the individual been incarcerated before?

These variables were considered according to their relationship to parole success as demonstrated in previous research studies in this area. This enabled the placement of each individual into one of seven groups, each group having a better "chance" of success on parole. The groups ranged from those with less than a 15% chance of success, to those with better than an 86% chance.

The scores can only be interpreted generally, and the recommended population sizes for the institutions of Mississippi are therefore considered "goals" which may be reached or even exceeded by Mississippi in implementing its Master Plan.

An important question, however, is "Are the scores relevant to Mississippi?", "Do they make sense with Mississippi prisoners?"

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In seeking to answer these questions, a study was done on the actual Parchman population of June 30, 1973. Prisoners were divided into two groups; those with an estimated probability of successful release of more than 64% and those with an estimated chance of successful release of less than 64%. This criteria was cross-tabulated against existing approaches to classification in Mississippi and against characteristics of offenders which are often taken into account in classification processes. Three criteria were studied: whether the offender has an escape record; his trusty status; and whether he has ever had parole revoked.

The table at next page illustrates the relation between the prediction strategy used in the Master Plan and an offender's escape record.

Those without an escape record are basically similar to the general Parchman population taken as a whole. However, the Master Plan prediction strategy does not tend to recommend offenders for release on parole who have escape records. Table 2, next page, illustrates the relation between the prediction scores and a current classification approach at Parchman - - the "trusty" designation.

This suggests a moderate degree of relationship between the current approach to classification, and the method of decision-making used in the Master Plan. Thus, the Master Plan recommends for release on parole many of the same people who are currently given greater privileges and responsibilities at Parchman under current approaches to classification.

Finally, Table 3, next page, illustrates the relation between the Master Plan approach and parole recidivism in Mississippi. The Master Plan recommends that a research project be undertaken to develop a parole decision-making scale which is based on Mississippi data. This analysis is presented only to justify the use of nationally developed scales until such a project is completed.

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TABLE 1

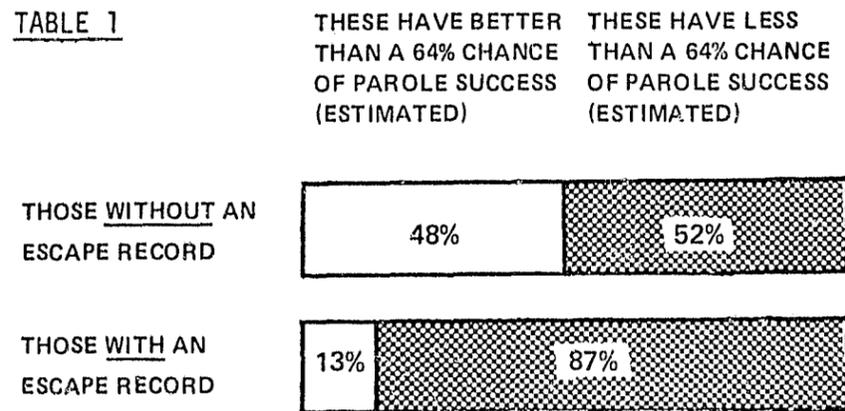


TABLE 2

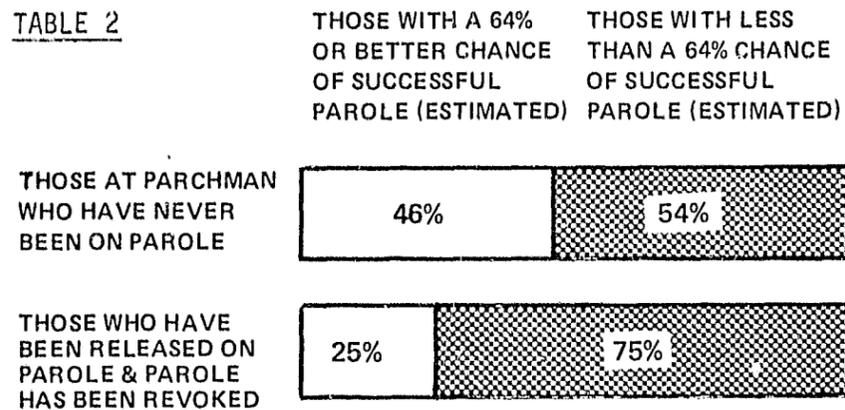
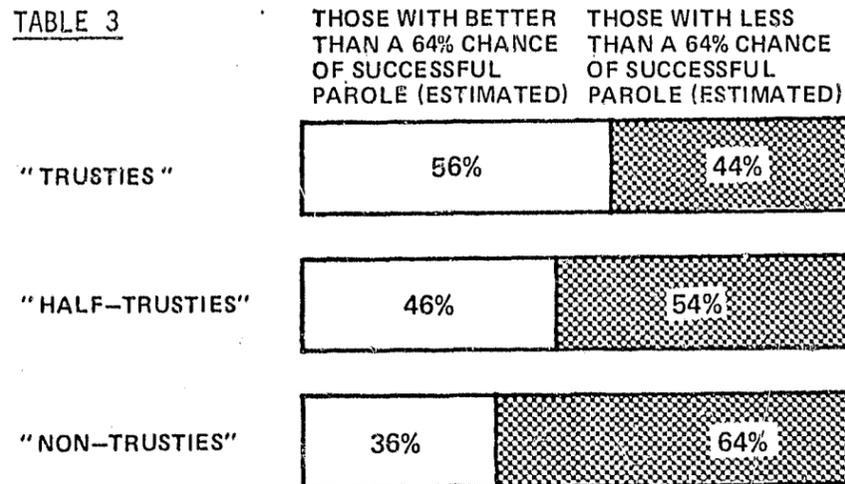


TABLE 3



PROPOSED SYSTEM

DIVISION OF STATE-WIDE INSTITUTIONS

The Master Plan has recommended that between 1100 and 1400 of those currently incarcerated need some form of residential program and that, based upon these and other findings, 784 offenders should be held in statewide institutions and the rest should either be released on parole, or placed in halfway houses, work-release centers and other community-based facilities. The recommendation was based upon the strategy illustrated previously. The purpose of the presentation as presented was to demonstrate that the recommended population levels, and the method by which they are arrived at, are feasible for Mississippi, and are, in fact, consistent with many of the approaches currently in use. For example, the Mississippi State Probation and Parole Board tends to rule favorably on trustys eligible for parole and unfavorably on escapees and inmates with prior parole revocations.

Additionally, the above data should illustrate to the Mississippi State Probation and Parole Board, the utility of a decision-strategy based upon research, as a supplement to their own judgement. Such a method is a more businesslike approach to decision-making, similar to the way that insurance companies set rates, based upon the costs demonstrated to be associated with different types of people and situations. A research project should be initiated to develop a strategy based on Mississippi data, which will enable the Board to release more prisoners on parole, with less risk to the public. Such an approach will also be useful to probation and parole officers in their decisions to provide service and supervision to certain clients.

The establishment of a network of not more than three facilities is recommended for the incarceration of offenders considered unsuitable for the services or confinement administered in the correctional service areas. At the present time, only one facility exists to fulfill this need - the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman. The implementation of the Master Plan, however, would see the development of an additional facility near Jackson and a third in the Gulfport area.

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The courts would commit offenders to the Department of Corrections, where they would be initially in the custody of the correctional service coordinator in the service area within which the judicial district is located. After a period of assessment of the offender, the correctional service coordinator and his staff may submit a formal request to the Assistant Director of Community Services to arrange for the transfer of the offender to the custody of the Division of Statewide Institutions. The Assistant Director of the Division of Statewide Institutions may initiate similar action to accomplish the transfer of prisoners in statewide institutions to the custody of the Division of Community Services.

The correctional service coordinator, as indicated elsewhere, should prepare a five-year plan for the development of correctional services in his area, and should update the plan on an annual basis. The annual plan should, among other things, summarize the coordinator's use of statewide institutions. This summary should contain data on the individual offenders that have been transferred to statewide facilities, and such information as may demonstrate the continued need for the prevailing level of use of such facilities or, alternatively, the need for the development of an increased range and level of community resources in his service area.

When the proposed statewide facilities near Jackson and Gulfport are constructed, the Parchman facility should be used for the incarceration of up to 192 high security prisoners. It also should hold 192 medium security prisoners. The other two facilities should provide only medium security, each for 192 prisoners. The programs should be intensive in nature, with frequent reassessments of the prisoners and increasing opportunities for them to participate in community-based programs. The educational and vocational training staff should be drawn, on a part-time basis, from the local community. Also to the extent possible, services should be purchased as needed, rather than making in-house provision for them; thus providing for a more effective and flexible allocation of fiscal resources.

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The objective of the medium security programs should be to prepare inmates as soon as possible for return to the jurisdiction of the Division of Community Services and entry into one or more of a range of community-based programs administered by that division. There should, of course, be close coordination between the Division of State-wide Institutions and the Division of Community Services, so that the programs that each offers would be complementary in nature and geared to the identified needs of offenders.

While the medium security institutions would be intended primarily to serve the geographical areas surrounding those institutions, there should be flexibility in transferring prisoners between these institutions to take advantage of particular training or educational opportunities that may exist at one facility and not at the other.

Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman

Currently, this is the only institution in Mississippi addressing statewide adult correctional needs on a residential basis. Inasmuch as the Master Plan recommends the development of correctional resources in the community and the establishment of alternative facilities in a statewide network on a phased basis, significant improvements are required at Parchman to facilitate its important role in residential corrections. Improvements are therefore recommended in the area of administration, programming, industry, security, and facility support. These improvements will require more staff, more staff training, more money, and other supportive actions on the part of the State. Most importantly, whatever improvements are made should be restricted chiefly to programming. Capital improvements should be avoided wherever possible, or limited to those which would preserve flexibility in the implementation of the Master Plan affecting elements to be located elsewhere.

The Parchman institution should be described in detail, as it will serve as a model for the other institutions to be developed near Jackson

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and in the Gulf Coast area.

Administration

The administration of the Mississippi State Penitentiary should be re-organized. It should consist of an Office of the Superintendent and three subordinate divisions: Institutional operation, Employment, and Program.

The Institutional Operation Division would be responsible for maintenance of buildings and roads; purchase, warehousing and issue of supplies; motor vehicle repair, and utility services. It should also be responsible for perimeter security and for monitoring prisoner movements throughout the Penitentiary. As defined here, "perimeter" means the outermost boundaries of the penitentiary property as well as the immediate boundaries of the penitentiary property as well as the immediate boundaries of each 192-man residential unit. The Division may request the Program Division to assign a limited number of inmates for work incidental to the maintenance and operation of the Penitentiary; the Program Division may select inmates for such assignments whose program requirements are compatible.

The Employment Division would be responsible for providing work experience for inmates as defined and specified by the Program Division, and incident thereto, would operate all industrial activities. In addition, it would over-see any participation of the Penitentiary in the operation of the farm. Consistent with legislation considered by the 1974 Legislature, the farm land used by corrections should be leased out, either to the Agricultural Extension Division of Mississippi State University, or to private farmers.

The Program Division should be responsible for assessing all inmates and developing individualized recommendations concerning security classification, residency assignment, and program

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involvement. This division should operate the medical program and all correctional programs, including those operated directly by the penitentiary. The division should also supervise and/or coordinate those programs provided by other agencies, and those provided on a purchase-of-service basis.

The Program Division is also responsible for residency provisions at Parchman. All staff associated with the residency units are the direct responsibility of the Program Division, except for the Security Officer, who is the responsibility of the Institutional Operation Division.

It should also be responsible for the residency program, embracing all activities which occur within the housing areas, including internal security. The programs within the purview of the division will include:

- o Maintenance of community and family ties;
- o Education;
- o Drug treatment, including alcohol treatment;
- o Vocational training;
- o Psychiatric Services;
- o Recreation, and
- o Legal Services.

The Program Division should have a range of resources to provide these programs. First, it should have its own staff. Second, it should have discretionary funds to be administered by the Program Director and to be spent, with the approval of the superintendent, or purchase of services. Third, it should be supported by programs provided by outside agencies such as the State Department of Education and Division of Law Enforcement Assistance.

Programs:

The maintenance of community and family ties is particularly important for persons serving sentences of confinement. This general program

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objective is to be achieved in the following ways:

1. Each residency cluster of 192 should have a small security visiting area, as well as a few small interview rooms adjacent. These rooms would accommodate lawyer/client consultations.
2. Visiting programs on a larger scale, such as outdoor family groupings on Sunday afternoons, should be permitted from time to time, and family visiting in the residency area would be desirable in certain units.
3. Counseling and psycho-therapeutically oriented programs, including drug treatment, should involve the family. The residency counselor should seek to provide an opportunity for "family therapy" approaches to treatment, as well as individual approaches.
4. For some individuals, home furloughs are desirable. Experience with this type of program in many correctional facilities elsewhere has suggested its appropriateness for the State of Mississippi.
5. A transportation program should be considered to provide a means for families to visit the institutions.
6. Prisoners should be permitted to correspond freely with family and friends, without restrictions except for staff inspection of incoming mail.

A second program area is education. This should include not only high school, GED-type programs, and basic education courses for some offenders, but more enriched programs for others. The staff member responsible for educational programming should seek to involve educators and speakers from the community in the educational program at the institution. Additionally, for some individual prisoners, supervised group travel to educational institutions may be desirable.

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Drug treatment is another important program area. It is recommended that those offenders currently at Parchman with severe problems of drug addiction should be relocated to a facility in closer proximity to professional services. A location near to Jackson would be most desirable. At a later time, programs for people with severe addictions should be developed on a regional basis, as part of a comprehensive drug abuse prevention program. Existing Legislation in this area should be implemented.

Vocational training and employment placement is another important program area. The current vocational rehabilitation program at Parchman should be continued at its present level, even though the total population at Parchman will be gradually reduced. The client population for this and all other programs should be identified by the staff of the program division, within the limits of Vocational Rehabilitation's Legislative mandate to serve those with handicaps that prevent employment.

Work is another important program area particularly for the long-term offender. In this regard, a number of alternatives exist. It would be desirable to develop a relationship with private industry so that several industries could be established near correctional facilities to provide employment opportunities for offenders. Under some conditions, work areas can be developed within the security perimeter of the residency cluster or in close proximity to it, so that industrial employment can take place without security or transportation constraints. Offenders can be paid prevailing wages for their labor.

Such payment can become an important source of funds for victim-restitution, family support, financial support upon release, and financial support for certain elements of the correctional program. A second alternative is for the institution itself to establish a variety of work activities. For instance, one alternative which

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will be explored at a later time in the Master Plan involves the development of a correctional industry constructing modular facility components, meeting mental health, corrections and other state government construction needs. A program of this kind directly accessible to the residency units could provide useful activity for offenders, as well as an opportunity to make limited amounts of money on the job. The third option, and the most undesirable of the three, is to use inmate labor extensively in the on-going operation of the correctional facility. However, this practice is usually wasteful of prisoner labor; the quality of inmate labor under such conditions is typically low, and the work experience provided has little training value.

Another important program area involves the provision of psychiatric services when they are required. Such services should not be a predominant element of the correctional program, as most prisoners do not have psychiatric problems. Referral to a psychiatrist is sometimes desirable when an independent opinion desired for consideration of various program placement alternatives, or when institutional behavior becomes abnormal to an extent suggesting psychiatric problems. A desirable approach to the provision of such services is to contract with a private psychiatrist living in the vicinity of the facility or to contract for services with other state-operated programs and institutions, such as the University of Mississippi Medical Center, or the State Mental Institutions and the regional mental health centers.

Recreation is another important program area. The division of the correctional institution into residential clusters of 32 provides an opportunity for a range of recreation opportunities. On a residency unit level, space should be provided within the day-room for small group recreational activities, such as ping-pong, pool and other games. More vigorous and competitive activities can be fostered through competitions for unit championships in certain sports.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

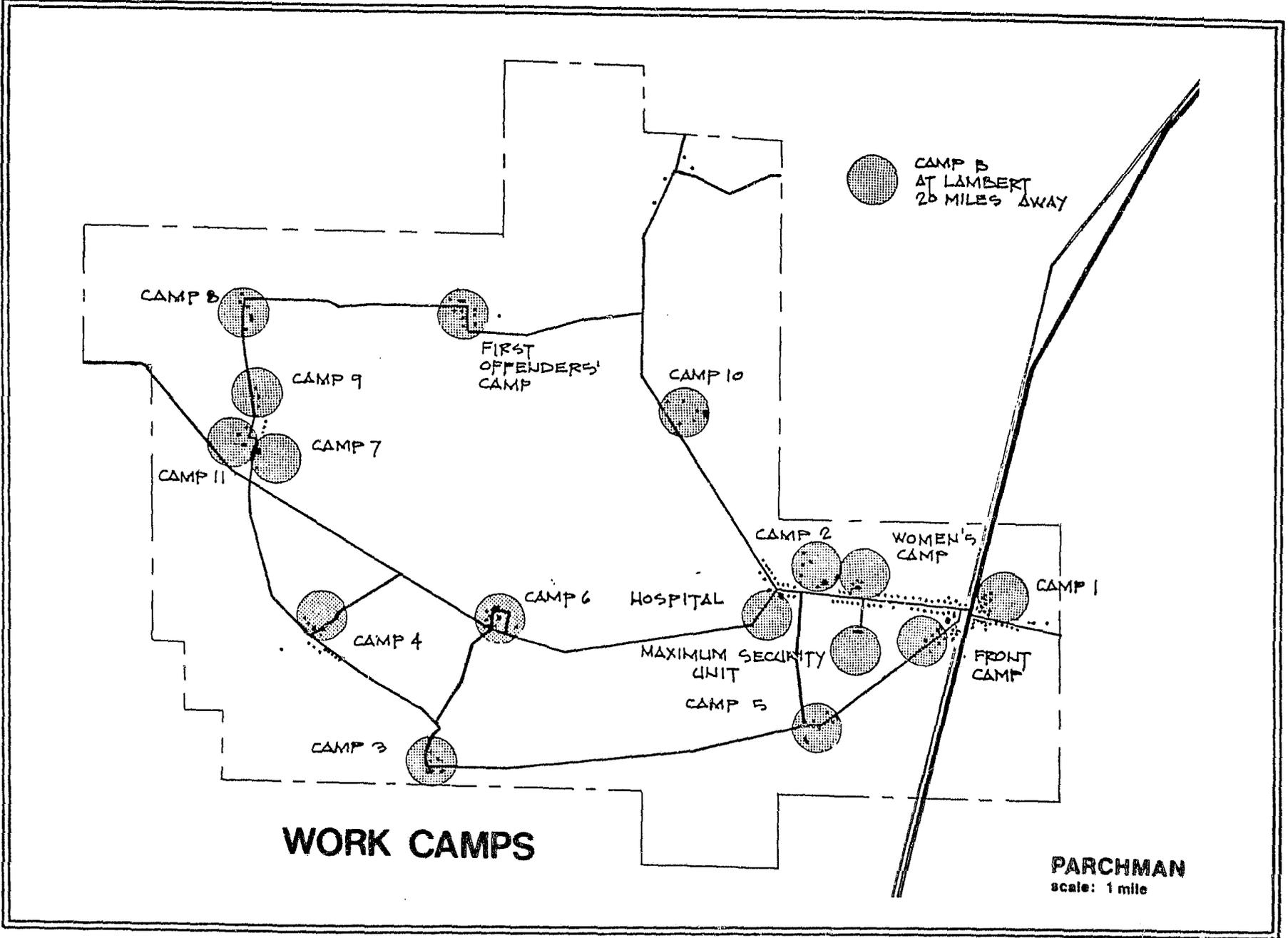
Legal services is a program area now required by the courts. A law library, as outlined in the "Recommended Minimum Collection for Prison Law Libraries" of the American Association of Law Libraries, should be established to serve each facility with certain basic volumes available in each residency area. Provision should be made to give prisoners access to legal services, which may be provided by a law school, a volunteer agency, or appointed counsel. A comprehensive legal services program also seeks to educate both the prisoners and the staff of the legal rights and limitations which apply to specific situations.

Architectural Development

Parchman, a farm of 21,690 acres, lies in the northwestern part of Mississippi, in Sunflower County. Greenville, 65 miles to the southwest, is the nearest town with a population of over 25,000. U.S. Highway 49W and a railroad track running parallel to the highway cross the eastern part of Parchman. The facilities at Parchman are grouped into work camps located along a large loop road about three miles in diameter. The major clustering of facilities is near the "Front Gate," located near U.S. 49W.

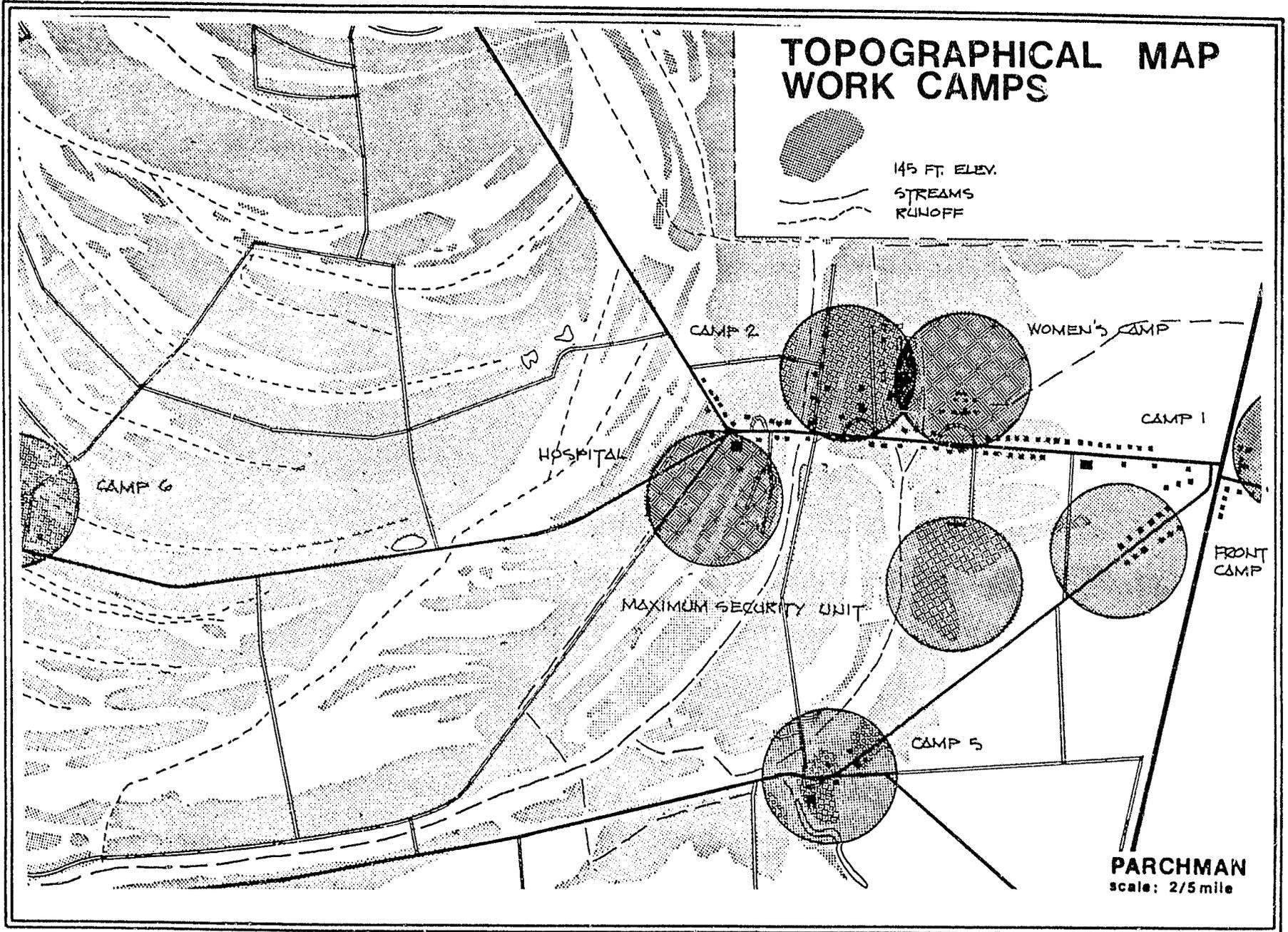
The major buildings may be divided into two groups: work camp dormitories and special functions are the Hospital, Administration Building, Maximum Security Unit and Vocational Technical Building. (See maps on the next two pages.)

Each work camp has a large brick dormitory surrounded by smaller wooden buildings, trusty quarters, and storage sheds. The dormitories share a common floor plan in the shape of an upside down "T." The cross of the "T" has two dormitory wings. The trunk of the "T" is a dining hall and kitchen. At the intersection of the cross and the trunk is a lobby serving for a commissary, staff space, and circulation control. Bathrooms are in the two corners formed by the cross and the trunk (as at Front Camp). One



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variation to the common floor plan is an additional dormitory for trustys alongside the dining hall and kitchen (as at Camp 10). A second variation has one dormitory parallel to the dining hall and kitchen (as at Camp 4).

Each special function building takes its shape from the function it supports. With the exception of the First Offenders' Camp (built in 1963) the buildings for special functions are the newest facilities at Parchman, having been built since 1948.

On January 17, 1901, the State of Mississippi bought land from J. M. Parchman for use as a state penal farm. Initially, inmates lived in wooden stockades which they built on sites they cleared for farming. In 1907, the dormitories at two of the original camps were rebuilt with brick made at Parchman. These dormitories, Camp One and Camp Five, are still in use. By 1921, all camps presently in use were established. All the original wooden dormitories have been rebuilt with brick, because of fire damage, in the course of general improvements. In the mid-60s, 16 camp dormitories received new roofs and general repairs and paint. Most recent improvements are new bathrooms and sewer systems, fluorescent lighting, and security fences at each camp-site.

Site

This report recommends the sites for the two new residential units be selected on the basis of three criteria:

1. The site selected is to be near the present and future functional center of the Parchman complex. This criterion follows the line of thought in Section 7926.5 that discusses "limited concentration of facilities." This criterion carries the thought to the interim period, requesting the center of operations in the future be near the present - or a readily established - center so that a "limited concentration" may be achieved rapidly and during the interim period.

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2. The site selected is to make prudent use of existing buildings when those buildings may support functions as adequately as would new buildings. The many reasons for this criterion range from "limited concentration" to cost savings. Placing the new residential unit near existing functions not only concentrates activity but may provide space for activity in converted or remodeled facilities. Such placement eases the phasing out of facilities and the movement of residential population to new residential units. Economically, many existing facilities may provide inexpensively remodeled space for programs, administration and support.

3. The site selected is to be accessible and serviceable. The residential units should be near the main roads of the Parchman complex. Access should be easy for the public and the staff. The units should be near the services to be available both in the final phase and the interim period.

This report recommends four sites that meet these criteria. Each site is an acceptable location for one of the two recommended residential units. Each site is near the Front Gate and the majority of existing buildings at Parchman. Selection of all four sites is based on the assumption that the present Maximum Security Unit should be the only remaining inmate camp near the Front Gate. The new residential units may be placed two-fifths of a mile from each other as required yet make prudent use of existing facilities. Placing the new residential facilities near the Front Gate puts those units in mutual proximity to the major functions at Parchman. Nearby existing inmate housing may be converted to program or office space, or be eliminated in accordance with Section 7926.5. Finally, no sites are more accessible and serviceable than those near existing services and the Front Gate.

Site Alternative One is the general area near the hospital that lies more than two-fifths of a mile from the Maximum Security Unit. The alternative locates a new residential unit at the intersection

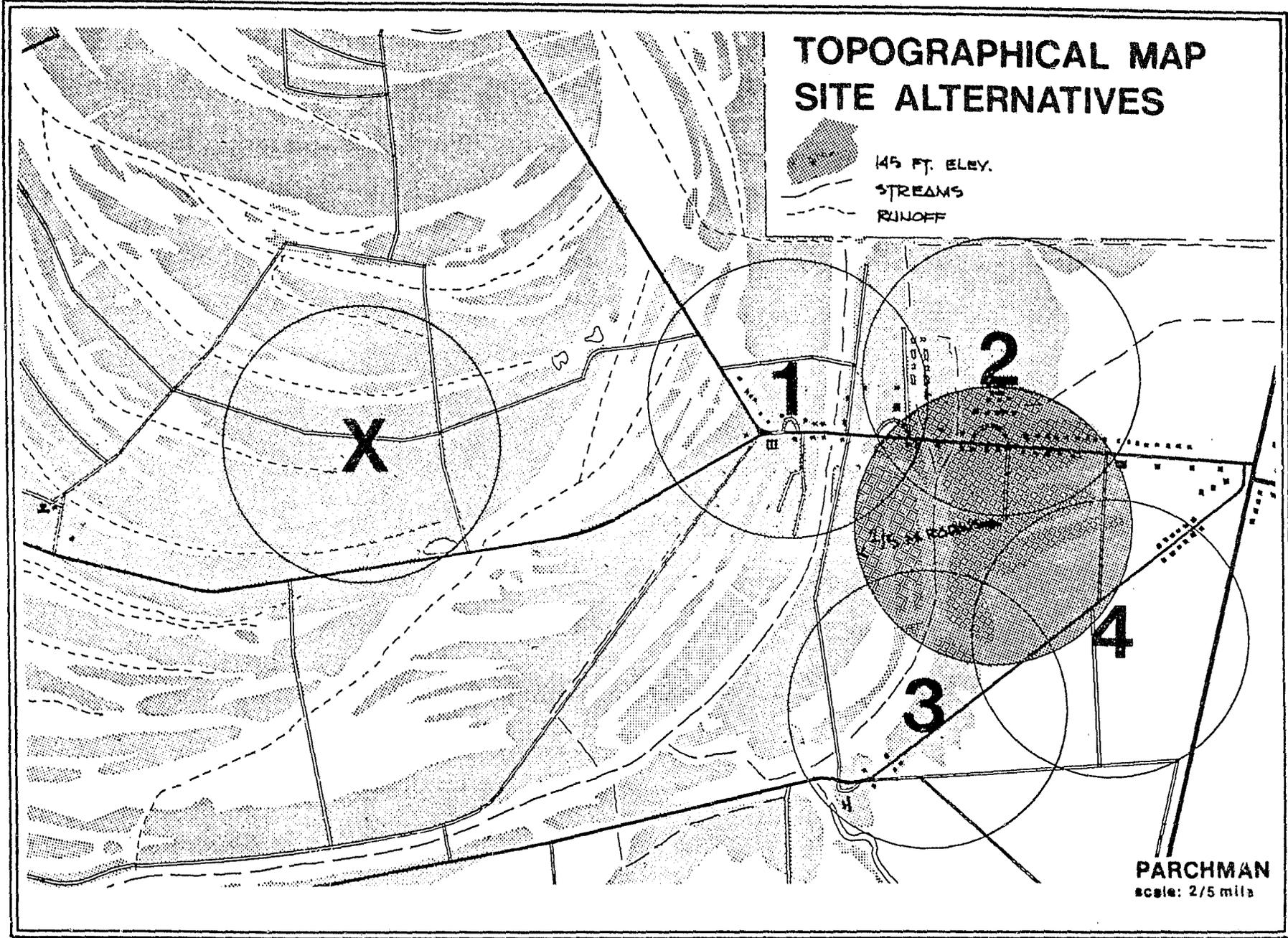
PROPOSED SYSTEM

of three main roads. The site is accessible from the Front Gate. The alternative may include the use of the existing hospital and security buildings along with the recreation fields. The dormitories at the Dairy Camp and Camp Two are to be eliminated as inmate housing if Site Alternative One is selected, due to the "limited concentration" criteria. (See map which follows.)

Site Alternative Two is the general area near the Women's Camp that lies more than two-fifths of a mile from the present Maximum Security Unit. This alternative locates a new residential unit near the Front Gate and administration complex. It involves the use of the Women's Camp and the Vocational-Technical Building as program space. The Dairy Camp is nearby for work programs. The dormitories at the Dairy Camp and at Camp Two are to be eliminated as inmate housing if Site Alternative Two is selected, again because of the "limited concentration" criteria. (See map which follows.)

Site Alternative Three is the general area near Camp Five that lies more than two-fifths of a mile from the present Maximum Security Unit. It is south of the present central administrative complex and lies near one of the main roads at Parchman. The facility makes little use of existing buildings because Camp Five is too old to be appropriate for conversion to program space. The site, however, is accessible to the farm buildings and equipment storage near the Front Gate. (See map which follows.)

Site Alternative Four is the general area near the airport that lies more than two-fifths of a mile from the Maximum Security Unit. The site is nearly adjacent to the administrative complex. If this site and site two are selected, the road may be improved to form a loop within which the concentrated services are located. The two sites would be at each end of the loop with the present Maximum Security Unit to the west of the loop. If Site Alternative Four is selected, special foundation considerations are required due to the level of the site. (See map which follows.)



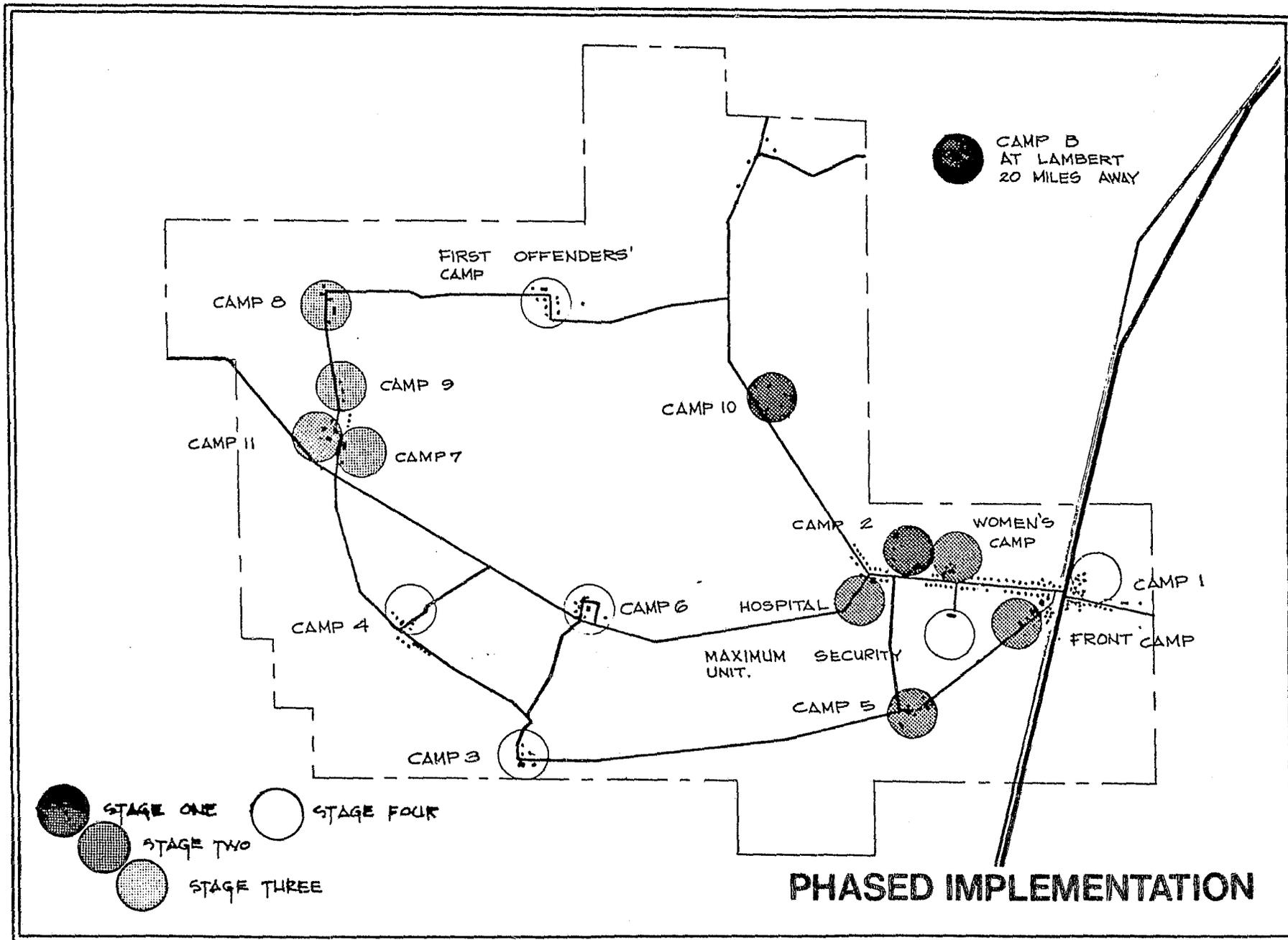
PROPOSED SYSTEM

The present proposal for the site of both new residential units to be placed near the geographic center of Parchman is rejected on the basis of the criteria described before. First, the site is not near the present administrative and operations center at Parchman. The site lies in the middle of cotton land. Second, the site does not make use of any existing facilities. No buildings at all exist near the proposed site. The use of this site establishes a requirement for either transporting residents to any and all programs and supports spaces or the construction of an entirely new support complex in the middle of a cotton field. Third, the site is only accessible by the development of new roads and is then inconvenient to any existing penal operations. The site is not easily serviced unless entirely new services are to be established on the site. The primary advantage of the proposed site is the land elevation. However, as the topographical map illustrates, three of the four sites recommended by this report do not lie in low areas or in rainfall drainage paths. The exception, Site Alternative Four, would cause construction costs to rise insignificantly compared to the total overall redevelopment of the Parchman farm.

Phased Implementation

The relationship of each recommendation to the whole institution is depicted on the map on the following page. The reader may refer to the map throughout this discussion.

This report recommends that all present residential units at Parchman be phased out, with the exception of the Maximum Security Unit. The projected population for Parchman in the proposed system as discussed earlier is to be housed at the two new residential units and the present Maximum Security Unit. The present Maximum Security Unit under this scheme would operate as it presently does: a facility for the housing of persons in need of isolation, and for the temporary detention of aggressive persons. This report recommends the existing residential work camp be



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PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

converted or eliminated as discussed in Section 7926.5.

Camp Ten is to be eliminated primarily because the wooden roof and attic structure creates a fire hazard for its residents.

The second stage includes buildings to be converted or eliminated because of the construction of two new 192-man residential units near the Front Gate. The security building, the hospital, and the Women's Camp are to be used for program and office space. The Dairy Camp and Front Camp are to be eliminated. They are too small and their condition is too poor to provide adequate space. Camp Five, one of the first two work camps to be rebuilt with brick in 1907, is also to be eliminated.

The third stage includes buildings to be eliminated as soon as possible. Included are Camp Nine, Camp Eight, Camp Seven, and Camp Eleven. All four camps lie in the northwest corner of the Parchman land, contrary to the recommended centralization of the Front Gate. Camp Nine, one of the first work camp dormitories to be built with Parchman brick, and Camp Eight are in the poorest condition. Camp Nine should be the first camp to be eliminated because it does not adequately support its resident population in the need for space for reception services.

The fourth stage includes the last buildings that are to receive attention in the reorganization at Parchman. Camp One is the other of the first two buildings to be rebuilt with brick made at Parchman in 1907. It may be eliminated or used for warehouse space for non-combustible goods and materials. Camp Three is to be used in the operation of the re-organized complex. It may be used for isolation, special treatment, program space, office space, or inmate reception. Camp Four is the present site of the laundry. It is to be eliminated when it no longer serves its purpose. The location of Camp Six is suitable for its continued use during centralization.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Renovation and use similar to Camp Three are to be considered. The First Offenders' Camp (built in 1963) is in excellent condition. An extensive search for a new use should be made.

Institutions near Jackson and the Gulf Coast

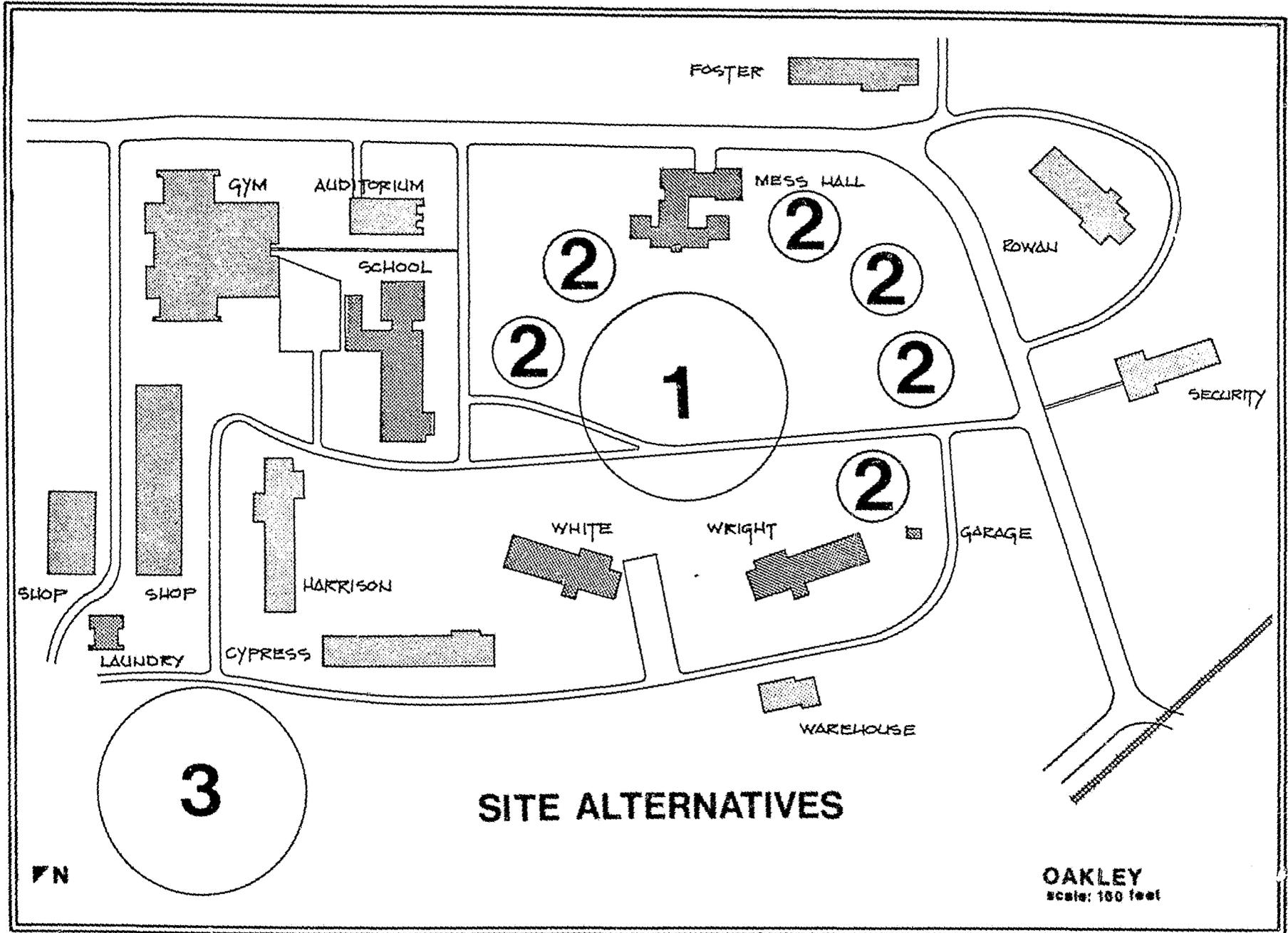
The two proposed facilities are to follow the program and personnel pattern recommended for the Parchman facility, except that the high security section would not exist, and the populations of the two new facilities (192 each) would require the equivalent in funds of the salaries of 20 positions each for program funding, rather than the 40 recommended for Parchman due to its larger population.

Central Mississippi

It is the recommendation of the Master Plan that the prime site for the institution near Jackson is the existing Oakley training school. Since the Juvenile Master Plan recommends that it be closed in the near future, its use as an adult facility as soon as the juvenile population is removed would be very practical and economical. This can be accomplished by developing one new 192-man residential unit at Oakley and continuing use of existing administrative, program and support space. The new residential unit is to be built in fashion similar to the new medium security residential unit at Parchman. If the facility is to be located at Oakley, the following site alternatives exist.

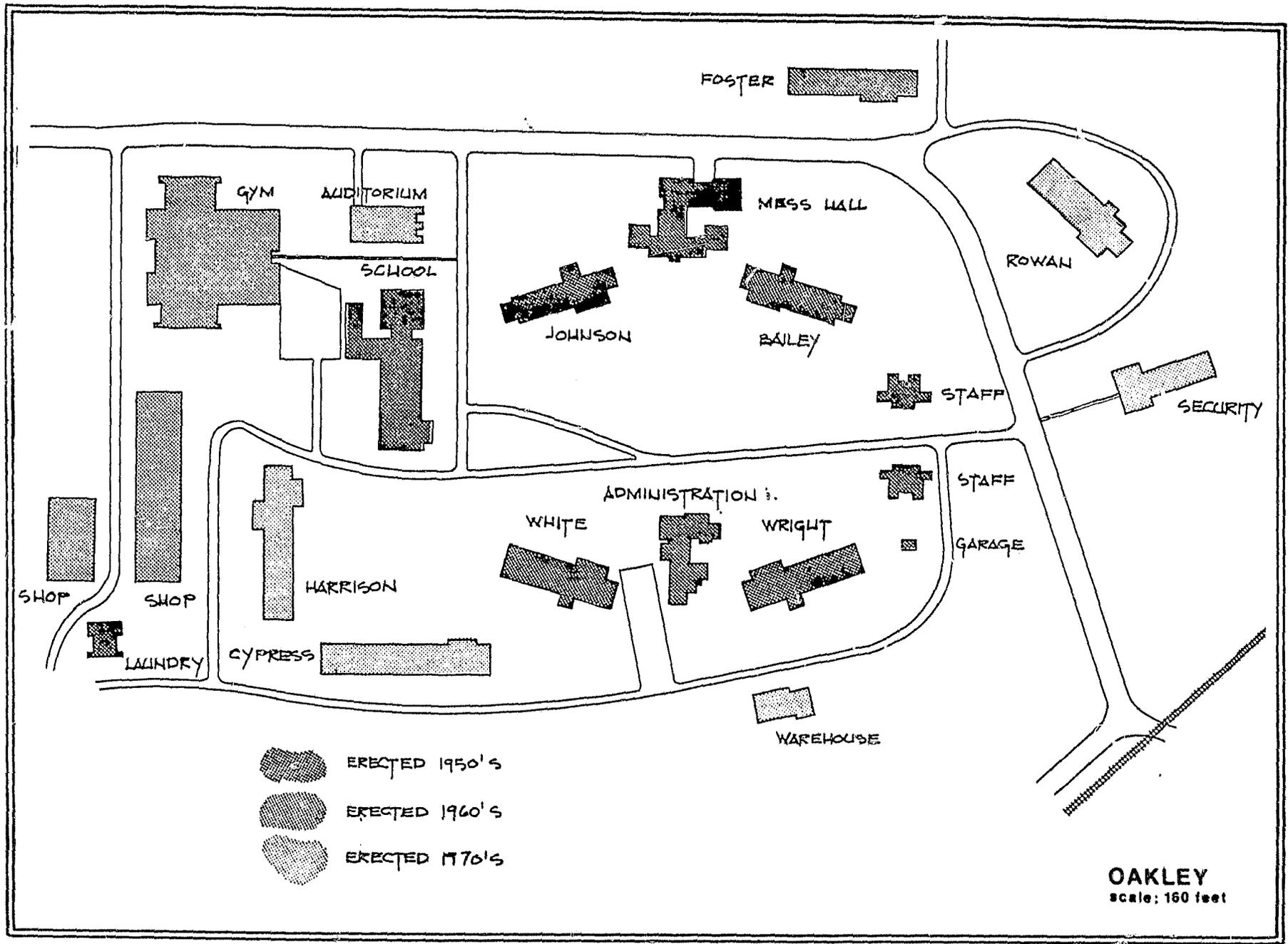
Site Alternative One is the land on which the original training school buildings presently stand. In this scheme, the original training school buildings are removed and the new residential unit is placed at the center of the Oakley site. The advantage of the scheme is the central location of the new residential unit and its being surrounded by the new buildings at Oakley. The remaining dormitory-style cottages provide adequate program, administration, and support space to serve the proposed resident population.

PROPOSED SYSTEM



PROPOSED SYSTEM

OAKLEY
Scale: 100 feet



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Site Alternative One also provides for well-landscaped land on which to erect the new residential unit.

Site Alternative Two is to disperse the new residential unit to four locations. The locations are those presently occupied by Johnson and Bailey Cottages and the two older staff houses. This option maintains the scale and flavor of the existing training school. Site characteristics are preserved and only the oldest buildings, which are not renovated, are to be removed.

Site Alternative Three is the land near Cypress Cottage. In this scheme, all existing buildings are retained and divided into three groups. The first group includes the shop, gymnasium, auditorium, school and two cottages. The Harrison and Cypress cottages are converted to program space. The first group of buildings is to be the primary activity and program space for adult corrections. The second group that includes the original training school serves as additional program and administration space. The third group includes those buildings on the side of the road which should be used for staff residential activities.

Gulf Coast

The Master Plan recommends that a new, 192-man correctional facility be developed in proximity to the major cities located in the Gulf Coast area. A second possibility is the development of a second 192-man unit at the same site (perhaps administered by the Department of Corrections) to house local prisoners, both pre- and post-trial. This alternative will be discussed in more detail later in the plan.

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DIVISION OF ADULT COMMUNITY SERVICES

Initially, the Division of Adult Community Services within the Department of Corrections, should have responsibility only for the operation of halfway, work-release and pre-release centers. In several years, the unification of corrections in Mississippi should be furthered through a reorganization of the Board of Probation and Parole. The Parole Board should be established as an independent authority, and the local staff of the Board (Probation and Parole Officers) should be placed under the Division of Community Services. This will have the following advantages:

1. The Division will be able to provide and coordinate a whole spectrum of community-based services, from intensively supervised partial release programs, to minimal community supervision.
2. The assessment and subsequent assignment of offenders to programs can be accomplished more efficiently with less administrative and procedural delay.
3. The Parole Board is able to focus its efforts on improving parole decision-making, and will be provided adequate staff and funding to accomplish this.

Seven correctional service areas should be established in the State; each area having within it a Correctional Service Office to be directed by a Correctional Service Coordinator. The office, a part of the Department of Corrections, operates under the authority of the Director of the Division of Community Services. In the following discussion, the operation of the correctional service system within the seven areas will be discussed.

Non-correctional agencies are "related systems" to corrections, in that they influence greatly, corrections workload and effectiveness. Their responsibilities will be discussed later in the plan. However, as the correctional service coordinators will work closely with these agencies, a brief overview of their role in the plan is presented here.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

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Police

The police have general responsibilities in:

1. Prevention of crime;
2. Investigation of reported crimes and the apprehension of those having committed them;
3. Gathering and preparation of evidence for use in criminal proceedings; and
4. Public service activities not essentially related to criminal justice and varying from area to area.

Within this broad framework, the role of the police in the correctional system is basically that of "gatekeeper" at the door of the criminal justice system. In this capacity, the police determine intake to the correctional system. They must exercise discretion in selecting offenders whom they will refer for further processing through the criminal justice system. A wide variety of evidence documents the discretion that the police traditionally have in the decision to arrest. It is estimated, for example, that 95 percent of all juvenile contacts with the police concerning delinquent activities result in informal police diversions rather than arrest. In the adult system, similar statistics can be cited. The Mississippi Correctional Master Plan recognizes the importance of the police role in the correctional process and also recognizes the responsibility within the correctional system as it is proposed.

The Master Plan recommends that police be given more discretion in the decision to divert rather than to arrest; and later, in the decision to refer to the courts or to other community agencies. In particular, the Master Plan, consistent with the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, recommends that the police cooperate with the correctional service coordinators in each

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area and develop guidelines and standards for the decision to arrest. Pilot programs should be developed whenever possible to accommodate the diversion of drug- and alcoholic-intoxicated individuals consistent with the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

Judiciary

The responsibility of the judiciary in the correctional service area should be limited to the decision-making functions traditionally associated with the judiciary. Because of the lack of alternative organizational structures in local areas, the judiciary has too often operated correctional programs, especially probation programs, on the local level. The Master Plan recommends that the operation of probation programs and pre-sentence investigations be removed from the purview of the judiciary to that of the Department of Corrections, and that the work be carried out by the staff of each correctional service coordinator. The authority of the judiciary is not restricted; more time becomes available for its primary concern - cases.

Local Corrections

This is the third administrative organization within the correctional service area. The local correctional facility is usually operated by the police or by the sheriff under the authority of the city or county government. Counties customarily maintain responsibility for all those sentenced to under one year; those with sentences over one year are sent to Parchman.

The recommendation of the Master Plan is that the proposed Legislative package allow the State's Department of Corrections to be responsible for the operation of all residential and non-residential correctional programs, where such arrangements are agreeable to the local authorities. If local authorities wish to continue operating their own facilities, the State is then authorized to contract with them for housing and services

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for prisoners not requiring commitment to the State Penitentiary. The correctional service area coordinator negotiates all such arrangements, subject to policy determined by the Director of the Department of Corrections and by the Assistant Director of the Division of Community Services. Where facilities and programs continue under local operation, the Division of Community Services is authorized to develop standards of operation, with the Department of Health making inspections to determine compliance or non-compliance with the standards. If a local facility is found to be in violation of standards, local authorities are given a reasonable amount of time to make the corrections. If the local authorities fail to bring their facility "into line," within the time limit, the facility can be condemned and closed. The prisoners are then transferred to other jurisdictions, and all costs may be charged to the jurisdiction from which the transfer was made.

With this approach, the Department of Corrections would have operational responsibility or the opportunity for setting standards and inspection gauges for the entire continuum of correctional services, pre-trial release or intervention, through final parole field services. Each correctional service area is to develop a policy reflecting local capabilities and resources - whether operated locally or by the Department of Corrections. The Correctional Service Area Boards are instrumental in this policy development, and even where the Department of Corrections operates all facilities and programs, the desires and aspirations of local communities are respected.

The proposal provides a high degree of flexibility in the development of community services for clients, at the same time meeting the varying needs of the state and local governments in the respective service areas.

State Corrections - Role of the Correctional Service Coordinator

The correctional service coordinator for each

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correctional service area is responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the Department of Corrections on the local level. This involves the following general responsibilities:

1. To coordinate the delivery of correctional services on the local level so that duplication of effort is avoided and so that the types of programs relate to the needs of offenders in the particular area.
2. To develop five-year plans for the role of the Department of Corrections in the correctional service area and to up-date these plans on an annual basis.
3. To assure delivery of programs as indicated in the Master Plan, including services at apprehension, pre-trial detention or release, pre-sentence investigations, and post-trial assessments, as these are needed; and to provide the residential and non-residential services that are needed in the local areas.

The correctional service coordinator has authority in the correctional service area affecting all elements of the correctional system. The coordinator and his staff will evaluate programs and facilities at all phases and insure that the standards and recommendations of the Division of Community Services are carried out.

In addition, the coordinator is responsible for the development of a coordinated service delivery system by fostering various linkages between the service delivery agencies in the area. The following general types of linkages can be developed by the coordinator:

1. Joint Budgeting - The correctional service coordinator can assist agencies within the correctional service area in developing budgets that prevent duplication of services and that fill in gaps in service delivery.
2. Joint funding - The coordinator may seek funds from the Department of Corrections, LEAA or from

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other government agencies in order to develop a needed service on a cooperative inter-agency basis.

3. Purchase of Services - The coordinator may purchase services from local agencies; thus developing services within the area and maintaining a degree of control over the quality and character of the services delivered.

4. Consolidated administration of personnel - The coordinator should help to bring about an efficient and economical use of staff among the agencies involved in the delivery of correctional services. For example, the court may choose to provide personnel to the correctional service coordinator for pre-sentence investigations. The coordinator would be expected to supervise these duties. Alternately, the coordinator may assign certain members of his staff to serve with a community agency which is providing program activities desirable for correctional purposes.

5. Training - The coordinator may fund or deliver training services to all personnel employed within the local correctional service system. This would tend to promote consistency and coordination in the delivery of correctional services and enable the staff of local agencies to function efficiently within the correctional service system.

6. Joint Use of Staff - The coordinator may assign staff members to provide assistance to other agencies involved in the delivery of services to correctional clients. On the other hand, other agencies could contribute staff to the community resource management teams or community classification teams organized by the service coordinator for the area.

7. Location - The coordinator's office (the correctional service center) may be located in convenient proximity to other agencies having resources to contribute. For instance, the location of the center near a comprehensive mental health center or near a junior college facility

might be a means of drawing upon the staff of these facilities in behalf of correctional clients and programs.

8. Out-stationing of Staff - The coordinator may choose to locate certain of his staff away from the center, in buildings or facilities shared by other agencies. This may contribute to the efficiency of service delivery by minimizing the necessity for client transportation. For example, the staff of a pre-trial intervention program may be located in a courthouse or in a pre-trial detention facility rather than in the correctional service center.

9. Joint Planning - The coordinator should be involved in the planning activities of related agencies in the correctional service region. For example, the participation of the coordinator in the planning of mental health facilities and programs and in the planning of junior college educational programs could be very advantageous to the correctional system.

10. Joint Development of Operating Policies - For a coordinated correctional system to develop, it is necessary to have the policies of all participating agencies properly coordinated. For example, a decision by the police to divert an individual who meets the requirements of certain policy guidelines should be consistent with the intake policies of a diversionary program - perhaps an alcohol detoxification program.

11. Information Sharing - The coordinator may choose to share certain types of information, such as the findings of various research and evaluation projects, with the agencies comprising the correctional service area. The respective agencies may also wish to share with one another such information as policy guidelines and planning statements.

12. Joint Programming - When certain programs share complementary objectives and procedures, it may be desirable to merge such programs so that they operate more efficiently.

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13. Joint Evaluation - The coordinator maintains the primary responsibility to evaluate the performance and on-going efficiency of the correctional system on the local level; but he may be effectively assisted by representatives from other agencies who have pertinent expertise.

14. Record Keeping - The primary responsibility for comprehensive information processing for the local correctional system falls to the correctional service coordinator and his staff. He uses the information system that is operated by the Department of Corrections. By collecting related data from other agencies and furnishing those agencies with information collected by the Department of Corrections, the coordinator can promote the development of common policies and procedures based upon commonly shared information.

15. Grants Management - The correctional service coordinator may sometimes assist other agencies in the acquisition and management of federal and state funds. Often, several agencies working together may be more successful in obtaining grant funds than the same agencies acting separately. The coordinator's office may also supply the project director for certain types of grants, facilitating coordination and efficient management of funds.

16. Central Support Services - The coordinator may assist certain agencies by providing a vehicle for combining the delivery of services. For instance, if there are several residential facilities within the correctional service area, certain common services could be provided; counseling, transportation, medical help, on a cooperative and shared basis and using a system organized and administered by the staff of the correctional service coordinator.

17. Outreach - The coordinator may serve the correctional system by assisting in the identification of those individuals requiring services which more appropriately fall within the purview of other agencies within the service area. For

instance, if Mental Health develops a program to provide alcoholic treatment services within the area, the correctional service coordinator can assist that program in identifying clients in facilities throughout the region.

18. Intake - The coordinator, through aiding the establishment of intake services in his region, assists all agencies concerned with corrections by providing a common initial intake process. That is to say, by processing information about the individual at the point of arrest, at pre-trial detention or release, and at other phases, an information base is established which can be used by other agencies for intake purposes affecting their own programs.

19. Diagnosis - The coordinator can provide assistance to agencies by providing diagnostic services or fostering the establishment of diagnostic services within the correctional system. For example, there is a need to identify those correctional clients who have psychiatric, medical, or retardation problems, or other difficulties that require specific assessment and diagnosis. Through the development of such services, the correctional service coordinator can also assist in the establishment of a range of programs or services which can be responsive to the needs identified through diagnostic programs.

20. Referral - The coordinator, responsible for the on-going correctional intake service process within his service area, will make a great many referrals to other agencies within his area.

21. Follow-up - One major responsibility in the establishment of an intake service process is follow-up. Each correctional service coordinator will supply the procedures and personnel required to follow-up the delivery of services to correctional clients. This monitoring and evaluating is intended to assure, for example, that clients diverted from the criminal justice system to other more appropriate agencies are in fact, provided with the services that formed the basis for their diversion.

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PROPOSED SYSTEM

22. Case Coordination - The coordinator, in his responsibility to establish the intake service process, also establishes the capability for case coordination. By collecting information on offenders as they proceed through the correctional system, the service area staff can recommend coordinated service programs for individuals so that various agencies can deliver the services required.

Population Under Division of Community Services Jurisdiction

Ultimately, the major role of the Division of Adult Community Services is to provide for the community supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released on parole. Initially, this function should remain under the jurisdiction of the Board of Probation and Parole. Eventually, implementation of the Master Plan should result in an increased caseload population for the Division. This has been estimated earlier in the plan, but will be summarized here. The following figures reflect the increase of staff necessary to handle the increased caseload:

Region	Increased Case-Load	Increased Staff
Region 1-	116-178	3 - 5
Region 2-	83-128	2 - 3
Region 3-	40- 62	1 - 2
Region 4-	93-144	3 - 4
Region 5-	59- 91	2 - 3
Region 6-	63- 98	2 - 3
Region 7-	133-206	4 - 6

The Master Plan recommends that staff to be acquired have capabilities in the following areas:

- o assessment and classification
- o coordination of, and referral of offenders to community services
- o crisis intervention
- o research and planning

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These are all critical roles in the development of a comprehensive probation and parole program.

Perhaps the key element to the success of the new Division is the skill and capability it develops in the assessment and classification of offenders, as well as in the development of community-based programs. These are discussed in detail in a section of the Appendix.

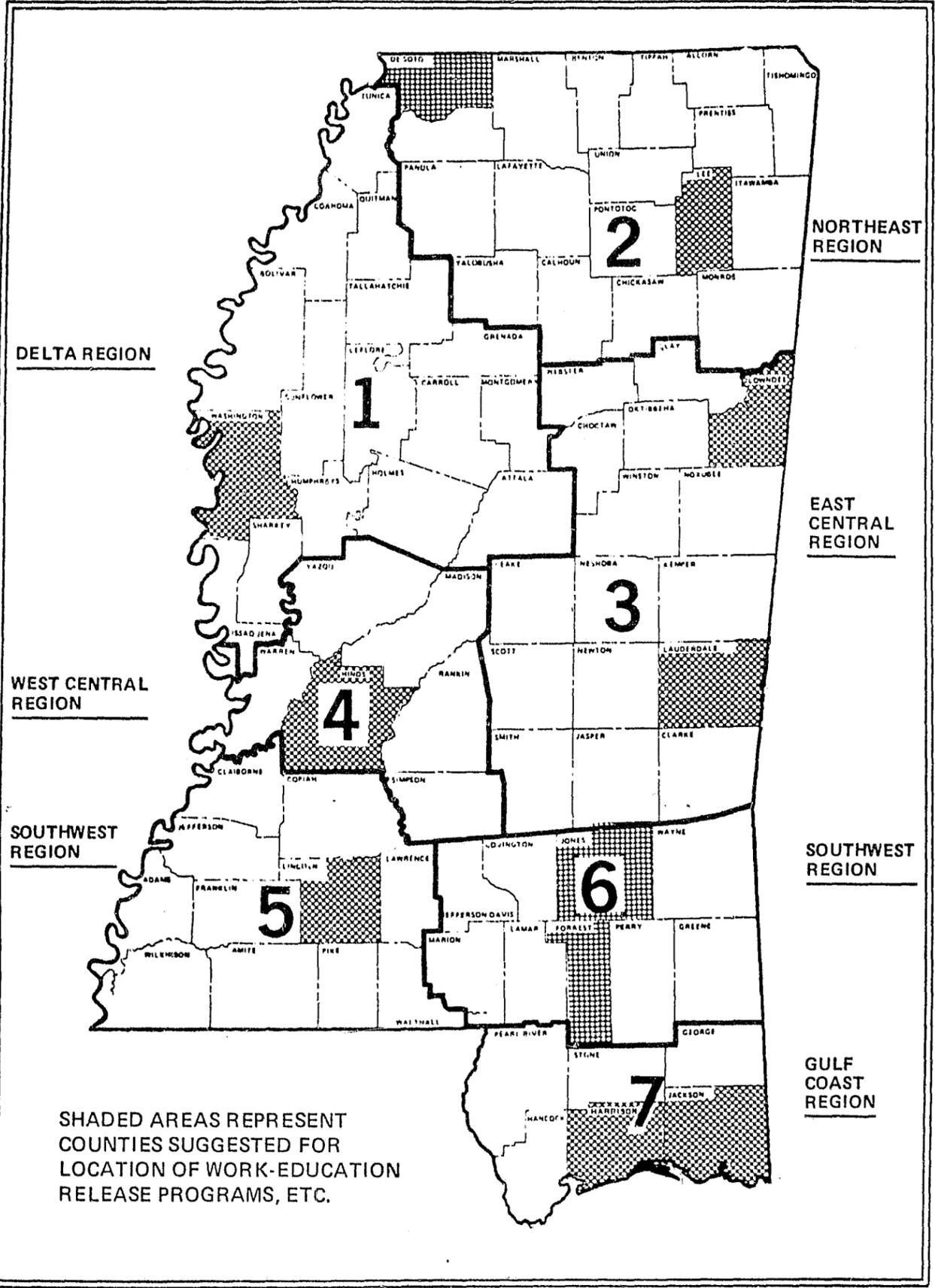
Another important function of the Division of Community Services is the development and operation of pre-release, halfway houses and work-release programs.

Each correctional service coordinator will be responsible for developing work-release, pre-release and halfway programs for a number of offenders in his region. This is summarized here, based upon the data analysis presented earlier in the plan:

Region	Number of Minimum Security Prisoners
Region 1 - - - - -	52 - 124
Region 2 - - - - -	56 - 111
Region 3 - - - - -	37 - 48
Region 4 - - - - -	35 - 88
Region 5 - - - - -	42 - 65
Region 6 - - - - -	45 - 75
Region 7 - - - - -	59 - 134

Initially, the development of such centers will be the primary focus of the Division. In the Appendix of the Master Plan, such programs are discussed in detail. The reader is referred to the map on the next page which presents the most appropriate locations for such facilities.

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LOCAL CORRECTIONS

Almost half of all those incarcerated in Mississippi are held in local jails and county facilities. While Mississippi spent 4.9 million dollars on Parchman in 1970, it also spent 1.7 million dollars on the operation of local jails and facilities. Therefore, the Master Plan focuses especially on the improvement of corrections at the local level.

Essentially, the data is of three types:

1. General characteristics of the regions, having a significant bearing on corrections;
2. Specific correctional facility data, when available, indicating the average daily population of local jails and county prisons;
3. Derived data based upon specific correctional facility data.

This data is presented in the Appendix of the Master Plan.

One benefit of the implementation of the major recommendations of the Plan should be the establishment of a mechanism through which the State can take over local corrections when this is desired by all involved. This is one of the capabilities of the correctional service coordinators. In addition, the CSCs' can facilitate the development of regional approaches to local corrections. One example would be the development of a regional institution for the Gulf Coast area along with the proposed statewide institution. Another approach would use the correctional service coordinator as a mediator and coordinator of a relationship where one county boards prisoners at another county's institution, or two counties develop an institution together. Many of the uncertainties of such a venture for both counties can be lessened through the designation of the correctional service coordinator as a mediator and administrator of such a relationship. Legislation is needed in order to vest the department and judiciary with the authority to designate that offenders serve

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sentences in jurisdictions other than the one in which they were convicted.

As a long-range goal, the Master Plan recommends that each county contain only one short-term holding center, for detention of no more than ten days. The only exception would be in major urban areas. Beyond that, each region should operate one or more central correctional facilities for local offenders, administered either by all the counties as a consortium, or by the correctional service coordinator. Depending upon the willingness of future Legislatures and Governors, the local governments may or may not be charged a per-diem to incarcerate an individual at the central facility.

The following table presents general estimates of the size of such regional facilities, and their general locations. Capacities are based on the average daily populations of existing facilities, and the locations are the major urban centers of each correctional service area.

Region	Location	Average Daily Population	
		1974	1990
Region 1 -	Clarksdale	28	28
	Greenwood	54	54
	Greenville	167	167
Region 2 -	Tupelo	55	65
Region 3 -	Meridian	129	139
	Columbus	17	18
Region 4 -	Jackson	233	302
Region 5 -	Natchez	77	79
Region 6 -	Hattiesburg	83	94
Region 7 -	Gulf Coast Area	156	235

Further study of each area should be conducted by the respective correctional service coordinators to arrive at more precise recommendations based upon the use of alternatives to incarceration. The Master Plan has conducted a preliminary investigation into this area, and the results were that 28% of the sampled local offender population held prior to trial passed the 5-point pre-trial release criteria used in many release

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programs. The criteria are summarized below:

Pre-Trial Release Criteria

To be recommended for release a defendant needs:

1. A local address where he can be reached;
2. A total of five points (verified by references) from the items below:

Residence

- 3 pts - Present address in the county, one (1) year or more.
- 2 pts - Present address in the county six (6) months, or present address and prior address in the county one (1) year.
- 1 pt - Present address in the county three (3) months, or present address and prior address in the county six (6) months.

Family Ties

- 3 pts - Lives with family (parents, spouse).
- 2 pts - Lives with other family members (siblings, aunts, uncles).
- 1 pt - Lives with non-family members.

Employment

- 3 pts - Present job one (1) year or more.
- 2 pts - Present job three (3) months, or present job and prior job, six (6) months.
- 1 pt - Current job, or intermittent work, one (1) year, or Receiving welfare assistance, or Supported by family savings.

Prior Record (within the last 15 years)

- 2 pts - No convictions.

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- 1 pt - One misdemeanor conviction.
- 0 pts - Two misdemeanor convictions, or one felony conviction.
- 1 pt - Three or more misdemeanor convictions, or two or more felony convictions.
- 2 pts- Four or more misdemeanor convictions, or three or more felony convictions.

The size of the sampled population did not permit more specific analysis, resulting in recommendations to specific service areas, counties, or institutions.

When the same strategy used for the Parchman population data analysis was applied to the characteristics of the local sentenced population, 36% had less than a 50% chance of "parole success." However, only 20% scored higher than a 64% chance. This finding is of only limited validity as the scales were designed for use on a state prison (felony) population. Mississippi's county jail population consists of a substantial number of recidivists for minor offenses; the revolving door syndrome of local corrections. These are offenses such as alcohol abuse. This biased the results of the scale.

JUVENILE SYSTEM

This section of the Correctional Master Plan develops the recommendations for juvenile corrections in Mississippi. The current administrative structure of the Department of Youth Services has been the model, in many instances, for the development of the administrative structure of the adult system. This is to the credit of the Department of Youth Services and those involved in its development. The Master Plan recommends changes in the operation of the training schools (including a recommendation that Oakley be closed) as well as in the provision of Community Services. In particular, the Master Plan focuses on the program at Columbia, because the Columbia facility is to remain operational for the foreseeable future. It is to the credit of those who administer and operate the Columbia facility that such an intensive study is necessary. If Columbia were

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to be closed, or if the Master Plan were to recommend a complete revision of its program, such an in-depth analysis and critique of current practices would be unnecessary.

The Master Plan recognizes the significant improvements which have taken place in juvenile corrections since the development of the Department of Youth Services. However, in order to make many needed improvements, there is a need for further changes to be made in many aspects of the juvenile justice system. There are many changes the juvenile correctional system can make by itself, but for major improvements, the support of other agencies is needed. In this section, improvements in the correctional system will be discussed. A discussion of issues relevant to other aspects of the juvenile justice system is included in the Appendix.

The proposals presented in this section will be discussed as they relate to the legislation passed during the last legislative session creating the Department of Youth Services. Essentially, the Master Plan recommendations have three elements:

1. The reorganization of the Department's supervisory districts so that they correspond with the correctional service areas designated for the Adult Department of Corrections.
2. The phased reduction of juvenile correctional institutions so that, within two years, the Oakley Training School can be closed to juveniles, and within four more years, the facility at Columbia can assume a more limited role in the juvenile justice system.
3. The development of a comprehensive range of correctional programs to compensate for the phased reduction in use of the training schools.

The proposals can be described in greater detail through a discussion of each element of the existing juvenile correctional system. The discussion follows the outline of the 1973 legislation.

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Board of Youth Services

The current board has amassed considerable experience working with juvenile justice in Mississippi and with the administration of youth services. It is recommended that the board continue its functions.

The Director of the Department of Youth Services

It is recommended that the Director of the Department of Youth Services assume a role consistent with the role proposed for the Director of the Adult Department of Corrections. For the most part, the Director of the Department of Youth Services already performs this role. As in the proposed adult department, the Director has two Assistant Directors; one for Juvenile Correctional Institutions and one for Community Services. It is proposed that he also appoint a Unit Chief to head a Technical Services Unit.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Department of Youth Services (DYS)

Under current legislation, the department is "to develop and implement diversified programs and facilities, to include: training schools, foster homes, halfway houses, forestry camps, regional diagnostic centers, detention centers, and other state and local community-based programs and facilities." This is consistent with the intent of the Master Plan, although a further breakdown and allocation of responsibility is recommended. It is strongly recommended by the Master Plan that the DYS decrease its use of community programs to provide correctional services for youths. The advantages of such a community-based correctional program are many:

1. The cost of community programs is much less than the cost of institutional programs.
2. A community program can provide services without separating the juvenile from his family, friends, school and job. The problems inherent in readjusting to community life after a period of institutionalization would be eliminated.

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CORRECTIONAL INSTI-
TUTIONS

3. Community programs can avoid the severely destructive effects of institutionalization upon juveniles.

4. The results (measured in terms of recidivism) of community programs are as good, or better than the results of institutional programs.

To increase the use of community-based corrections, the current Division of Community Services should be expanded and the Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions should be phased out when Oakley is closed.

Reduction of the Training School Populations

The Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions should continue to operate the Oakley and Columbia training schools; however, the populations of the two schools should be drastically reduced at both schools. The populations of the two schools need to be so reduced by the end of 1975 that Oakley can be discontinued as a juvenile facility. At this point, the Division of Juvenile Correctional Institutions should be eliminated, and the Superintendent of Columbia will report directly to the Director of the Department of Youth Services. Continued efforts should be made to create resources and services in the correctional service areas to serve the needs of the children being committed to Columbia; with the objective of closing Columbia by 1978 and perhaps replacing it with one small facility for those youngsters who are so assaultive and dangerous that they must be securely confined.

The reductions should be made in three phases. Phase I would accomplish decreasing the population of both training schools by diverting a larger number of youths into community programs and keeping youths at the schools for a shorter length of time. Phase II would involve closing Oakley to juveniles and transferring the older youths to Columbia in cases where they cannot be released to the community. The goal of Phase III is to close all training school facilities at the state level and to move youths to smaller,

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regionally-based facilities.

Decreases may be made in the following ways:

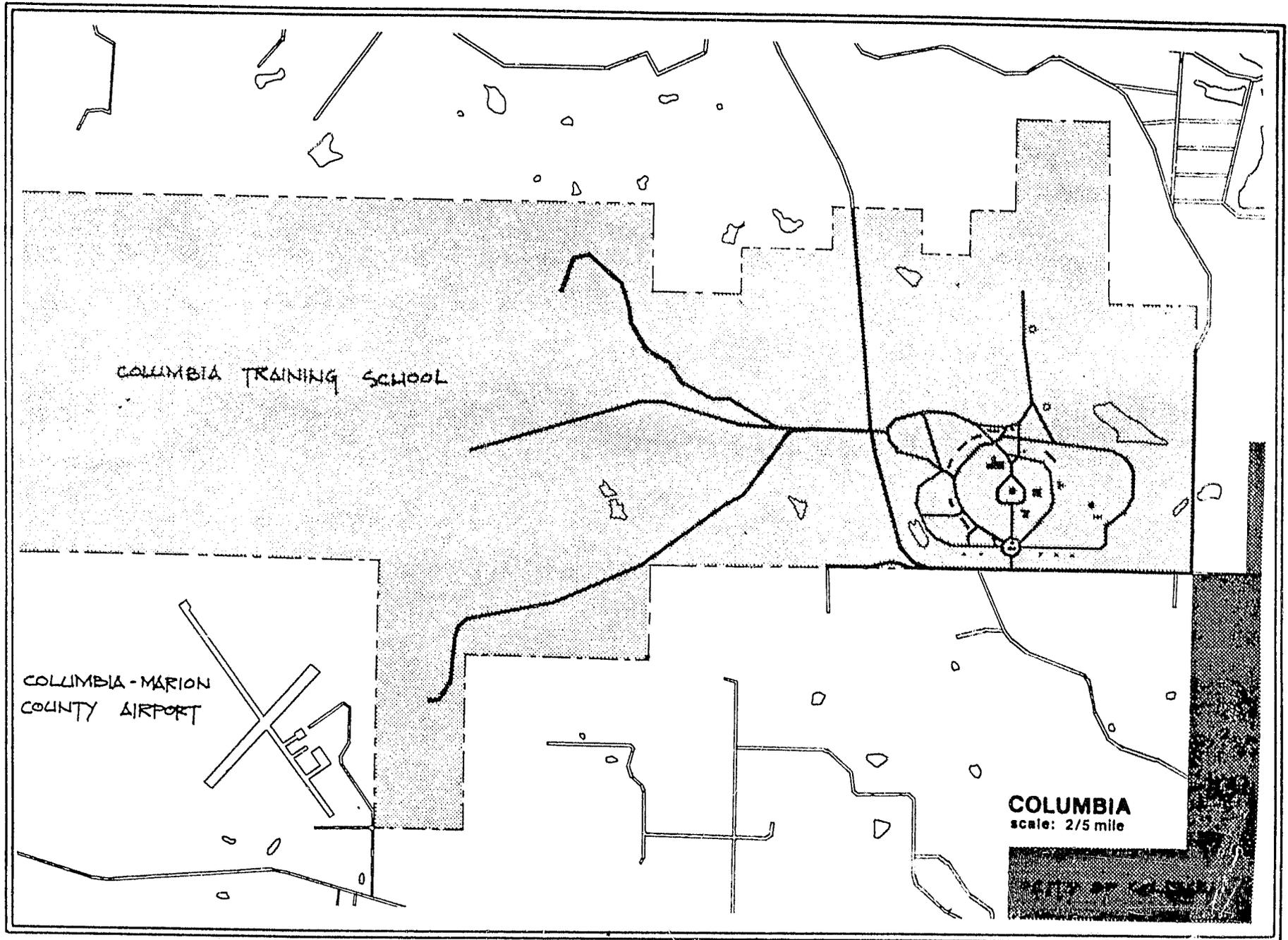
1. In keeping with current trends in juvenile corrections, only juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent (i.e., only juveniles who have been judged to be in violation of a state or municipal law) may be committed to state training schools. All juveniles who are presently committed to the schools for offenses which are not violations of state or municipal laws should be released as soon as possible. Juveniles with natural homes, foster homes, or other appropriate placements should be released immediately. Youths without homes should be released as soon as a foster home or other placement can be arranged. These youths may continue in the training school program until they are placed in the community. However, all efforts should be made to find a home for them.

2. In keeping with current trends in juvenile corrections, juveniles adjudicated delinquent for the following offenses should not be committed to the State training school: runaway, promiscuous behavior, vagrancy, use of restricted substances (marijuana, drugs, alcohol). Since confining these juveniles is in conflict with advanced practice, all juveniles for these offenses should be released.

Data that is available on the present populations of the training school indicate that considerable reductions can be made relatively quickly. As of September-October 1973, the following resident populations were at the facilities:

Oakley - - - - - 366
Columbia - - - - - 233

However, 29% of those held in the training schools were institutionalized for basically non-criminal behavior such as incorrigibility, runaway, sex offenses (promiscuity), and drug use. These 29% (174 juveniles) should be released from the institutions as soon as possible. All juveniles with adequate homes should be sent home;



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alternative placements should be found for the rest. This recommendation is consistent with the guidelines developed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

3. For other juveniles who present no serious risk to public safety, community programs should be developed immediately by the Division of Community Services, so that by 1975 no more than 200 youths will reside at Columbia.

4. Alternatives to state training schools should be developed for youths who represent no security risk, or only minimal risk, to themselves or the community. Foster homes, group homes, partial residential and other residential programs should be developed for youths who represent a moderate risk. Only youths who might harm themselves or others, or who refuse to cooperate with community programs, should be sent to the training school.

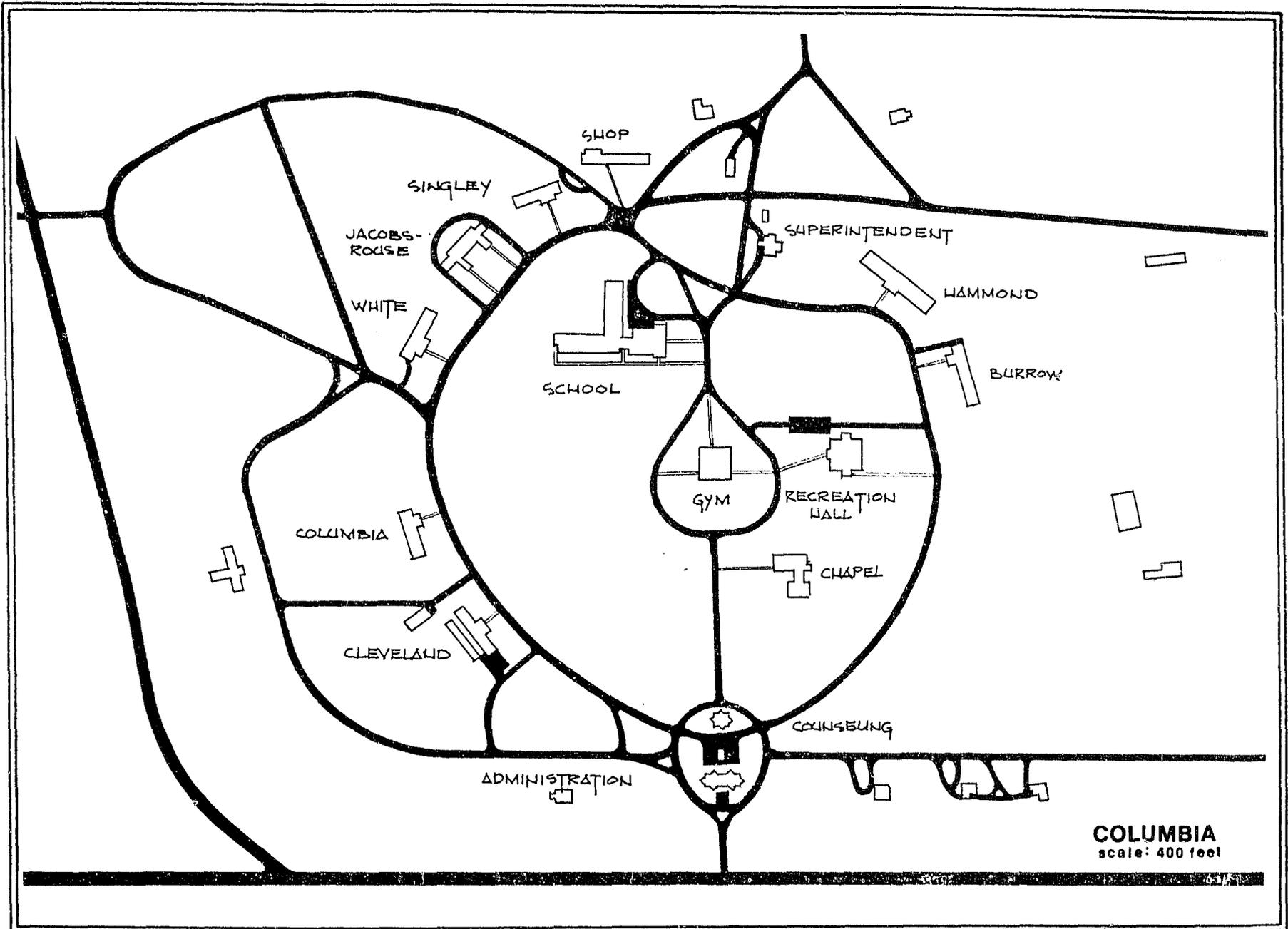
5. As the regions develop community program alternatives for diverting juveniles from the state training schools, juveniles who are presently at the schools may be transferred to community programs.

6. Youths should be kept at the Training School for the shortest term necessary to protect the safety of the juvenile and the public.

Changes in the Operation of the Training Schools

At the same time as reductions are being made in the training school populations, changes should be made in the operation of the schools.

Presently, the Columbia Training School is used for juvenile girls of all ages and for boys in ages 10 to 14. Oakley is used for older boys. The recommendations made in this section presume the reader's familiarity with the operation of the existing training schools. Should the reader wish for a more specific description of current practices, he is referred to the volume



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developed for this purpose. It is recommended that changes be made in the way the schools are presently operated in the areas of receiving and evaluation, general program, educational program, religion and coordination with the community.

Receiving and Evaluation

All youths who are committed to the State training schools (and some un-adjudicated youths) now spend from 10 to 21 days in the receiving and evaluation center before being placed in a cottage. At both Oakley and Columbia, security provisions in the centers are more restrictive than in the cottages. Neither center provides much programming for the youths beyond one hour of recreation each day. The general environment is not conducive to further suitable programming.

Specific aspects of receiving and evaluation that require change include the following:

1. The maximum security conditions of the receiving centers do not provide an optimal environment for observing behavior, psychological testing, counseling or for orientation to the cottages. The purpose of the behavioral observation period is to observe the juvenile's behavior and to plan a program for him which will lead to his successful placement in a school program, a cottage and eventually in the community. However, a juvenile's behavior in a maximum security facility probably is much different from his behavior in the cottage or community. Thus, predicting cottage or community behavior from receiving center behavior is a highly questionable practice.

With psychological testing, the subject's surroundings may have an impact on the test results. Results of most personality tests are subject to change with mood changes of the subjects. The severely restrictive environment of the evaluation center may have considerable impact on the mood of the juveniles living there, and on whatever tests they take. Thus, results of tests

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administered while the juvenile is in detention may not be useful for predicting behavior in other situations.

2. At present, the youths spend much of their time at the evaluation center waiting to be tested or counseled. It is not clear that 10 to 21 days are needed for evaluation since so much of that time is wasted. According to the institution psychologist, a considerable number of tests are administered (up to 20 or 25 tests per youth); however, test-taking does not appear to occupy the majority of each youth's time.

3. A further objection to the testing is that it is not clear that the tests administered are useful tools. Many of the tests used by the evaluation staff have been unfavorably reviewed in contemporary literature on psychological testing, such as Burros' Mental Measurements.

Suggestions for change in this area include:

1. Evaluation at the State training schools should be restricted to adjudicated delinquents. Evaluation prior to adjudication should be made only on a voluntary and community basis. Prior to adjudication, the juvenile has the right to keep silent and to refuse to cooperate with testing. Even when a juvenile has agreed to submit to testing, he may refuse to take certain tests or answer certain questions. The entire process must be voluntary.

2. Non-adjudicated juveniles should be evaluated in their communities. In the more populous areas, there may be a need to employ a psychologist, social worker or other qualified para-professional or professional, on a full-time or part-time basis, to perform pre-adjudication evaluations. In low-population or low-delinquency areas, assessment services may be purchased on a case-by-case basis. Even small communities usually have relatively easy access to a psychologist, or other individual qualified to carry out such assessments. In most situations, juveniles can live at home and travel to an office for testing,

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or the assessment staff can travel to the youth's home, school or other location to collect further information. For those juveniles being detained in a local detention facility, the staff can visit the facility or the youth can be brought to the staff member's office. Since it appears that none of the testing conducted at Oakley or Columbia requires the particular settings of those schools, testing should be conducted in locations closer to the youth's home.

3. Pre-disposition evaluations should also be conducted in the communities. Only those juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and are committed to the training schools should be evaluated there. The school's psychological testing can be made available to non-committed juveniles living near the schools. However, these local youths do not need to be detained at the schools.

4. All students who are committed to the State training schools should be interviewed by the psychologist or other evaluation personnel as soon as the initial intake procedures are complete. The purpose of this interview will be to screen out youths who cannot be placed immediately in a Phase I cottage. Those juveniles who exhibit serious medical problems should be sent to the infirmary or local hospital until they are well enough to enter a cottage. Only those with severe behavioral problems should be temporarily housed in a secure setting such as the Columbia evaluation center or the adjustment center at both schools until they can enter a cottage.

5. A behavior problem would consist of behavior that would seriously disrupt regular cottage life. Youths who represent a high risk of running away may also be temporarily detained in a secure facility. It must be emphasized that the secure residential setting is a temporary one and most juveniles will be placed in a cottage after a short stay. Thus, while all residents in the institution may have a potential for running away, only those incoming students who present an immediate and serious risk should be kept in secure residency.

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Although testing may be conducted while the juvenile is in a temporary secure residence, it must be kept in mind that such testing may be of questionable value. It may be more advisable to commence testing after the juvenile has adjusted to the institution and no longer manifests severely disruptive behavior. While the juvenile is in secure residency, programs should be devised for him in order to eliminate the severe behavior problems and help him adjust.

6. The juvenile who does not require secure temporary residence may be placed by the initial interviewer in a Phase I cottage. During the first one or two weeks, the juvenile may be oriented to the phase system and participate in general training school life. He may be assigned cottage duties, attend physical education, recreation, religious and other general activities. While other students are in school or at work, he may keep appointments at the evaluation center for orientation and testing. Special recreational or educational activities can be devised for youths who are waiting to be tested while other students are at school or work. After the evaluation is complete, the juvenile can be placed in an appropriate school or work setting.

7. In light of the strong criticisms against the particular tests being used at present by the evaluation staff, and in light of the extraordinary length of present testing, it may be appropriate to ask the evaluation staff to prepare a report on their activities, to be reviewed by one or two assessment experts from outside the juvenile corrections system. They should demonstrate how the information they gather is put to use. Details of how specific test-results lead to the making of specific decisions should be included. At present, it is not clear that each juvenile actually receives an individualized treatment plan on the basis of the testing. Perhaps such a report may clarify this issue.

If it cannot be shown that present testing practices are justified, testing should be shortened. Only those tests which receive favorable reviews

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by experts in assessment should be used.

8. Results of tests should be confidential. However, methods of using test-results for evaluating programs as well as individuals should be developed. Individual names and other positive identifying information can be stricken from test-results and identification numbers substituted when the youth is released from the training school. A list which matches names and numbers can be kept in a secure place. Then test-results can be used to study characteristics of students who tend to: run away; succeed/fail; do best with certain approaches; can/cannot be released early; or recidivate. From such studies, programs can be modified to relate to the characteristics of students.

General Program

The progressive-phase-system and cottage life are central to the State training school's program. For the most part, the objectives and operation of the system are adequate. However, there are a number of changes that should be made. Aspects of the general program which need modification are:

1. The first stated objective of the progressive-phase-program is to place more responsibility on the individual student in determining what happens to him while in the institution. However, it appears that most students have very little responsibility aside from following institutional regulations. Meals are prepared for them, clothing is laundered, stored and distributed to them, school programs are designed for them, time schedules are set, etc. A juvenile in the community must take much more responsibility for himself in regulating his daily living. While having centralized meals, laundry, recreation, etc., may simplify institutional operations, it does not teach a student to cope with home life.

2. In the stated objectives of the progressive-phase-program, much attention is given to ad-

justment to institutional life while little is given to adjustment to community life. Learning to operate well in the cottage does not necessarily prepare the youth for living in the community. There is little effort made to work with the community to which the youth will eventually return. Many of the regulations may actually make it more difficult for the youth to adjust to community life. For example, rules on hair-length, shirt-tails, moustaches and beards are not consistent with what the juveniles must face outside the institution. Short hair for boys living in the community is not a necessity for adjustment; they may even impede adjustment by differentiating the juvenile from his peers. Other rules restricting use of television, visiting, letter-writing and telephoning, isolate the youth from community life and personal relationships. While isolation from certain conditions and people may be beneficial; isolation from all community life can be harmful.

3. One objective of the phase program is to develop future programs such as work-release and study-release. In practice, few students actually participate in such programs. There is a notable lack of use of community facilities such as the junior college near Oakley or the high school near Columbia.

4. The living arrangements in many of the cottages are not appropriate for teaching the students to get along with others or to be responsible for themselves. Many of the cottages use large dormitories with over forty beds per room. Residents in these cottages have little privacy or individualization in living style. All residents rise and retire at the same hour. There are few personal effects visible; no pictures on the walls, etc. Although these conditions may be justified in Phase I cottages so that the students have an incentive to earn graduation to a Phase II cottage, some of the upper phase cottages are just as bleak.

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5. At Columbia, the cottages are mainly staffed by live-in cottage supervisors; but at Oakley, cottage supervisors work eight-hour-shifts and live outside the cottage. Live-in houseparents have a greater opportunity to establish good relationships with the students and to provide services other than supervisory ones.

There are a number of suggestions for change:

1. Procedures in the cottages should be modified so that individuals have more personal responsibilities. Provisions should be made so that some meals can be prepared by the students. Ideally, each cottage should be equipped with a small kitchen so that students could prepare breakfasts and suppers. Learning to cook for oneself is a highly useful skill. Such a kitchen could be equipped with a small refrigerator, stove and sink. However, if funds are not available for purchasing such equipment, arrangements could be made for students to use the central kitchen under supervision, or cottage parents may be willing to allow students to use their kitchens.

Provisions should also be made for students to care for their own clothing. Most of the heavy laundering may be done on a centralized basis, as it is presently done. However, students should be able to do some personal laundry (light garments) and care for their clothes after they come from the laundry.

Most cottages presently distribute clothing through a central storeroom which is maintained by one or two students. Some cottages already have individual closets but they are not being used. These closets should be put to use, and cottages that do not already have closets should acquire them. Students would be responsible for keeping the closets neat and their clothing in order.

Wherever possible, responsibilities should be given to the individual student for maintaining himself and taking care of his personal effects.

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Although a policy of individual responsibility may make the cottage or the training school more difficult to operate, the education of the students should be given priority over the efficient operation of the school.

2. Rules on personal hygiene and appearance should be limited to those necessary to insure the health of the juvenile. The juvenile should be expected to take responsibility for bathing, changing clothes, getting haircuts, shaving, and so on. While the cottage parents and other staff may discuss a student's appearance or grooming habits with him, he should not be forced to comply with their standards of proper appearance. They should encourage the student to develop standards of his own; rather than impose institutional standards for his relatively short stay at the school.

3. There should be a greater attempt to promote communication between the student and the community to which he will return. While students may be required to earn television, radio and letter-writing privileges, these privileges should be relatively easy to earn. Students in all phases should be allowed to earn them with good behavior. Students should be encouraged to take an interest in world, national and local news and to keep current on changes in their home-towns that may affect them when they return.

4. In order to encourage a youth to send and to receive communications from the outside world more freely, letters should not be censored except for contraband items: drugs, weapons, etc. Counselors sometimes report that they can better understand and help a youth by reading both incoming and outgoing mail. However, a counselor should only have access to mail if the juvenile has voluntarily given it to him.

There is a need to place some restrictions on the privileges of making and receiving phone calls and visits. The student's counselor should work with him to develop a list of individuals who may call or visit, or to whom calls

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and visits can be made. Parents, social workers or court-case workers may also be contacted to assist in developing this list. The list may exclude individuals who are considered to have "undesirable influences" over the juvenile, or visitors who attempt to supply the juvenile with drugs or other contraband.

The present limitation of visiting to twice monthly is too restrictive. Individuals who are on the list should be encouraged to make calls or visits to the training school during evenings or on weekends. A lounge-area in the school, chapel or other location can be provided for visiting purposes. Visiting hours should be scheduled so that visitors do not arrive when students are involved in important activities or during meals.

Currently, students who have earned good marks are allowed to go home during school breaks. The amount of home visiting should be increased by allowing students to make weekend visits also. Students who have earned the privilege and who live near enough to the schools may go home frequently. Students in Phase III should be sent home on trial visits for weekends or longer periods of time. Some students in Phase III will ultimately be released to communities having half-way houses. Since the goal of the phase program is re-integration into the community, such students should be transferred to halfway houses during Phase III, whereby they can begin to re-establish community and family relationships. With these trials, the student, family and counselor can assess the student's readiness to leave the school. If the student will be placed in a new foster home or other new residential arrangement, the trial visits can insure that the new placement is appropriate for the student. These visits can also make it easier for the student to re-adjust to community living.

4. Students should be encouraged to personalize their environment with posters, pictures, personal belongings, and different colored walls and bedspreads.

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The large dormitories could be made into smaller rooms, thus providing more privacy and personalized living space. The smaller rooms could be designed so that sleeping activity could be supervised from a central location.

Educational Programs

Currently, youths are given academic placement tests at the reception center and at the school. These tests determine whether a youth should be placed in the "levels" program or in high school. "Levels" students receive remedial math and reading instruction at their respective performance levels. High school students attend classes in Science, English, Social Studies and Math. The youths receive credit that is transferable to public high schools; some are even awarded diplomas while at the training school. Curriculum specialists have attempted to measure student growth in the levels program; however the measurement is limited and incomplete.

Suggestions for Change

Aspects of the programs that need modification and suggestions for change include the following:

1. The academic placement testing given at both the reception center and at the school may be a duplication of effort. Agreement is needed as to where the testing should be conducted. The settings in which both pre- and post-testing are given should be as similar as possible for evaluation purposes. Otherwise, changes in test scores might be attributed to environmental differences rather than to academic instruction. Since youths will most likely take post-tests at the school, this same setting should be used for the pre-test.

2. The type of academic instruction a youth receives should be determined by his goals. Some youths may wish to enroll in public school upon release from the institution. They should be provided with instruction for which the public schools give credit, and arrangements should be

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made with the community school for the youth's eventual enrollment or re-enrollment.

Other youths may not be able to re-enroll and complete high school; but may wish to gain an equivalency diploma. They should receive help in preparing for the G.E.D. test. The major areas covered are math and reading, subjects that are taught in the levels program. Instruction in test-taking skills and practice with questions of similar content and style to those on the test, would be very useful. The training school might become licensed to administer the G.E.D. test; or the school could take youths to the testing centers. The age limits and other requirements for taking the G.E.D. test should be used to determine which youths should receive instruction.

3. The academic program should be evaluated systematically by measuring degrees of performance. This involves testing a youth entering the academic program to help to determine which type and level of instruction are appropriate for him. The same test, or an equivalent form of the test, should be administered after a certain length of time, or administered immediately before a youth's release from the training school. Scores from the first and second tests should be compared to determine increases in performance. Careful evaluation must be made of the scores. Slower learners in general, including many training school youths, do not increase their performance in public schools at the average rate listed in a standardized test. Thus, if students do not increase performance by a full grade-level for every year of instruction, it does not automatically indicate that the training school is less effective than the public school.

4. Volunteer tutors and teachers' aides would be of help in individualizing instruction and encouraging youths to learn through this more personal relationship. High school and college students could receive credit from their schools for participation in this practical learning experience. Volunteers from the surrounding com-

munities could also be enlisted to assist in the training school education program.

Religion

Sunday school and chapel attendance are now required of all youths from the reception phase through Phase II. The administrators do not require participation; a youth must stand at the proper times but he need not sing. The chapels are non-denominational Christian, with Baptist ministers hired for part-time service. These chaplains are also available for individual counseling. Gideons from the nearby communities come to the training school Thursday evenings for religious services in the cottages; attendance at these activities is required. Students in Phase III are encouraged but not required to attend any religious services.

The response to an inquiry as to whether a non-Christian (e.g., a person of Jewish faith) would be required to attend these Christian services was that if a Rabbi did not come for the youth on Sunday morning, attendance at the Christian services would be required. Administrators refer to this requirement as a solution to the "Sunday morning security problem."

This attendance requirement should be modified. The First Amendment to the Constitution does not allow the State to impose attendance at any type of religious service. The training school administrator's differentiation between attendance and participation does not alter this fundamental constitutional principle.

Previous cases have held that the State may provide salaries for chaplains in the military and salaries for chaplains who serve people separated from ordinary community religious services.

The religious program could be changed in the following ways:

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1. Attendance at all religious services (Sunday school, chapel, Gideon) should be voluntary. It is expected that most youths will continue their attendance. All youths should be informed that attendance at each service is not required. Decisions concerning a youth's promotion or release from the training school should not be related in any way to attendance at religious services.

2. For the "Sunday morning security problem," other activities should be provided for youths not choosing to attend services. Possibilities include sleeping, reading, letter-writing, participating in limited recreational activities and visiting. No aversive alternatives should be provided which would have the effect of forcing youths to attend religious services.

Community Coordination

In this area there are many deficiencies:

1. The two training schools have little contact with other agencies or with communities nearby. This lack of program coordination makes community placement of released youths difficult; sometimes juveniles are confined to the schools longer than is necessary because there is no foster home or residential placement available. While it is recognized that adequate foster homes are scarce and difficult to develop, effective liaisons between the training schools and community agencies could help to alleviate this problem.

2. The lack of continuity and consistency of services between training school and after-care or parole services makes the transition from school to community difficult for many juveniles. Primarily, this lack of continuity is a function of staff shortage. As the resident populations are reduced, more staff-time will be available for such efforts. Involvement of training school residents in community programs and activities, as well as utilization of community persons

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(volunteers, para-professionals and professionals) to provide services and programs for the residents can help to make the transition much easier.

These deficiencies may be overcome with the following programs:

1. In education, volunteer teacher aids could be recruited for Columbia from the small town nearby, thereby up-grading the quality of education offered without increasing its cost. School administrators or teachers can provide necessary supervision for individual volunteers. Because Oakley is located near a junior college which offers vocational education programs, a liaison between the training school and the junior college which would permit Oakley residents to attend such programs could be of great benefit. This idea has been discussed, but never implemented.

2. In the area of employment, programs which allow selected residents to work for pay in nearby communities and return each night to the training school, should be established at Columbia and Oakley. Such partial release programs may enable participating residents to develop adequate work habits and skills, and thus to obtain a desirable job after release. It also may enhance both self-motivation and self-esteem of participating youths, because they will be able to save money in anticipation of their release.

3. For recreation, residents of both Columbia and Oakley could also participate in recreational activities at the junior college. This would facilitate inter-action between the training school residents and their community peers. Community shopping privileges should be extended to Oakley and Columbia residents who earn them through satisfactory performance in programs at the schools. Recreational field trips should be continued and expanded at both schools. All these alternatives will benefit residents by

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increasing opportunities for them to develop a feeling of identification with the community and with their peers.

4. Social services can be augmented by using volunteer staff. The use of community volunteers, of all ages, will enable Oakley and Columbia to greatly increase manpower without a corresponding increase in cost. To fully implement a volunteer program in each school, a volunteer coordinator position should be established; this person, who may either be a professional or para-professional hired especially for the position, would have responsibility for organizing the recruitment, training, and supervision of all community volunteers, and teacher aides. Volunteers can contribute many talents and community connections, and the inter-action between school residents and volunteers can be helpful to both groups. In some cases, volunteers may be able to offer support and guidance more effectively than professional staff, because they are not as likely to be seen as authority figures to be rebelled against. Social service programs within both schools can also be supplemented through utilization of professionals from the communities nearby; they may provide medical, psychotherapeutic, educational and/or vocational services. Community professionals may visit and consult with the schools, and residents should also be permitted to obtain individual professional services in the community. Both volunteers and professionals assigned to individual juveniles while they are still confined may continue to provide services to those youths after their release, thus mitigating some of the re-integration problems facing these released youths.

The Division of Community Services

Currently, this division is responsible primarily for those services associated with probation and parole (community supervision) and court-related services such as pre-and post-adjudication investigations. It is proposed that this division be expanded considerably and that it be responsible

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for the development of residential programs such as group homes, halfway houses and also, possibly, detention centers, (depending upon the capability and desire of the local government to develop them). They would also be responsible for development of non-residential community-based programs necessary for reducing the population of the training schools.

In summary, the Master plan recommends that they provide services in the following areas:

- o Improved probation and aftercare;
- o Employment programs;
- o Educational programs;
- o Community-based residential programs.

This is consistent with existing legislation which grants broad responsibilities to the Department of Youth Services and which states that the Division of Community Services "shall have such duties as the Department of Youth Services shall assign to it, which shall include, but not be limited to . . ." the essentially non-residential services enumerated in the act.

To accomplish improvement in community services, the Master Plan recommends that the current four youth service districts be re-organized to correspond to the correctional service areas of the adult system. Each of the seven service areas should have a Juvenile Correctional Service Area Coordinator who will be responsible for the operation of all residential programs, except for the training school. In addition, he should be responsible for administering the supervision of all non-residential community-based programs in his region, including probation and parole programs.

Correctional Service Area: Data and Recommendations

The following chart presents statistics on the current probation/after-care workload in each

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region. It is recommended that there be one probation after-care worker for every 35 to 50 clients. The use of the 35-50 clients per worker ratio is only a preliminary estimate; the actual assignment of personnel must be made on the basis of an on-going analysis of the workload. (See Table, next page.)

In areas where more than one probation/after-care worker is needed, the probation team concept (as outlined in the program description section) can be utilized to provide more specialized service to the target population. Counties lacking the target population to justify a probation/after-care worker can combine resources to support a worker, contract out for services on an individual basis, or organize community volunteer probation programs.

The statistics presented in the preceding chart by region reflect only the existing probation/after-care target population. A reduction of the training school population to 200, based on the average number of commitments by region in FY 72-73, would increase the number of juveniles under community supervision in each region as follows:

Region	Personnel Increase	Caseload Increase
Reg'on 1	2	68
Region 2	1	21
Region 3	1	37
Region 4	2	64
Region 5	1	46
Region 6	2	77
Region 7	1	39

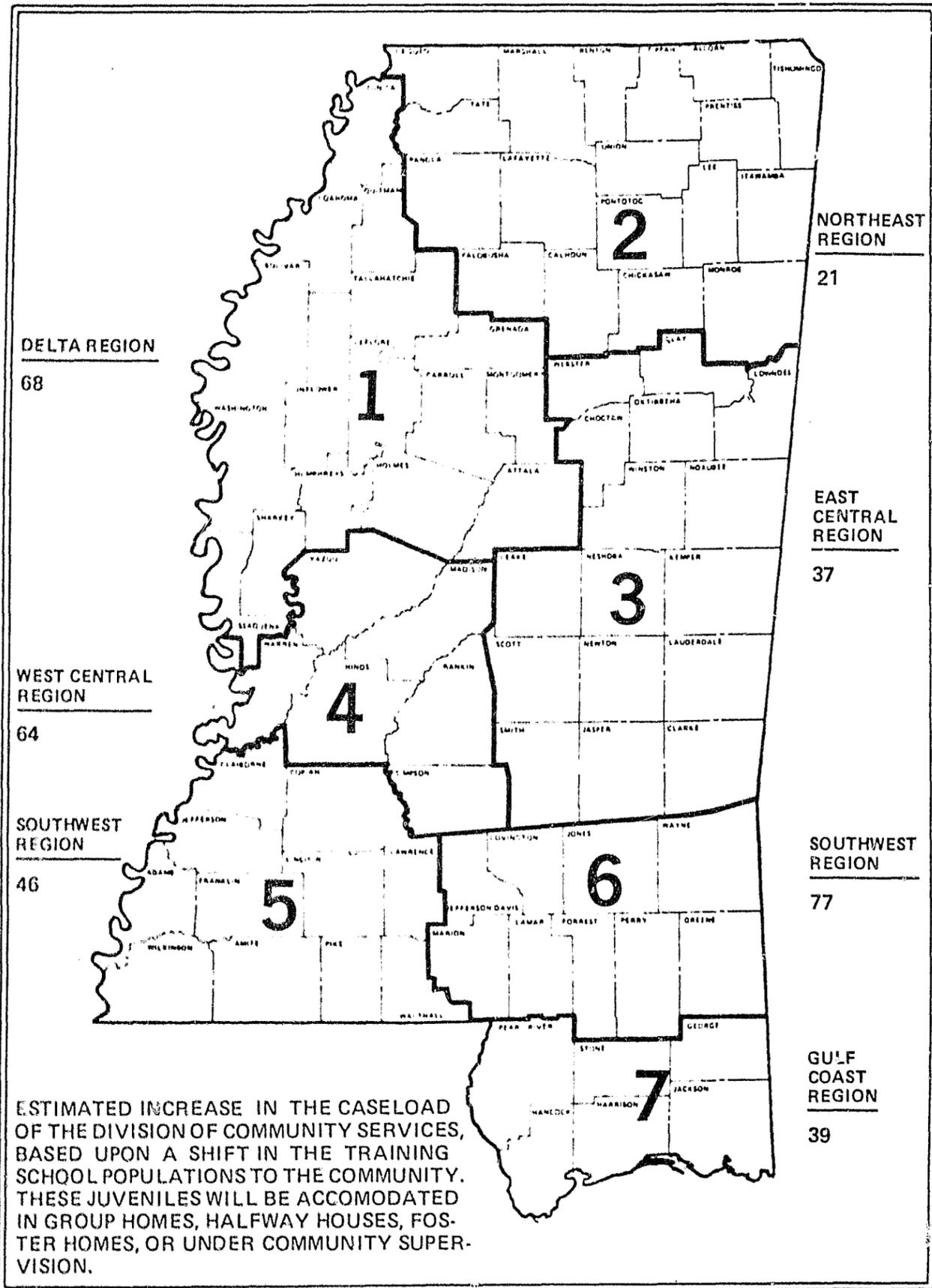
The breakdown is based upon the relative contribution to the existing training school population from each region. The recommended increase in personnel should be in the areas of administration, assessment, program coordination and referral, to enable existing juvenile probation and after-care staff to focus on increased supervision for those returning from the training schools.

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JUVENILE REGIONAL TABLE
PROBATION/AFTER-CARE

Region	Average # After-Care Cases Per Month	Average # Probation Cases Per Month	Average # Probation and After-Care Cases -One Month	Total Probation & After-Care Cases 7/1/72 to 6/30/73
Region 1	83	400	483	2118
Region 2	96	143	239	330
Region 3	68	213	281	1747
Region 4	95	641	738	3008
Region 5	45	177	222	527
Region 6	75	226	301	365
Region 7	47	202	249	1583

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Program Recommendations

Juveniles placed on probation by the courts and juveniles released from the training schools for community after-care should be served by the same personnel and service structure. The Juvenile Service Area Coordinator should organize a community resource management team, or community classification team, as discussed in the Adult Section of this report. The team would bring to bear on the problems of juvenile delinquents the combined and coordinated resources of community agencies. It would identify the particular needs of individual juveniles, and most importantly would identify those juveniles who would get along better without the intervention of community agencies.

Team members most qualified to do so would arrange services for those juveniles who require them; educational, vocational training, counseling, employment, as well as dental or medical attention or other specialized services. The concept would be based on a workload basis, rather than the traditional standard of 35 clients per supervisory officer. Although the client-to-staff ratio may be 35-to-1, clients would be served by a team, rather than by one officer. An individual officer would provide specialized services to a large number of clients, rather than the full-range of services to 35 clients. The team approach would not only make more efficient use of the capacities of probation and after-care personnel, but it would enlist the personnel, time and resources of other agencies in behalf of juvenile clients and thus vastly increase the potential range of services that might be matched to the range of needs found among juvenile delinquents.

Reduction in the use of the State training schools will require some personnel expansion in probation and after-care personnel. But the costs of this expansion can be minimized by recruiting, wherever possible, para-professionals, volunteers, students and ex-offenders. While these

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personnel also involve costs to the state, the costs would be much less than that involved in the recruitment chiefly of professionals. Many of the duties and functions of probation and after-care do not require professionals, and in fact, can be done as well - if not better - by non-professionals.

School attendance and vocational training programs should be central concerns of juvenile parole or after-care. During each youth's confinement, careful planning for his eventual release is essential. For those juveniles who will return to school upon release, any educational program offered in the training school should be related to the community school program, to insure a smooth transition from the training school environment to community life. Vocational training given to confined juveniles should be clearly related to realistic job possibilities in each youth's home community. If a youth needs to continue training after release, suitable arrangements should be made for transfer to an appropriate community-based training program. Job placement is another function which may be performed by training school staff in liaison with correctional after-care personnel.

If the youth is to be placed in a foster home, a group home, or some other type of community residential program, a linkage must be established between training school programs and these community alternatives. Involvement of persons from after-care service programs for the last months or weeks of the youth's confinement can facilitate an efficient transfer from training school to community programs.

Employment Programs

The Juvenile Correctional Service Area Coordinator should make particular efforts to develop a job-finding capability on his staff, and should develop close working relationships with employment agencies and the larger employers in his service area. As with older offenders, one of the

most stabilizing influences on the young offender is a job. Some juveniles are too young to make job-seeking a realistic course, and correctional personnel should refer them to educational and vocational training programs. But most juvenile delinquents are in the upper range of their age group, and employment is typically indispensable if their successful re-integration into society is to be accomplished.

It is relatively easy to find jobs for juveniles in fast-food restaurants, filling stations and carwashes; but these are not likely to be jobs that the juveniles will care to retain for long. Better job situations should be sought, including trade apprenticeships and comparable situations in industrial plants. In organizing the service area advisory board, the community resource management teams, and in gearing the area's entire correctional program to the community, the Area Coordinator can establish relationships with the power structure of the business community that will help to break down the usual barriers to the employment of the ex-offender.

Educational Programs

The Service Area Coordinator and his personnel should persuade local school authorities to accept the return of juveniles to regular classes, after their adjudication or release from training school, when it appears that the juveniles can be motivated to resume their schooling. But in many instances, this may be difficult to bring about. The juvenile may be much older than other children in the grade he must resume, or his distaste for school may be so pronounced that it cannot be overcome. Yet he may be persuaded to attend classes, perhaps with adults in evening school, which would prepare him for a General Educational Development Test or high school equivalency test. Most communities offer classes of this kind, and correctional personnel can arrange for the participation of their juvenile clients either on a free basis or on a purchase-of-service basis.

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To fit other situations, correctional personnel can arrange for trade school programs for juvenile clients. The juvenile may be enrolled in a state-operated trade school or a commercial school, with the costs picked up either by the Service Area Coordinator's purchase-of-service fund or by the State's Vocational Rehabilitation agency.

Community-based Residential Programs

Every juvenile correctional service area should establish a network of foster homes, halfway houses and group homes on a stand-by contractual basis. The 1974 comprehensive plan for corrections, submitted to LEAA by the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, provides for funds to begin to support implementation of this recommendation.

These community-based residential programs are desirable alternatives to the use of detention during the pre-adjudication phase. But they are equally useful for delinquents on probation or in after-care status who for one reason or another cannot live in their own homes.

A relationship with the State Welfare Department should be established. Welfare authorities may set minimum standards for homes in which juveniles may be placed; but due to the unique needs of delinquent youths, the Department of Youth Services may set further standards for placement of youths under its jurisdiction.

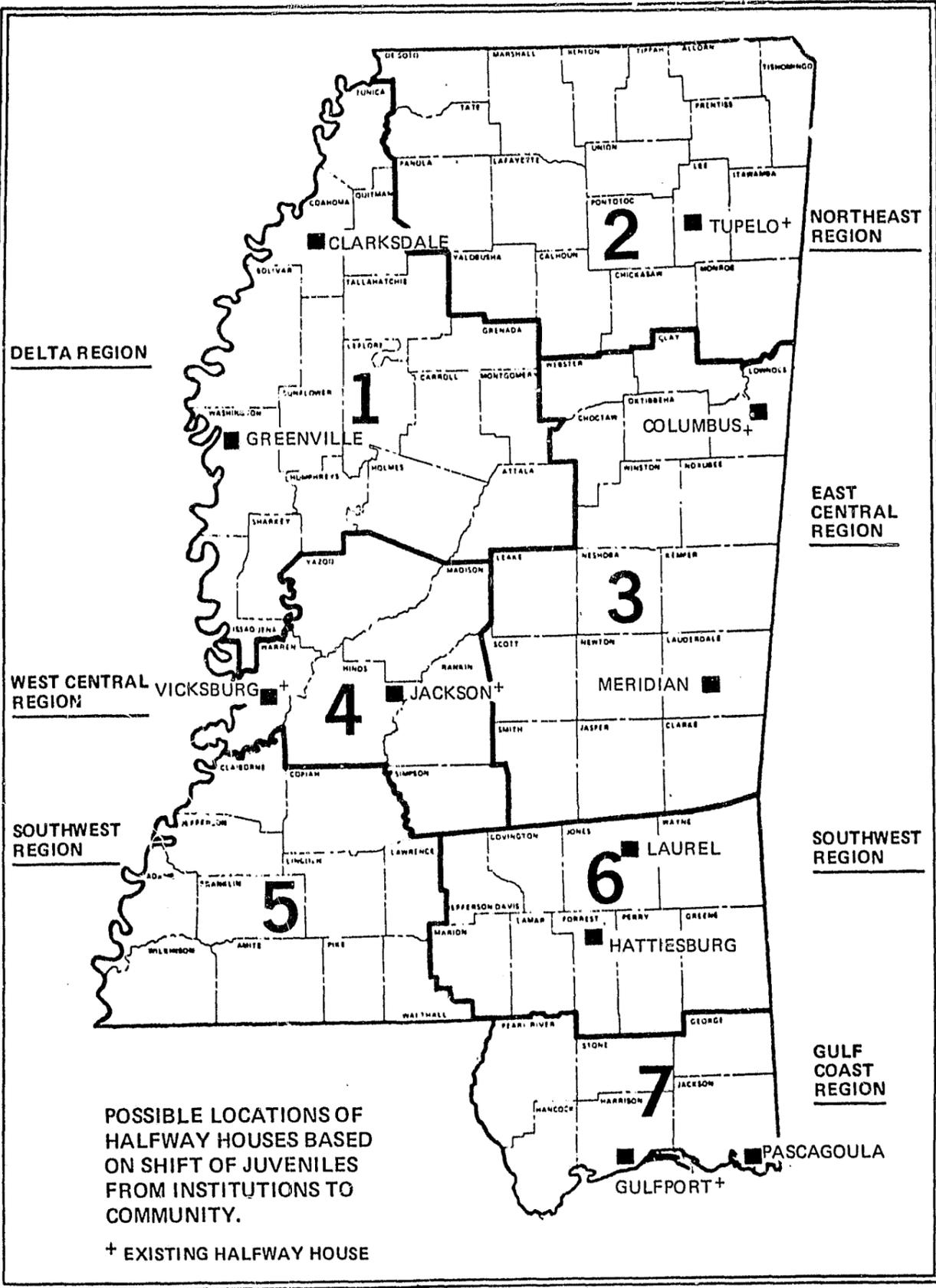
The homes may range from a normal family setting, possibly with its own children, that will provide care for three or four delinquents, to a larger residential unit staffed with two or three professional counselors and part-time auxiliary staff, who will provide care and services for six to ten delinquents. The homes should be located in residential areas and should provide a relatively "normal" setting for juveniles. Juveniles should be allowed, and encouraged, to participate in community life and the family life of the group home, while efforts should be made to meet their educational, vocational and emotional problems,

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and particularly, if possible, to bring about their re-assimilation into their own families.

The community-based residential facility has a number of advantages; not the least of which is that it is more economical than traditional institutionalization. It allows the juvenile to remain in his own community; it permits correctional personnel to deal with him on a more personal and individualized basis; it avoids stigmatization of the juvenile, either in the eyes of the community or in his own eyes; and it avoids the destructive effects of institutionalization upon juveniles.

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