

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA PRISONS —
ANNUAL REPORT,
FISCAL 1975

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Philadelphia Prisons

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PHILADELPHIA PRISONS

ANNUAL REPORT

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ORGANIZATION

The Philadelphia Prisons consist of three institutions -- Holmesburg Prison, House of Correction, and Detention Center. These are City correctional facilities which confine persons of 16 years or older committed by the courts in either a detention or sentenced status. Federal prisoners are also held for disposition by the U.S. District Court or the Immigration & Naturalization Service. The Prisons are within the Department of Public Welfare and subject to the administration of a departmental Board of Trustees consisting of seven members -- the Commissioner of Welfare, ex-officio, and six citizens appointed by the Mayor. The Department is responsible for general supervision of the institutions and very specific responsibilities in the areas of classification of institutions, policy determination of standards, inmate work programs and fiscal control.

The Superintendent of Prisons, as the executive director for the Board of Trustees and the Welfare Department in adult correctional matters, has responsibility for the overall supervision of operations, formulation of policy, coordination of activities; planning, development and execution of policy; administrative studies and reviews; relations with City and other governmental officials, the community, public and private agencies.

The executive staff consists of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Director of Administrative Services, Director of Inmate Services, Personnel Officer, Business & Industries Manager, Chief Registrar, Building Maintenance Superintendent, Food Services Manager, and clerical support personnel. Each institution is under the immediate direction of a Warden who is assisted by a Deputy Warden and division heads in the areas of medical, custody and culinary.

The Classification & Counseling function, educational, recreational, work release, vocational training and drug abuse programs are administered by the Director for Inmate Services.

Educational programs at the three institutions are staffed by Board of Education personnel, some on a full-time and others on a part-time basis. Religious programs and activities are conducted by chaplains assigned by the major faiths and denominations.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRIES MANAGEMENT

Business Management:

Inflation continued to be a major influence on the Prisons' operations during Fiscal 1975. Additional appropriations of \$251,000 were obtained during the year to partially cover the added costs of price increases.

Food costs continued to spiral upward. The per capita food cost increased from \$1.60 in Fiscal 1974 to \$1.89 in Fiscal 1975. The cost of food consumed amounted to \$1,640,000. This is an increase of \$252,000 from the previous year.

Efforts continued to upgrade the variety and appeal of the menu and to improve conditions in the kitchens and dining rooms. The renovations to the kitchen and dining room at House of Correction and the dining room and bake shop at Holmesburg greatly improved the appeal of the food as well as the morale of the staff at both institutions. Excellent cooperation between the Prison Sanitarian and the culinary staff is being realized in an effort to provide a high level of sanitary conditions in the culinary areas.

The average price of fuel oil increased from 26.3¢ per gallon in Fiscal 1974 to 33.7¢ per gallon in Fiscal 1975. In addition, the opening of the new boiler plant at Holmesburg Prison greatly increased the usage of oil. This added cost was partially offset by eliminating the need to buy coal. However, the total cost of fuel was still \$56,000 higher than in Fiscal 1974.

Rapidly rising costs of paper products and other janitorial items caused an increase in this budget classification from \$85,820 in Fiscal 1974 to \$105,861 in Fiscal 1975.

Higher prices for cotton materials and increased usage of many items resulted in an increase of \$47,269 in the expenditure for dry goods and clothing. Difficulties in procuring materials caused delays in the manufacture of clothing and some shortages of clothing items during the year.

The following capital projects were completed during Fiscal 1975:

Holmesburg Prison:

- Renovations to Roofs and Skylights
- Renovations to Culinary and Bake Shop Areas
- Construction of New Boiler Plant

House of Correction:

- Renovations to Dining and Culinary Areas

The following capital projects at the close of Fiscal 1975 were either in various stages of the bidding process or purchase orders have been issued. Actual work will begin in Fiscal 1976.

Holmesburg Prison:

- Relocation of Receiving Room
- Replacing of Searchlights
- Replacing of Sound System

House of Correction:

- Renovations to Shower Rooms and Installation of Wash Basins
- Replacing of Sound System

During the year the U.S. Marshal was billed \$444,330 for the care of Federal prisoners. This is an increase of 15% from the previous year. The per diem rate was increased from \$16.00 in Fiscal 1974 to \$18.06 in Fiscal 1975.

The Custodial Fund investment in Certificates of Deposit was decreased from \$60,000 to \$50,000 as a result of a decline in the amount of inmate funds on deposit. The interest received from the certificates totaled \$2,953.55 for the year. This amount was deposited in the Inmate Welfare Fund.

Prison Industries:

The Prison Industries operates under a system that provides goods and services for the Prisons and other City agencies. This division also provides work and on-the-job training for inmates.

Prison Industries consists of the following:

1. Knit Shop
2. Shoe Shop
3. Print Shop
4. Tailor Shop
5. Fabric Shop
6. Furniture Shop
7. Laundry
8. Carpenter Shop
9. Garment Shop

During Fiscal 1975, the Prison Industries Fund was established to provide payment to the Prisons for work done for other agencies. It is hoped that this fund will provide additional monetary incentives to inmate workers in the Industries Program.

The addition of an A. B. Dick offset press enabled the Print Shop to increase its production from 2-1/2 million pieces the previous year to 3-1/4 million pieces during Fiscal 1975.

The main problems faced by Prison Industries still are the need to obtain modern equipment and an adequate number of inmate workers.

Summary of Federally Funded Programs

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>Expenditures and Encumbrances</u>
Addictive Disease Treatment Program	\$446,395
Correctional Studies Training Program	355,259
Inmate Rehabilitation Program	285,305
Model Classification Program	233,839
Research and Development Program	43,128
C.E.T.A. Program	131,405
New Careers Training Program	391,574
Total Federally Funded Expenditures	\$1,886,905

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Employee Salaries

Effective July 1, 1974, all City employees in District Council #33 category received a 4.2% pay increase. Employees in District Council #47 category and the non-represented classes received increases in accordance with contracts signed in 1972. These increases were approximately 5.0%.

The new starting salary for Correctional Officers was raised to \$10,263. When the class was created in 1953, the starting salary was \$3,270. It has been increased through the years by 314% to the present salary of \$10,263.

Correctional Officers

At the start of Fiscal 1975, there were 53 Correctional Officer vacancies. In order to conform to budgetary limitations, 19 of these vacancies were abolished during the year. There were 62 separations and 81 appointments, resulting in 15 vacancies at fiscal year end, a net gain of 38 officers on board.

The 62 separations were distributed as follows:

Promotions to Sergeant	18	29%
Resignations	18	29%
Regular Pensions	11	18%
Disability Pensions	8	13%
Dismissals	6	10%
Deaths	1	1%
Total	<u>62</u>	<u>100%</u>

Correctional Officer Trainees

A New Careers Program was established during the fiscal year to provide training and employment in the Correctional Officer field for disadvantaged minority members. The training cycle is for two years and provides for both on-the-job training and attendance in college-level classes provided on the Prison reservation by Temple University. For the first year, the program is 100% Federally funded through the Philadelphia Manpower Center with a total of 70 trainees authorized. At year end, 58 of these positions were filled. In addition, five regular Correctional Officers were authorized to act as cadre. These were all filled.

Concentrated Employment Training Act (C.E.T.A.)

Another Federally funded program was established to provide employment in public service agencies. The old Public Employment Program (P.E.P.) was merged with C.E.T.A. The Prisons were authorized a total of 50 positions, all at the entrance or trainee level in fields such as clerical, maintenance, medical, etc. At year end, 45 of these positions were filled.

Law Enforcement Assistance Act (L.E.A.A.)

Six previously established programs at the Prisons continued under Federal L.E.A.A. funding. These programs are:

Addictive Disease Treatment	Inmate Rehabilitation
Drug Detoxification	Organizational Development
Model Classification	Research & Development

Of the 105 positions authorized, at year end 96 of them were filled.

Additional Positions and Vacancies

During the fiscal year, 94 positions were abolished in order to conform to the Budget Document; 170 new positions were created, resulting in a net gain of 76 authorized positions. In addition to filling these 76 positions, vacancies were reduced by 54, thus making a net gain of 130 additional employees on the payroll at fiscal year end. Summary is as follows:

		<u>100</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>PMC</u>	<u>CETA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vacancies	6-30-74	91	20	0	0	111
Created/Abolished	F 75	(37)	(3)	75	41	76
Separations	F 75	81	61	23	11	176
		<u>135</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>363</u>
Appointments	F 75	104	69	86	47	306
Vacancies	6-30-75	<u>31</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>57</u>
Authorized	6-30-74	917	108	0	9	1,034
Vacant	6-30-74	91	20	0	0	111
Filled	6-30-74	<u>826</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>923</u>
Authorized	6-30-75	880	105	75	50	1,110
Vacant	6-30-75	31	9	12	5	57
Filled	6-30-75	<u>849</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1,053</u>

Activity Compilation

There were 627 personnel transactions during Fiscal 1975, as follows:

Appointments		254
Promotions		46
Demotions		5
Reinstatements		2
Restorations		2
Transfers		61
Separations by:		
Retirements	21	
Resignations	81	
Dismissals	3	
Rejections	13	
Deaths	4	
Disabilities	<u>7</u>	129
Leaves of Absence		7
Disciplinary Actions		69
Other		<u>52</u>
Total		<u>627</u>

Sick Leave

During Fiscal 1975, a total of 12,868 sick leave days were used by all employees at a cost of \$643,400. Previous years are shown for comparison:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Employee Days</u>	<u>Average Employee Cost</u>
F 1968	12.3	\$342
F 1970	13.0	424
F 1971	11.1	433
F 1972	13.4	605
F 1973	14.8	740
F 1974	13.3	666
F 1975	15.2	760

Payroll Expenditures

Class 100 General Fund expenditures for Fiscal 1975 totaled \$11,302,050 as compared with \$10,642,270 for Fiscal 1974. Salary increases and additional overtime accounted for the increase. For comparison, both years are indicated:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Fiscal 1974</u>	<u>Fiscal 1975</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Base Pay	\$9,233,629	\$9,575,762	\$342,133
Regular Overtime	887,551	1,199,276	311,725
Holiday Overtime	429,971	434,430	4,459
Shift Differential	91,119	92,582	1,463
Total ...	\$10,642,270	\$11,302,050	\$659,780

A complete breakdown of Class 100 General Fund expenditures follows:

	<u>Avg. # of Employees</u>	<u>Base Pay</u>	<u>Regular Overtime</u>	<u>Holiday Overtime</u>	<u>Shift Differ- ential</u>	<u>Total Payroll</u>
Executive Office	85	1,030,459	30,095	25,222	4,665	1,090,441
Holmesburg Prison	262	2,987,603	503,706	143,349	32,103	3,666,761
Detention Center	228	2,543,340	286,338	133,102	28,519	2,991,299
House of Correction	255	3,014,360	379,137	132,757	27,295	3,553,549
Total by Units	<u>830</u>	<u>9,575,762</u>	<u>1,199,276</u>	<u>434,430</u>	<u>92,582</u>	<u>11,302,050</u>
Inmate Services	46	592,112	12,523	7,141	279	612,055
Housing & Operations	708	8,059,259	1,161,380	409,352	87,863	9,717,854
General Support	76	924,391	25,373	17,937	4,440	972,141
Total by Elements	<u>830</u>	<u>9,575,762</u>	<u>1,199,276</u>	<u>434,430</u>	<u>92,582</u>	<u>11,302,050</u>

In addition to General Fund expenditures, the following payrolls were expended for Federally funded programs:

<u>Federal Program</u>		<u>Average # of Employees</u>	<u>Total Payroll</u>
Law Enforcement Assistance Act	LEAA	93	\$1,063,574
Phila. Manpower Ctr.	PMC	54	317,804
Concentrated Employment Training Act	CETA	39	131,405
Total		<u>186</u>	<u>\$1,512,783</u>

TRAINING DIVISION

The objectives of the Correctional Studies Program of the Philadelphia Prison System have been to aid in attaining the goals of the Philadelphia Prison System as stated in the "Resident Handbook." They are:

1. To develop a staff properly motivated and trained to implement the philosophy of the system.
2. To seek adequate resources to insure required physical facilities and total staff needed to carry out the mission.
3. To provide a range of meaningful services and programs for residents.
4. The philosophy of the Philadelphia Prisons recognizes the importance of providing humane treatment in the context of a willingness to learn and to change. Further, emphasis is placed on the need for a secure environment while affirming the dignities and rights of individuals.

To this end, the Correctional Studies Program has provided the Prison staff with high quality training programs designed to increase understanding, knowledge and professionalism. An increase in morale, communication, acceptance and understanding between all divisions of the Prison organization has been one of the major goals. Such cohesion of all parts of the system should bring with it a more positive attitude toward the resident population and efforts toward treatment and rehabilitation with minimal sacrifice of security precautions.

The Superintendent of Prisons recently stated that the Correctional Studies Program of the Philadelphia Prison System was cited at the Governor's Justice Commission meeting in Harrisburg as being exemplary and worthy of nationwide recognition.

Program Descriptions - 1974-1975:

1. New Correctional Officer Training

The Training Division provides 261 hours of instruction to all new Correctional Officers. Sixty percent of these hours is devoted to custody and security topics. Forty percent is devoted to rehabilitative and treatment topics. Included in the training are three days of firearms training and five days of supervised on-the-job training. Field trips are included as part of the training curriculum. Instruction is provided by the Prison staff and outside experts.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals suggests the following minimum training criteria: "All new staff members should have at least 40 hours of orientation training during their first week on the job, and at least 60 hours of additional training during the first year."

Number of people completing course: 79

2. In-Service Training

This program consists of 56 hours of comprehensive in-service experience. The aim of the program is to introduce students to new corrections methodology and acquaint them with new programs and techniques in corrections. Strong efforts are made to improve communication and understanding among the students, which in turn reinforce an attitude of understanding toward the residents.

Fifty percent of the content of this program is directed toward rehabilitation subjects, and the remainder is directed toward refreshers in custody and security. Subjects are mainly taught by Philadelphia Prison personnel. Outside experts are also utilized.

Number of persons completing course: 118.

3. Behavioral Science Training Program

This program was established in order to aid the Prison staff in further developing their skills in coming to grips with the larger problems of human behavior. In order to do this, the Training Division has called upon the special expertise of the Prison staff members, and in particular has utilized the experience of knowledgeable leaders in the community. The Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Howard University is a regular and enthusiastic participant. A Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania shares his views with the students. Judges from the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, representatives of the District Attorney and the Public Defender also contribute their thinking to the problems confronting the correctional system. Residents, ex-residents and volunteer workers are also guest speakers.

The content of this course is divided between law, psychiatry, psychology and sociology. Human relations training, decision making and problem solving play a major role in this program. Field trips through all segments of the Criminal Justice System are also provided.

Many graduates of this program have either been promoted to higher positions or assigned to non-custodial positions. Attitudinal and evaluative data are available attesting to the efficiency of this program. These data show a more sympathetic attitude toward residents and their needs.

Temple University, which originally undertook to develop the Behavioral Science Training Program, has agreed to award 16 credit hours toward a Bachelor's degree to any staff member who successfully completes the program.

Number of persons completing course: 79.

4. Orientation for Non-Custodial New Employees

Non-custodial new employees are given 40 hours of instruction. They are acquainted with the philosophy and organizational structure of the Prison System and are introduced to the functions of the various departments and their interrelationships. They receive a working knowledge of the security regulations and their importance to their own well-being and that of other personnel. Emphasis is placed on the functions of the department to which they will be assigned.

Number of new non-custodial employees completing course: 69.

5. New Career Training Program (Phila. Manpower Ctr.)

The New Career Training Program is funded by the Philadelphia Manpower Center of the Area Manpower Planning Council. Trainees are mainly from disadvantaged backgrounds, and many are of Spanish descent. The trainees receive instruction in security and non-security issues. College courses are conducted by Temple University and funded through P. M. C. Trainees attend courses half-time and are on-the-job training the remainder of the week. Their salary is paid by P. M. C. during the first year; during the second year, half their salary is paid by P. M. C. and the remainder by the City. The City is to assume the entire cost the third year for P. M. C. employees who are found qualified and otherwise acceptable. At present, 15 trainees have completed their 20 college credits and are on-the-job training five days a week.

The Spanish-speaking trainees are tested for any deficiencies in understanding English. Those who are deficient receive intensive instruction by the Department of English at Temple University and more recently through Community College. These Spanish-speaking trainees have been an asset in supervising the "Telephone Service Program" for the benefit of inmates at Philadelphia Prisons.

6. Special Training

Special training represents the coordination of specialized training which occurs both on and off the Prison reservation. These activities include:

- a) Community College Courses (to be referred to later in this report)
- b) Firearms training at the Philadelphia Police Academy
- c) Aikido (unarmed self-defense)
- d) Middle Management Courses given by the Philadelphia Regional Civil Service Commission
- e) Transactional Analysis Workshops
- f) Field trips

Philadelphia Community College

Arrangements have been made with the Philadelphia Community College to give instruction on the Prison reservation in subjects to prepare any Prison staff member to obtain a General Equivalency Diploma.

Community College has, furthermore, offered to give courses, seminars and specialized programs on the Prison reservation to meet the needs of Prison staff members of any division of the Philadelphia Prisons. All courses given by Community College are at no cost to the student, and many of them may be applied to an associate degree or transferred to other colleges. Veterans' benefits are available.

Continuing Education Units

The Training Division has been approved by the National University Extension Association to award continuing education units. One unit is given for every ten hours of instruction which meet the specified criteria. Records of successfully completed units are kept in the central office in Washington, D.C. for both the Philadelphia Prisons and individuals.

Other Training Activities

Syllabi of courses were prepared for Behavioral Science, New Correctional Officer and In-Service Programs. These were submitted to Community College, Temple University, and St. Joseph's College for consideration for awarding college credits. To date, Temple University has awarded 16 college credits for Behavioral Science training. Veterans' benefits are available for those who qualify. Others need pay only half tuition.

"The Informer," a reminder on procedures and professional conduct, is being published and distributed bimonthly.

The psychologists of the Temple Unit in Law and Psychiatry have been providing gratis training to the psychologists of the Work Release Program and House of Correction Social Service in the psychological evaluations of residents and in psychotherapeutic procedures. Four hours per week have been devoted to this training since December of 1974.

The Work Release Program was also approached regarding further training, but did not feel it was feasible at that time.

During March of 1974 a meeting was held between the Directors of Social Service Departments of the three institutions and the Director of Training. A 40-hour in-service program was mutually agreed upon. To date the Model Classification Program has been unable to release employees for this program.

Preliminary meetings have been held with the Director of Volunteer services to provide training for volunteer workers.

The Maintenance Division was consulted regarding needs for a training program. Maintenance feels that they are seriously handicapped due to personnel shortages and backlog of work. Therefore, they are most reluctant to release their personnel from the daily work in order to attend training programs. Further, since mechanics working in the various trades are assigned to work under foremen and maintenance supervisors, they are already undergoing on-the-job training in the technical aspects of their positions on a daily basis.

The Director of Social Services was consulted as was the Registrar's Office to determine needs for specialized training under the provisions of the training grant. Neither department felt that specialized training could be utilized at this time.

A meeting with the Food Services Manager of the Department of Welfare and the Philadelphia Prisons' Food Services Manager was held to develop a training program for the Food Services Department. The Food Services Manager of the Welfare Department prefers to develop and teach the course personally. After she has outlined the course, another meeting will be scheduled to discuss the program. The Training Division will provide all assistance possible.

The evaluator for the Drug Abuse Program approached the Training Division to provide courses for paraprofessionals. He stated that these employees desired college courses, but some did not have a G.E.D. The arrangements which have been made with Community College effective in September will meet these needs.

Other Activities

In conjunction with the Wardens and the Medical Director, a paramedical training program has been outlined for future implementation.

A tentative outline to revise and expand the seminar in supervision and management has been developed in cooperation with the Project Director of the Correctional Studies Program, the Director of Training and the Wardens.

Through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a library for Prison personnel has been established in the training building.

Under the conditions of the training grant from LEAA, furniture, office equipment and air conditioning have been delivered and installed.

The Communications Committee was formed as a result of the Behavioral Science Training Program. This committee, in conjunction with the Deputy Superintendent, has been instrumental in the development of plans for the construction of the Philadelphia Prisons' pistol range. Six hundred employees have volunteered to help construct the range during off-duty hours.

The Prison newspaper ("Correctional Times") is being published monthly by the Training Division in cooperation with the three institutions.

Other Developments

The Directors of Training from Montgomery and Delaware Counties have attended the training programs at the Philadelphia Prisons. They were provided with material to aid them in the development of their own training programs.

During the year, the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and the Director of Training met with officials of the State Bureau of Correction to discuss the possibility of establishing a regional correctional training center at the Philadelphia Prisons for custodial and managerial staff for regional county prisons.

Two Penn students attended the Behavioral Science course for practicum training as part of their curriculum.

During Fiscal 1975, 50,412 hours were devoted to formal training of 1,174 employees as follows:

<u>Training Activity</u>	<u>No. of Personnel</u>	<u>Instructional Hours</u>
New Correctional Officer Training	79	13,602
In-Service Training Courses	118	6,404
Behavioral Science Training Course	79	10,404
Orientation for New Employees (Non-Custodial)	69	2,372
Special Training Seminars and Tours	124	2,297
New Career Training Program (P. M. C.)	80	13,496
Special Film Viewing for Prison Personnel (Attica)	210	420
Weapons Proficiency Briefing	359	359
Weapons Training At Phila. Police Academy	56	1,058
Total	1,174	50,412

INMATE SERVICES

Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation, Education and Training Programs

Inmate services available to the residents of the Philadelphia Prisons can be grouped into several categories:

- a. Social Services - Social Workers and aides are available to help the resident to deal with whatever problems and emergencies may arise as a result of incarceration. These problems may have to do with specific situations on the outside which can be solved by a telephone call or letter, or they may be part of the individual's tensions and emotional upset related to the resident's immediate situation.
- b. Addictive Disease Treatment Program - Medical detoxification services are available to any new resident whose addiction prior to arrest and incarceration has produced severe discomfort of withdrawal. In addition, an Aftercare Program and a Therapeutic Community Treatment Program for addicts are also available in the system.
- c. Medical Services - Hospital dispensary facilities in each institution are manned by a full-time staff of registered nurses and part-time physicians to meet the medical needs of residents. It is part of the basic philosophy of the Philadelphia Prisons that all residents should be assured adequate medical treatment to deal with whatever illness or medical emergency that might occur while they are in the institution.
- d. Education and Training Programs - The residents are encouraged to take advantage of educational programs at all levels from adult basic education all the way to college-level courses. Those inmates who never graduated from high school can pursue training that will prepare them to take the General Educational Development examination for their high school equivalency certificate. In addition, special vocational training is available to sentenced men in a number of skill areas.
- e. Volunteer Programs - Individual volunteers and a number of community organizations provide auxiliary counseling, educational and recreational services to residents. Special programs include art, drama workshop, music, poetry and literary expression, motion pictures, and black cultural studies. Other community agencies assist residents after release with employment and housing.

During the past 12 months, the broad range of services offered to residents of the Philadelphia Prisons has been enlarged and made more efficient in a number of areas. Major accomplishments during the year include:

1. Creation of a new management position, Director of Social Services, with the responsibility of coordinating and upgrading the Social Work Services delivered in the entire system.
2. A comprehensive restructuring of the sick call procedure which now assures that all residents who want to be seen by a doctor receive that service promptly.
3. Creation of a full-time position of Librarian to supervise all library activities and resources throughout the system.
4. Completion of preliminary architectural plans for an expanded residential facility for the Work Release Program.
5. Launching of an experimental Drama Workshop Program.
6. Expansion of the Music Program directed by Settlement Music School personnel.
7. Restructuring and expansion of Law Library activity and the stocking of basic law materials in the Law Libraries in each institution.

While the above activities stand out as highlights, the real accomplishment of the Inmate Services component of the Prisons is best reflected in the statistics of the large amount of direct services performed for residents by staff, as detailed in the paragraphs which follow.

Social Services

Mr. Urias Oates was appointed Director of Social Services in October, 1974, culminating almost 20 years of service in the Social Service Divisions of the Prisons. This new post will assure a more consistent Social Service operation throughout the entire prison system.

During the year, the overall activity of Social Services in the three institutions is shown by the following statistics:

Intake Interviews.....	8,755
Counseling Interviews (with inmates).....	9,803
Counseling Interviews (collateral persons).....	2,015
Non-Counseling Interviews (with inmates).....	14,242
Non-Counseling Interviews(collateral persons)....	7,435
Messages Sent on Behalf of Inmates	16,770
Phone Calls on Behalf of Inmates	29,974
Letters Written on Behalf of Inmates	591
Disciplinary Hearings	1,615
Summary Reports	1,919
Program Agency Referrals	5,527
Other Activity	6,948

The bulk of the responsibility for making telephone calls on behalf of inmates was shifted in the spring of 1975 to volunteer case-worker aides and to the Correctional Officer Trainees, thus freeing the Social Workers on staff to perform more professional activities such as intake interviews and counseling.

Addictive Disease Program

During the Fiscal Year 1975, there were 3,644 new admissions who were placed on methadone in the Detoxification Unit. A substantial number of these residents continued with the program and participated in the self-awareness groups and the information sessions which provide information about their addiction and the various options open to them to seek help in overcoming it.

Members of program staff maintain contact with community drug treatment agencies, and 888 inmate participants in this program were referred to such community treatment centers. In the Therapeutic Community at House of Correction, a total of 140 residents were served during the year.

Medical Services

The Medical Department of the Philadelphia Prisons adopted a new sick call procedure in the late spring of 1975, which enables every resident who wishes to be seen by a doctor to receive attention. As a result, the previous occasional long delays in getting to a sick call have now been completely eliminated. Furthermore, the new system provides a more comprehensive system of records to verify that residents were seen by the doctor.

During the past 12 months, there was a total of 21,271 new admission physical examinations performed, and 17,279 residents were seen by a physician on sick call. There were 4,928 psychiatric examinations performed, and Philadelphia General Hospital performed a total of 3,029 clinic consultations on residents of the institutions.

Education and Training Programs

1. Basic Education - The Philadelphia Adult Basic Education Academy provides trained volunteer tutors and also training for residents who want to help others as tutors. Approximately 180 residents regularly attend the basic education classes. During the year, a total of 950 residents received basic education training.
2. High School Education - Teachers from the School District of Philadelphia provide instruction to residents and prepare interested residents to take the G.E.D. examination which is now given five times a year on the premises. During the past year, 52 residents passed the tests and gained their high school diploma certificates. A total of 928 residents, both juvenile and young adults, took part in this program.
3. College-Level Education - Each semester (fall, spring and summer) more than 100 residents enrolled for various college courses delivered under the auspices of Community College of Philadelphia. The total number of enrollments for the three terms was 433. In May, 1975, the program was expanded to include residents at House of Correction as well as Holmesburg Prison, and women residents as well as men. Residents have the option of continuing their courses without interruption after release from the Prisons without additional cost. Current courses offered include English, math, psychology, data processing and accounting.
4. Vocational Skill Training - A formal Skill Training Center is operated adjacent to Holmesburg Prison by the staff of the Kennedy Skill Center (School District of Philadelphia) providing a total of 60 training slots in four skill areas: automotive repair, welding, household appliance repair, and small gasoline engine repair.
5. Dry Cleaning Training - Residents have the opportunity to work in the dry cleaning plant where a formal ten-week training program is available in all aspects of the operations. During the past year, 110 inmates took part with 56 of them successfully completing the training.
6. Drama Workshop - In an experimental program developed by the Center for the Administration of Justice, Temple University, 96 residents took part in the Drama Workshop activity, and 49 participated in the psycho-drama component of the program.
7. Music Programs - Staff from the Settlement Music School expanded the program of music classes, individual teaching and ensemble playing in Holmesburg Prison and House of Correction. The rock band at Holmesburg Prison was enlarged and developed a capability which not only included performances within the prison system but also enabled the band to perform in public outside the institution.

Volunteer Services

A Volunteer Recognition Dinner was held at the Detention Center in April, 1975, with over 270 volunteers, community people and staff attending. This event was the Prison Administration's way of expressing appreciation to the many dedicated volunteers from the community who give regularly of their time and energy to help our residents.

There were 218 new volunteers and non-City staff recruited during the year, and their activities produced a range of services which amounted to more than 26,000 inmate contacts.

During the past year, the Law Libraries at all three institutions were strengthened and established as permanent inmate organizations. Guidelines were drawn up and a basic selection of law books purchased through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds and the Inmate Welfare Fund. Temple University law students conduct weekly classes for participants. Law Library activity throughout the system averages about 450 petitions to the court by participating residents monthly. In addition, inmate librarians make an average of 200 phone calls per month on behalf of inmates.

Among the representative programs conducted by volunteers were:

- Relate - Providing inmates with an on-going contact with people from the community. About 75 inmates participated.
- Case-Worker Aides - Volunteers who came into the system to help make telephone calls for inmates. They made an estimated 12,000 calls.
- Thresholds - A structured counseling and educational program which served about 90 inmates.
- Musical Entertainment - Served about 1,200 inmates.
- Theatrical Presentations - Served about 750 inmates.
- Black Film Festival - Served about 600 inmates.

Volunteer services coordinated all religious activities in the system through the Interfaith Chaplains' Committee. These activities involved about 75 volunteers on a regular basis, including 15 chaplains of different faiths. They served an average of 300 inmates a week with services and Bible study.

The Volunteer Services office also obtained a number of donations from the community, including art supplies, leather for crafts, television sets for training in the Closed Circuit Television Program, and toys for the children of women inmates on G Wing.

Work Release Program

This program stands out as a major rehabilitative vehicle for sentenced inmates, offering to them the opportunity to be placed in a full-time job with a private-sector employer while still completing the sentence imposed by the court. Participants are housed in a Work Release residence on the grounds of House of Correction. They have the opportunity of sending a part of their earnings to their dependents, and they also pay a nominal fee to the Prisons for their room and board.

During the past year, a total of 159 sentenced men were accepted into the program with the approval of their sentencing judges. Of these, 21 were removed from the program for various reasons. Of the remaining, all were placed and were working with employers at the time of their release from prison (18 of these had not yet been released, and still returned to the Work Release residence after work each day).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Research and Development Unit, formerly called the Planning and Evaluation Unit, completed its third year of operations. The unit has been funded by a grant from the Governor's Justice Commission, which receives its monies from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the United States Department of Justice. The Research and Development Unit is designed to meet two overall objectives as stated in the Philadelphia Regional Planning Council's submission to the 1975 State Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan:

- 1 - The development of a full-time research and development unit to assist the Prisons' administration in formulating policy decisions regarding both program development and system-wide operations.
- 2 - Increase the Prisons' internal capabilities for research and evaluation into its programs, services and other components.

To attain these objectives, the Research and Development Unit has undertaken activities in four related areas: grant management; program development; evaluation and monitoring of programs; and administrative and technical operations assistance.

Grant Management

The Research and Development Unit has continued its close working relationship with the Philadelphia Regional Council of the Governor's Justice Commission. The unit has worked most actively in the preparation of new grant applications and in the management of existing grants. This latter activity includes the preparation of quarterly reports on each LEAA grant awarded to the Prisons, preparation of all Project Modifications that are programmatically required, and maintaining communication with project personnel to assist in the administrative aspects of program functioning, the evaluation of program performance, and the assessment of additional needs. The preparation of new and continuation grant applications involves the unit in an intensive review, with Project Directors, of the activities of the project during the preceding year. This includes assessing the effectiveness of program activities, identifying additional needs that have arisen during the year, and reviewing staffing patterns and needs. The grants secured and managed over the past year through the efforts of the unit include:

- Organizational Development Program
- Inmate Rehabilitation Projects Program
- Addictive Disease Treatment Program Supplementary Grant
- Addictive Disease Treatment Program Discretionary Grant
- Model Classification Program
- Law Clinic Library
- Research and Development Unit

The total budget for these programs is \$1,437,951, of which \$1,206,309 comes from LEAA funds. Further, these programs employ 112 persons who provide a wide range of services and support to the Prisons.

Program Development

The Research and Development Unit has been involved in the planning and development of new and existing programs and services with the Prisons. The unit provides technical assistance for the development of new program ideas and undertakes research into the need for programs in various areas. It also attempts to seek out and develop alternative funding sources for program ideas and participates in the development of programs so as to make input into the maximum utilization of resources. It has worked closely this past year with the COJINT Project of the Courts (Combined Justice Information Network over Terminals) to expand the Prisons' computerized information system so as to further facilitate recordkeeping and research into the unique problems posed by a large population of detentioners. The unit also participated in the development of much of the data and information regarding the proposal for the implementation of a bank-financed bail loan program.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Programs

The Research and Development Unit has worked closely with the outside evaluators that have been hired by the Governor's Justice Commission to assess each project supported by LEAA monies. The unit has assisted the evaluators in the development and implementation of their evaluation plans and has assisted them wherever feasible in the collection of data. In addition, the unit has undertaken special evaluations of program components as requested by the Prison administration. For example, the unit gathered data on the functioning of the Aftercare component of the Addictive Disease Treatment Program that led to the restructuring of the program. In addition, it has undertaken a sick leave usage study and an Inmate Misconduct study as part of the evaluation of the Organizational Development Program. The Research and Development Unit itself was evaluated by outside evaluators during the past year, and the unit was found to be functioning so successfully that the Governor's Justice Commission has decided that the unit will not be evaluated next year.

Administrative and Technical Assistance

The Research and Development Unit has continued to serve a data collection and analysis function providing technical assistance to the Prison administration in decision-making. It has the overall responsibility for collecting and tabulating the budget output statistics required

by the Finance Department. It has conducted special studies into the need for additional personnel in the culinary and maintenance sectors of the Prisons. It has conducted a study of the use of janitorial supplies and, in cooperation with personnel from the Business Office, has established a quota system to control the distribution of these supplies. In addition, it has conducted two major studies of the racial employment patterns of the Prisons at the request of the Managing Director's Office. This data was required by the LEAA for the construction of an acceptable City-wide plan for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The unit is now operating at full strength, with a staff complement consisting of two Social Science Research Analysts, one of whom serves as Unit Director, an Administrative Analyst II, a Research Assistant, and a Secretary. The Prison administration will continue in its efforts to have this extremely valuable unit picked up by the general operating budget so as to reduce its dependence upon the increasingly competitive and tightening LEAA research funds.

PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION

Psychiatric Services

Detention Center:

Adult male detentioners compose the population of this facility and, because of the rapid turnover within the population and the presence of new residents fresh from the street, the psychiatric problems are of a more acute nature than would be expected in a more stable sentenced population. The vast majority of consultation requests come from the Medical Department. Patients showing markedly disturbed behavior, who are unmanageable in population or in medical isolation, are promptly transferred to the Psychiatric Observation Section at Holmesburg Prison. Those cases who can be maintained on medication are treated at Detention Center, and only a highly selected group are transferred.

During the year, there were 777 psychiatric examinations performed by the division at Detention Center.

Holmesburg Prison

The Psychiatric Division has operated both a clinical psychiatric facility, handling psychiatric consultations and outpatient psychiatric treatment, and an inpatient psychiatric hospital with a daily census of 60 to 70 inpatients.

The clinical psychiatric facility serves as a consultation service for the Medical Department, Social Service, Classification, Parole and Custody. In addition to these requests for consultation, a fair number of the patients are self-referred. As in other institutions, if the psychiatric evaluation reveals that the resident requires continued psychiatric outpatient care, the prisoner receives treatment at regular intervals in the psychiatric clinic.

The psychiatric inpatient service, known as the Psychiatric Observation Section, serves as the inpatient facility for all acutely disturbed adult male patients from the three institutions. The more seriously disturbed and chronically ill of these can be transferred to appropriate City and State mental health facilities. The disposition of the mentally ill pretrial detentioner is quite complex legally and, since it is often necessary that these men be held for several months, it is the usual procedure to transfer them to the psychiatric service at Holmesburg Prison, rather than try to maintain them in the medical hospital facility at Detention Center.

During the fiscal year, there were 3,176 psychiatric interviews conducted and 457 admissions to the Psychiatric Observation Section. Active treatment, primarily psychopharmacologic in nature, is given an adequate trial and only those cases who fail to respond to treatment are considered for transfer to other institutions. During the year, there were 75 transfers to either Philadelphia State Hospital or Farview State Hospital. Whenever possible, efforts are made to dispose of the criminal charges in order that the commitment to the State Hospital can be a civil one, without all the complications which the criminal commitment affords the State Hospitals. The few cases which they have continued to accept have been in this civil category.

House of Correction:

Because of the mixed population at House of Correction -- many males, few females, and a small number of juveniles -- the psychiatric services are necessarily quite varied. Psychiatric consultations are most often requested by the medical staff, who first see new admissions. Acute toxic psychoses, associated with alcoholism or drug use, are the most common causes for referral. Active treatment programs are instituted in the medical hospital facility, and an adequate therapeutic trial is given in each case. The vast majority of these cases are treated successfully in the institution, returned to general prison population, and followed up in the psychiatric outpatient service.

Cases of acute psychosis can usually be managed in the medical facility at House of Correction, but on rare occasions a case requires transfer to the Psychiatric Observation Section at Holmesburg Prison. During the past year, 83 individuals were transferred to the Psychiatric Observation Section for further treatment.

There are no medical or psychiatric hospital facilities to accommodate acutely disturbed behavior in female prisoners, and it is necessary that all psychotic females who cannot be kept in remission on tranquilizing medication be transferred to the appropriate City or State mental hospital facility, usually Philadelphia General Hospital or Philadelphia State Hospital.

During the fiscal year, there were 975 psychiatric consultations performed at the House of Correction.

Summary

In summary, during the fiscal year, there were 4,928 psychiatric interviews conducted by the staff at the three institutions, 457 admissions to the Psychiatric Observation Section, and 470 discharges from the psychiatric facility.

Liaison with Other Agencies

In general, the correctional psychiatric programs have been well integrated with the services of the Psychiatric Division of the Court of Common Pleas, the District Attorney's Office, the Defenders' Association, Philadelphia General Hospital, and the various State Hospitals and State Correctional Institutions.

Statistical Summary of Divisional Activities

A. Institutional Referrals Admitted during 1975:	457
1. From Detention Center	154
2. From Holmesburg Prison	198
3. From House of Correction	83
4. From State Institutions	22
B. Institutional Referrals Discharged during 1975:	470
1. Returned to population at Detention Center	11
2. Returned to population at Holmesburg Prison	212
3. Returned to population at House of Correction	49
4. Returned to population at State Institutions	6
5. Discharged on Probation	42
6. Discharged on Common Pleas Parole	2
7. Discharged on State Parole	5
8. Discharged on Bail	45
9. Sentence Expired	1
10. Hospitalized in a State Hospital	75
11. Sentenced to a Correctional Institution	22
12. Deaths	0

STATE MAXIMUM SECURITY
FORENSIC DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL
AT HOLMESBURG PRISON

The State Maximum Security Forensic Diagnostic Hospital is a 100-bed evaluation unit, located on "F" Block at Holmesburg Prison in Philadelphia. This facility, funded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and staffed by personnel from Temple University's Unit in Law and Psychiatry, was conceived early in 1966 as a maximum security setting for the comprehensive evaluation of individuals referred by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In addition to the primary responsibility of providing the Courts with definitive forensic psychiatric evaluations, the hospital is also called upon to provide a consultation service for the Departments of Medicine, Social Service, Parole, and Custody of the three Philadelphia Prisons.

Strict security provisions are maintained at the hospital. A patient who is committed to the hospital for a 60-day evaluation goes through the usual procedures of admission to Holmesburg Prison as do the other prisoners. The facility functions in a therapeutic environment, but it is not specifically designed for treatment.

This facility has a definite position with reference to other institutions and agencies in the community. A most significant liaison occurs with the Philadelphia Prison system. Daily meetings between hospital personnel and the Holmesburg Correctional Officers and their supervisors help to promote a smooth-running operation.

Liaisons with the Pennsylvania Department of Mental Health, Philadelphia State Hospital, Farview State Hospital, and the State Correctional Institutions have been continuous. The Philadelphia State Hospital still provides medication and other supplies, and the hospital has received cooperation from Philadelphia General Hospital in providing medical and neurological consultations.

During the past year, there were 242 admissions to this facility, pursuant to court orders. During the same period, there were 457 admissions to the Psychiatric Observation Unit, which is coexistent with this facility -- resulting in a total of 699 admissions. During the same period, the hospital provided the court and other related agencies with a total of 728 psychiatric evaluations. This figure includes 491 evaluations on individuals who did not need to be transported to City Hall for evaluation.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Maintenance Division has had a busy and difficult, but productive year. The personnel shortage has continued throughout the year; however, the addition of C.E.T.A. employees to the maintenance staff has provided some relief. C.E.T.A. employees, although helpful, do not and cannot perform the work of journeymen mechanics and further are not permitted to supervise or escort inmates assigned as maintenance workers.

Work accomplished by maintenance personnel has improved areas of Holmesburg Prison considerably. The renovation of the Social Service area of H Block, the completion of the medication dispensing unit near C Block, installation of a metal lath and plaster ceiling along the entire length of the gymnasium corridor, fabricating and installing Formica tops on all tables in the inmate dining room are a few examples of this work.

The old coal-burning boiler plant at Holmesburg Prison deteriorated rapidly during the early winter. Continued operation became virtually impossible due to the collapse of the grate systems in two boilers and failure of the forced draft blowers on two boilers. Buckled supporting steel and brickwork with the resulting hazardous working conditions to boiler room personnel hastened the shutdown of this boiler plant. Abandonment of the old boiler room forced a premature start-up of the new boiler plant; however, after the first few weeks of adjustments and hasty repairs, the new plant gave satisfactory service throughout the balance of the year.

An additional workload was placed on the electrical shop by a series of transformer and cable failures at the House of Correction. Most of these failures were in old, deteriorating underground cable. Reports indicate that there has been some replacement of underground cable every few years, therefore this will probably continue to be a maintenance problem at House of Correction for at least the next several years.

Plastering and painting of the entire Women's Division (House of Correction) are in progress and will continue well into the autumn of Fiscal 1976. Pointing of approximately 25% of the exterior stone walls of this building is badly needed. Hopefully, this will be accomplished during this same period of time.

Renewal of the entire condensate return system serving the main kitchen at the Detention Center was necessary due to numerous leaks under the kitchen floor. Most of this work had to be done after the kitchen closed following the evening meal. Work proceeded at night and eventually involved plumbers, steamfitters, masons and a labor gang.

A roof leak of some years' duration has finally been eliminated by an application of Silicone/Urethane Foam roofing material. This leak was above the corridor between Center Control and the Social Service area of the Detention Center. Maintenance personnel first prepared this roof area by removing all of the gravel and patching all visible splits or tears.

There are several Capital Budget projects in the "advanced planning" stage, and actual work by contractors should begin within six to eight weeks. These projects include a new receiving room and holding area with clothing storage facilities at Holmesburg Prison and installation of new lavatory and toilet units in cells at House of Correction.

Renovation and extending of the public address systems at both Holmesburg Prison and House of Correction (by contractor) are in the advanced planning stage. Work should begin during August or September of Fiscal 1976.

The activities of the Prisons' Sanitarian have been of definite benefit to the three institutions in reducing the population level of insects and rodents. In addition, close observation of food storage, preparation and serving methods has enabled the sanitarian to advise and guide personnel engaged in various phases of food handling toward more satisfactory results.

The Correctional Officer and inmate environmental control teams organized and trained by the Sanitarian are responsible for the effective control of insects and rodents. This activity, combined with treatment of the premises by contractor-exterminators, should be accorded the importance it deserves.

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

The average daily inmate population increased from 2,376 in 1974 to 2,384 in Fiscal 1975, an increase of 8.

Total inmate admissions in Fiscal 1975 amounted to 21,277. These admissions comprised 2,066 inmates received in a sentenced category and 19,211 inmates received in the detentioner status.

In comparing census figures for June 30, 1974 with those of June 30, 1975, there is an increase of 104 from 2,147 on June 30, 1974 to 2,251 on June 30, 1975. There were 473 sentenced and 2,147 detentioners on June 30, 1974. On June 30, 1975 there were 483 sentenced and 1,768 detentioners.

Holmesburg Prison:

The average daily census decreased by 3, from 945 in Fiscal 1974 to 942 in Fiscal 1975.

During Fiscal 1975, there were 1,908 new admissions compared to 2,114 in Fiscal 1974, 782 sentenced and 1,126 detentioners. In addition to the new admissions, there were 2,493 inmates transferred in from the House of Correction and the Detention Center.

The midnight census on June 30, 1974 was comprised of 685 detentioners and 180 sentenced, for a total of 865. On June 30, 1975, the midnight census was 654 detentioners and 185 sentenced, for a total of 839. This is a decrease of 36.

Detention Center:

The average daily census increased by 25, from 712 in Fiscal 1974 to 737 in Fiscal 1975.

During Fiscal 1975, there were 11,715 new admissions compared to 10,698 in Fiscal 1974 (23 sentenced and 11,692 detentioners in 1975). In addition to the new admissions, there were 1,967 transferred in from House of Correction and Holmesburg Prison.

The midnight census on June 30, 1974 was comprised of 632 detentioners and 5 sentenced inmates, for a total of 737. On June 30, 1975, the midnight census was 683 detentioners and 4 sentenced, for a total of 687, an increase of 50 over the previous year.

House of Correction:

The average daily census decreased from 719 in Fiscal 1974 to 705 in Fiscal 1975, a decrease of 14.

During Fiscal 1975, there were 7,654 new admissions, compared to 7,720 in Fiscal 1974 (1,262 sentenced and 6,393 detentioners in 1975). In addition to the new admissions, there were 1,789 males transferred in from the Detention Center and Holmesburg Prison.

The juvenile population is still decreasing in the Philadelphia Prisons. The juvenile population for 1974 was down from 48 on June 30, 1974, compared to 33 on June 30, 1975.

The midnight census on June 30, 1974 was comprised of 299 males and 53 females in detentioner status, and 275 males and 13 females in sentenced status. The census on June 30, 1975 was made up of 387 male and 44 female detentioners, and 289 male and 5 female sentenced inmates. The male population increased by 102; the female population decreased by 17.

DETENTION CENTER

During the period covered by this report the Detention Center has begun to show the wear and tear of its 12 years of service to the City of Philadelphia. A program is under way to replace all the beds in the four dormitories. Many other necessities also need replacement which will be accomplished on a priority basis.

There is a continuing need to transfer a minimum of 50 inmates a week to Holmesburg Prison or the House of Correction to relieve the constant overcrowding at this facility. The daily population has averaged 725, with the last six months of this reporting period showing an increase to 733. The total number of admissions to the Detention Center for the fiscal year was 11,692 detentioners and 23 sentenced inmates, totaling 11,715. This figure indicates an increase of 1,017 admissions over the previous fiscal year.

The addition of five telephones in the institutional library has enabled every inmate to make a minimum of one phone call a week, which has taken much of the burden from the Social Service department. However, Social Service still handles emergency and long distance telephone calls.

Programs and Activities

The Prisons continue to assist drug addicts and alcoholics over their withdrawal periods. The Methadone Detoxification Program remains in full operation. The inmates on the program are housed on E Dormitory, where group sessions are held. Dayroom medical services and individual counseling are received in the Social Service area. The staff of this unit consists of an addictive disease director, medical doctors, nurses, social workers, drug counselors and psychologists, together with specially trained Correctional Officers. All newly admitted inmates in need of drug detoxification are received at this institution. Other services related to the program include intervention into areas of probation and parole and referrals to various community-based programs.

The Bastille Art League is composed of residents from the Art Program and the Silk Screen Program. Artistic talent is developed, and the end product is sold in order to purchase additional material to develop more talent. The program is funded by the Inmate Welfare Fund and contributions received. A full-time Correctional Officer is assigned to the program. Art shows are held throughout the City with assistance from the Work Release staff. Approximately 25 residents participate in this program each month.

The Silk Screen Program is funded by the Philadelphia Print Club and the Cardinal's Commission on Human Relations. Two instructors are available twice a week and instruct approximately 20 residents in the art of silk-screening.

Adult Basic Education classes are administered by the Board of Education. Participation remains voluntary, and the teacher is available to teach 30 residents daily.

The Closed Circuit Television Program has a full-time director in addition to a full-time Correctional Officer. All areas of television programming, production, operations and technical services are taught. The Inmate Betterment Committee is a liaison body of residents who meet with our staff every week to effect an ongoing communication link between administration and population. One resident from each housing area is elected by the residents of that area to represent them.

The Law Clinic was established in order to aid inmates with the filing of petitions to the Court and to help in legal research. Four inmates, schooled in the basic fundamentals of the clinic, are assigned to work in the clinic with the residents seeking assistance. Any interested resident is permitted access to the Law Library five days a week, between the hours of 9:00 A. M. through 3:00 P. M. The average use of the Law Clinic and Library by residents numbers approximately 8,000 a year. In addition, other programs and activities are available highlighting religion, music, sports, counseling, recreation, etc., led by volunteers and/or staff-supported.

There was a marked increase in the documented cases of incidents involving inmates violating institutional rules to the degree of 331 disciplinary hearings held as compared to 278 cases recorded the previous year. A vast number of cases cited disrespect and the use of profanity toward Correctional Officers. Seventy-nine cases resulted in inmates receiving punitive segregation; 40 cases resulted in extra duty during recreation periods; 129 cases resulted in reprimands; six were referred to the psychiatrist; and 40 cases were discharged.

Procedure permits ranking officers the authority to adjust minor infractions prior to referral to the Warden; however, 54 cases too serious for prison discipline were referred to the Police Department for criminal prosecution. Referrals for sodomy or solicitation to commit sodomy numbered four; assault and battery cases totaled 25 -- ten cases were attacks on Correctional Officers and 15 were for aggressions against fellow prisoners. There was one attempted escape from the Detention Ward at Philadelphia General Hospital and one attempted escape from the Detention Center. The remaining 25 cases were assorted offenses, i. e. attempted suicide and minor charges. Documented reports of extraordinary nature indicated that one inmate expired as a result of suicide and one suicide attempt was prevented by alert Correctional Officers.

The main gate was manned by one officer who was responsible for the searching and safely passing of 18,165 vehicles in and out of the institution.

Culinary

The steward and culinary staff of the Detention Center more than compensated for the limited food budget. More than 793,875 highly nutritious and appetizing meals were provided, based on a 725 daily population average. Special holiday meals were well planned, prepared and received. Unfortunately, sometimes frustrations associated with confinement are misdirected towards food service. All complaints are investigated and resolved with most cases proven to be frivolous and without basis. The ever increasing cost of all types of food is a major source of concern, but the Food Service Manager has always dealt with the problem; the skill of the staff at Detention Center is always the deciding factor.

Medical

The staffing pattern has remained about the same since the last report. One full-time physician, four half-time doctors, one half-time dentist, and three full-time day nurses, in addition to one full-time night nurse, comprise the total medical department of this institution. Medical services are furnished seven days a week. Some doctors remain overnight, furnishing in-house service for emergency cases. Doctors are also available on an on-call basis.

Venereal disease and other communicable disorders are detected and treated by physicians during the intake physical examinations administered to most of the daily population of 725 residents. From a total of 7,819 Wasserman tests, 352 were determined positive, and 91 inmates were proven infected with gonorrhea. There were no found cases of typhoid out of 412 cultures sent to the Department of Public Health for analysis. Follow-up blood chemistry was executed on 367 inmates suspected to be carriers of hepatitis. Doctors attended to 5,206 inmates on sick call, and performed 4,298 physical examinations. A total of 432 residents referred by staff employees received psychiatric examinations from one consulting psychiatrist. The part-time dentist treated 712 inmates, performing 252 extractions and 37 temporary fillings, in addition to other related duties such as prophylaxis, gum treatment and X-rays.

HOLMESBURG PRISON

The census at Holmesburg Prison has increased during the past fiscal year from a low of 816 residents in July, 1974 to a high of 1,066 residents in February, 1975. There has been a decrease of sentenced residents as a result of the State's accepting certain categories and a criterion set by the Superintendent of Prisons which permits the transfer to the House of Correction of sentenced residents in special categories. As of this report, the census at Holmesburg Prison was 839 residents with 185 sentenced men and 654 untried residents.

During the past year, many renovations at this facility were completed and are operational:

- 1 - The new roofs and exhaust fans on all cell blocks were completed March, 1975 and have been accepted and finalized.
- 2 - The new power plant has been in operation since January 23, 1975. This new plant has stopped completely the complaints concerning lack of heat in the housing units.
- 3 - The new Social Service area in H Block has been completed and was operational on June 16, 1975. This move will afford the Social Service staff complete freedom of movement and a better service to the residents.
- 4 - A new area was made available to visitors to leave children as they visited the residents. A volunteer is available to watch the children. Games, coloring books, toys and a television set are available to keep the children occupied during their stay. This area was opened on June 2, 1975.
- 5 - Four phones were installed in H Block for the use of the residents. These phones have been in use as of March 21, 1975. The monthly average phone calls made by residents of this institution is near 2,200 calls. Phone calls are also permitted to be made by residents during the evening hours.
- 6 - A new medication dispensary was operational on May 27, 1975. This area has stopped the tremendous amount of inmate movement on C Block. The registered nurse is escorted to this room, and she dispenses medication in a minimal amount of time with a minimum of resident traffic through C Block.
- 7 - The completely new bake shop was operational on February 4, 1975. This shop at present is turning out 1,700 loaves of bread a day. The shop furnishes bread to the Detention Center, House of Correction, Riverview Home for the Aged, and Holmesburg Prison.

- 8 - The new steam tables in the residents' dining room were repaired and operational on May 12, 1975.
- 9 - The two new freezers were operational in March, 1975. This will increase storage capacity and provide the institution with the capability of purchasing a greater variety of frozen food items.
- 10 - New Formica table tops were installed in the residents' dining room in March, 1975. This has worked out very well. No longer are the table tops scratched and unsightly.

Absenteeism among the security staff continues to present a problem in that it is becoming increasingly more difficult to provide proper custodial supervision. This has also increased the expenditure of overtime to an alarming rate. Closer supervision and appropriate disciplinary action have been initiated to improve this condition.

Documented reports of extraordinary nature indicate that two inmates expired. One death was attributed to natural causes. The other death was declared a homicide. Police investigation resulted in the arrest of three residents who were charged with the murder.

There has been a marked increase of marijuana being found on female visitors to this institution. This institution is fortunate to have the services of a matron during visiting hours. Signs have been posted advising visitors they faced arrest if drugs are found in their possession. Also, a loaded gun was discovered on a female visitor on May 21, 1975 by a matron on duty.

Absentee ballot voting was held at this institution on May 16, 1975. A total of 44 residents voted.

On February 17, 1975, "A" keys made of a plastic material were discovered. This key will open all security gates. The maintenance division responded to this emergency and changed all "A" locks.

Work is scheduled to start on the new receiving room. Plans have been finalized and bids on this project have started.

Culinary Services

The skill of our steward and culinary staff more than compensates for our limited food budget. Despite the fact that this division has been understaffed, their personnel continually provide more than 1,160,000 meals which are highly nutritious as well as appetizing. Special meals on holidays were well planned, well prepared, and well received by the residents.

The steward has acquired good gas ranges, food warmers and steam kettles. This, together with a new bake shop, new freezers, and a re-modeled dining room, has increased the efficiency of this division.

Recreation Programs

During this reporting period, competition in weightlifting, checkers, chess, volleyball, basketball, hardball and softball continue to be a favorite pastime. Outside teams and other institutional teams engage in competition with the Holmesburg team. A band program under the Settlement Music School continues to provide shows for all three institutions. The Holmesburg band gave a concert at Independence Mall on May 22, 1975. Movies are shown each week, and the recreation leader provides live entertainment and inmate talent shows.

Educational Programs

The average monthly enrollment in the school was 122 with an average daily attendance of 30.

The Adult Basic Education Program successfully prepared several inmates for the G.E.D. (General Educational Development) tests.

The Community College evening program continues to operate quite smoothly. Approximately 92 residents were involved in this activity.

Statistics

The following is a breakdown of police referrals for this period:

Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons	11
Agg. Assault & Battery, Assault & Battery	22
Assault & Battery by Knife	4
Attempted Suicide	9
Possession of Drugs	2
Sexual Assaults	5
A & B on Correctional Officers	8
Solicitation to Commit Sodomy	12
Homicide	1

<u> Vehicular Traffic </u>	<u> Screen Visits </u>	<u> Bench Visits </u>	<u> Incoming Mail </u>
9,398	31,010	6,099	152,763

Summation

Overcrowding remains a problem at Holmesburg Prison. This facility should accommodate 675 inmates, one to a cell.

The shortage of correctional staff and abuse of sick leave have caused overtime expenditures to soar to new levels. A large number of devoted staff continue to bear the burden and perform in a most commendable manner.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Three trends are significant in appraising the results of the Annual Report period of the House of Correction for Fiscal 1975.

First, the number of commitments, including adults both male and female, and male juveniles, has been reduced considerably. This has made a tremendous impact on the extremely overcrowded housing situation for which there has been much criticism in previous years.

Second was the establishment of a daily resident telephone call system under the jurisdiction of Correctional Officer Trainees and Volunteer Aides during the evening hours. This has relieved the Social Workers from the function of providing much of this service. One of the most rewarding privileges the male residents and their families have experienced recently is telephone visitation. Many of the inmates are illiterate, and some cannot write well enough to express their thoughts. An inmate's pride is certain to suffer when he must ask another person to read his letters to him. There has been no change in the telephone system in the Female Division. Female residents are permitted calls whenever necessary, supervised by drug counselors, staff and the Social Worker.

Third is the influence and pressure felt by the MOVE Organization's ingress into the system. MOVE is a group of revolutionary activists who are against society's norms, pollution, technology, and all social institutions. Their members refuse soap and other cosmetics, including combs and razors. As prisoners, they consistently violate or ignore the Prison rules and regulations because the law is in conflict with their lifestyle. They are highly emotional and will verbally attack others at the slightest provocation with a barrage of profane words and phrases.

June 1975 marks the first complete year of the Work Release Center's full occupancy of their quarters. The Center operated at nearly full capacity dramatizing the acute need for expanded physical space and additional supervisory staff. Despite the apparent handicaps, the program has accommodated 195 men during the current period.

Program and Activities - Male Division

There is probably universal agreement among correctional personnel concerning the value of in-house programs provided there is adequate space and supervision. An all-out effort was extended to volunteer groups and agents of the Criminal Justice System to provide avenues of possible positive change.

The following list of on-site activities and services were available to varying degrees during the year:

Yokefellow; Good Shepherd Ministry (counseling); Spanish-Speaking Bible Class; Seventh Day Adventist Bible Study; Religious Services (Lutheran, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army, Good Shepherd Ministry, Catholic and Jehovah's Witnesses); Teen Haven (counseling); Thresholds Program (group and individual); Probation Department's Tutoring Program; Probation Department Intake Interviews; Alcoholics Anonymous; P. A. B. E. A. (basic education tutoring program); Deposit Library; Temple University Drama Group; Community Legal Services, Inc.; Adult Basic Education; Pennypack School; Courtroom 888; Public Defenders' Assoc.; Band Practice; Dry Cleaning School; Yard Activities (sports); Law Library; Community Assistance for Prisoners; Sentenced Offenders' Society; Pennsylvania Prison Society; Methodical External Program; Prisoners' Rights Council; and Community College.

Classification and Counseling

At the end of the fiscal year, the Social Service staff at House of Correction included seven Social Workers, a psychologist, a drug after-care worker, one secretary, one clerk and a supervisor. During the year, there have been a number of personnel changes. These have included the loss of one secretary, one clerk and two changes in Social Service supervisors during the interim.

Below is a statistical listing of the Division's production:

Intake Interviews	2,388
Counseling Interviews	4,848
Non-Counseling Interviews	4,195
Collateral Contacts	2,587
Messages Sent to Residents	4,509
Phone Calls on Behalf of Residents	8,635
Letters Written on Behalf of Residents	286
Participation in Disciplinary Hearings	700
Summary Reports	565
Program Agency Referrals	2,148
Parole Applications Completed	653
Psychological Interviews	250
Psychological Summaries	205
Group Tests (Psychological)	219
Number Tested "	231
Individual Testing "	29
Psychologists' Participation in Classification ..	48
Sentenced Residents Classified	1,028
Sentenced Residents Reclassified	432
Unsentenced Residents Classified	1,446
Unsentenced Residents Reclassified	185

Extraordinary Occurrences

This has not been one of the best years at House of Correction in dealing with occasions of an unpleasant nature. There were five occurrences of walkaway from Work Release; ten men escaped from custody in five separate incidents; one officer was assaulted by a prisoner; one female prisoner died in her cell; and, there was a bomb threat fortunately without substance.

Two detentioners escaped from custody on July 19, 1974. Their prison clothing was found on the grounds of Riverview Home for the Aged, the property adjoining House of Correction. The two prisoners secreted and camouflaged themselves in the exercise yard and at the end of the exercise period, climbed two fences topped by barbed wire and evaded a German Shepherd watchdog in order to gain their freedom. They were both apprehended on separate occasions by Philadelphia Police.

In a classic escape, four prisoners sawed through three steel security bars using pieces of hacksaw blades and made good their escape on August 10, 1974. They scaled a distance of approximately twenty feet to the ground on strips of blanket tied to one of the remaining cell window bars. A fifth accomplice pulled the blanket up to the cell where it could not be discovered by the officer on patrol. Several hours elapsed before the escape was discovered. One escapee was apprehended the next morning while three others remained at large for three weeks.

A female prisoner in detentioner status attacked a female Correctional Officer Sergeant October 20, 1974. The inmate demanded return of some confiscated contraband cigarettes and attacked the Sergeant when she refused to surrender them. The inmate was restrained when other officers came to the aid of the Sergeant, however not before the Sergeant suffered a shoulder injury. The inmate was charged with Assault and Battery on an Officer and will be prosecuted by Philadelphia's Criminal Justice System.

A prisoner who was working unsupervised in the staff training building located on the grounds of the institution made good his escape on Saturday, October 12, 1974. A ground search which was employed uncovered a pair of sneakers, a pair of inmate trousers, and an inmate jacket worn by the prisoner prior to the escape. He was apprehended approximately 30 days later.

At approximately 12:30 A.M., February 11, 1975, a female Correctional Officer Sergeant and a female Correctional Officer found an aged prisoner lying in water on her cell floor. They changed her clothing and mopped the floor. At 1:15 A.M., the Correctional Officer discovered the inmate again lying on the floor. They entered the cell and placed the

mattress on the floor attempting to place her on the mattress when they realized her body was cold. She was examined by the Prison doctor who pronounced her dead of cardio-pulmonary arrest at 1:30 A.M. The Police Department and the Medical Examiner's Office were notified of her death.

A prisoner detailed to Holmesburg Prison's Warehouse was missed by the Correctional Officer assigned to the Warehouse about 11:30 A.M. on March 14, 1975. The alarm went out to the other two prisons and officers were sent to assist in the search. It was learned that the prisoner returned to his home after his escape and information from that source led to apprehension on a street corner that same evening. He was returned to custody by the Philadelphia Police at 10:30 P.M.

On Sunday morning, April 27, 1975, a Correctional Officer Sergeant received a verbal report from an inmate indicating there had been an escape from a cell block. This information was released to the Duty Captain and Lieutenant who inspected the cell and observed that three bars had been cut, and the count confirmed that two prisoners had escaped. A search of the grounds ensued, however they had long since left the grounds. An inspection of the cell and surrounding area revealed three pieces of hacksaw blades were used to saw the bars. The two escapees were returned to custody by the Philadelphia Police within two weeks.

Programs and Activities - Female Division

The Detoxification Program operated with one female and one male drug counselor and one nurse who serviced the women involved in the Methadone Detoxification Program. Resource persons from outside agencies hold interviews at various times, hopefully to motivate the women to join drug programs when they are discharged. This activity, along with programs listed below, are available to the female residents. However, more assistance is planned in the areas of drug therapy and recreational activities in order to reduce idleness in the Female Division. Personal counseling and group therapy are held twice weekly under supervision of the Director of the Addictive Disease Program.

Programs and activities in the Female Division during the reporting period were: Deposit Library; Group Singing-Community Fellowship Choir; Female Mental Health Center; Relate Program; Adult Basic Education Program; Law Library; Alcoholics Anonymous; Pennsylvania Prison Society; P.A.B.E.A. (Basic Education Tutoring Program); Triple Jeopardy; Salvation Army; Good Shepherd Ministry (services and counseling); Lutheran Services and Individual Counseling; Catholic Services; and, Community College.

Plans are under way for the repainting of G-2 Wing. Colors have been chosen and submitted to the Building Maintenance Superintendent so that this project can be completed.

Culinary Division

The Culinary Division currently is undergoing the most extensive renovation program in the history of the institution. The installation of equipment described in last year's report is now operating with the exception of the grills to be connected in the main kitchen and the Female Division's dining room. This division has undergone some administrative revisions and now comes under the direction of a Food Service Director and a Food Service Manager. As a result, the Prison Administration receives infrequent complaints concerning food. The food service staff, comprised of a steward and five cooks, is responsible for approximately 2,100 nutritious meals each day.

Staff

The role of the Correctional Line Officer is more complex than merely providing custody. Officers can, on an individual basis, directly influence the lives of the inmates they supervise. During the reporting period, there have been thousands of interpersonal contacts between staff and residents, many of which have been crucial towards influencing positive change in future lives of those incarcerated.

The Female Division, under new leadership, has managed to keep overtime to the minimum while providing adequate custody and services. Shortages of supervisory personnel continue to blight the Male Division. Overtime expenditures continue to climb to heights previously unsurpassed mainly due to sick leave usage by subordinate employees.

Conclusion

It is appropriate at this time to praise the many deserving uniformed and service-supportive employees -- those who choose to retain a professional demeanor despite the verbal abuse and confrontations designed to cause a reaction in the most well meaning employee, especially staff members who must supervise fanatical prisoners, e.g. the Nation of Islam and the MOVE Organization.

TABLE I

PHILADELPHIA PRISONS

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST

July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>CLASS EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>APPROPRIATED</u>	<u>EXPENDED & ENCUMBERED</u>
Salaries	\$11,302,050	\$11,302,050
Purchase of Services	146,771	134,399
Building & Construction Materials	39,894	35,747
Dry Goods, Clothing, Bedding, Etc.	285,284	276,045
Food	1,731,701	1,708,723
Fuel	267,403	200,314
Drugs & Medical Supplies	52,904	43,948
Janitorial & Laundry Supplies	114,063	105,861
Plumbing Supplies	48,067	40,818
Miscellaneous Materials & Supplies	159,204	153,180
Equipment	120,790	119,446
Payments to Prisoners	15,900	15,785
Totals	\$14,284,031	\$14,136,316
Less: Cost of Materials & Services Furnished to Riverview		(\$72,583)
Plus: Health & Life Insurance Charges & Workmen's Comp. Benefits	\$494,590	
Pension Benefit Program	1,654,520	
Social Security Payments	723,389	
Water & Sewer Rent	137,954	
Cost of Electricity	202,472	
Cost of Gas	31,071	
Telephone Charges	50,540	3,294,536
Total Expenditures & Encumbrances - General Fund		\$17,358,269
Total Expenditures & Encumbrances - Federal Grants		1,886,905
Total Operating Cost		\$19,245,174
Total Inmate Days - <u>869,166</u>		
Average Daily Per Capita Cost - General Fund		\$19.97
Average Daily Per Capita Cost - Including Federal Expenditures		\$22.14

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE II
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
CENSUS HISTORY

ACTIVITY	HOLMESBURG PRISON Male	DETENTION CENTER Male	HOUSE OF CORRECTION		TOTAL
			Male	Female	
CENSUS 7-1-74	865	637	579	66	2,147
RECEIVED	1,908	11,715	6,367	1,287	21,277
TRANSFERRED IN	2,493	1,067	1,789	0	5,349
RELEASED	3,706	9,526	6,637	1,304	21,173
TRANSFERRED OUT	721	3,206	1,422	0	5,349
CENSUS 6-30-75	839	687	676	49	2,251

TABLE III
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

INSTITUTION	7-1-74 to 6-30-75	7-1-73 to 6-30-74	7-1-72 to 6-30-73	7-1-71 to 6-30-72	7-1-70 to 6-30-71
HOLMESBURG PRISON	942	945	1,154	1,143	936
DETENTION CENTER	737	712	727	749	743
HOUSE OF CORRECTION	705	719	830	809	709
CENTER CITY DETENTION CENTER	-	-	-	8	230
TOTAL	2,384	2,376	2,711	2,709	2,618

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE IV
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED
BY DETENTIONER AND SENTENCED CLASSIFICATION

INSTITUTION	RECEIVED				R e c d. TOTALS	DISCHARGED				D i s c h g d. TOTALS
	SENTENCED		DETENTIONER			SENTENCED		DETENTIONER		
	New Admis.	Intra Trans.	New Admis.	Intra Trans.		Out of Prison	Intra Trans.	Out of Prison	Intra Trans.	
Holmesburg (Male)	782	191	1,126	2,302	4,401	603	365	3,103	356	4,427
Detention Center (Male)	23	61	11,692	1,006	12,782	31	54	9,495	3,152	12,732
House of Correction (Male)	1,158	365	5,209	1,424	8,156	1,311	198	5,326	1,224	8,059
(Female)	103	0	1,184	0	1,287	111	0	1,193	0	1,304
TOTAL All Prisons	2,066	617	19,211	4,732	26,626	2,056	617	19,117	4,732	26,522

TABLE V

July 1, 1974
June 30, 1975

PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
DEFENDANTS RECEIVED BY MONTH AND SEX

	Holmesburg (Male)	Detention Center (Male)	House of Correction		TOTAL
			(Male)	(Female)	
<u>1974</u>					
July	136	991	466	97	1,690
August	150	1,013	521	106	1,790
September	178	938	543	125	1,784
October	178	995	591	112	1,876
November	153	939	533	90	1,715
December	133	918	498	85	1,634
<u>1975</u>					
January	188	1,091	538	112	1,929
February	142	972	518	128	1,760
March	164	995	551	118	1,828
April	161	1,027	563	100	1,851
May	153	894	528	108	1,683
June	<u>172</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>1,737</u>
TOTAL	1,908	11,715	6,367	1,287	21,277

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE VI
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED BY MONTH AND SEX

	Holmesburg (Male)	Detention Center (Male)	House of Correction		TOTAL
			Male	Female	
<u>1974</u>					
July	259	839	475	101	1,674
August	298	850	483	103	1,734
September	269	741	569	130	1,709
October	314	781	627	118	1,840
November	288	737	605	85	1,715
December	293	757	582	106	1,738
<u>1975</u>					
January	345	805	568	89	1,807
February	321	757	502	119	1,699
March	331	797	531	114	1,773
April	342	835	620	112	1,909
May	298	803	512	112	1,725
June	<u>348</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,850</u>
TOTAL	3,706	9,526	6,637	1,304	21,173

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE VII
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
MINIMUM, MAXIMUM AND AVERAGE POPULATION - 1965 TO FISCAL 1975

YEAR	HOLMESBURG			DETENTION CENTER			HOUSE OF CORRECTION		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1965	1,152	1,400	1,302	679	875	777	608	1,017	806
1966	1,076	1,308	1,217	734	1,017	839	549	794	678
1967	1,000	1,174	1,096	761	882	795	491	794	621
1-1-68 to 6-30-69***	1,031	1,372	1,198	667	845	758	557	1,033	777
7-1-69 to 6-30-70	1,222	1,400	1,310	697	805	751	736	1,025	900
7-1-70 to 6-30-71	738	1,394	936	681	802	743	568	903	709
7-1-71 to 6-30-72	754	1,242	1,113	713	798	749	600	925	809
7-1-72 to 6-30-73	967	1,252	1,154	686	755	727	799	886	830
7-1-73 to 6-30-74	812	1,057	976	584	762	723	595	828	744
7-1-74 to 6-30-75	816	1,066	909	627	762	725	618	757	680

***18-month period at the conclusion of which a conversion was made from a calendar year to a fiscal year.

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE VIII
STATUS OF DETENTIONERS HELD

	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Common Pleas Trial & Sentence-Deferred	1006	992	1068	987	993	958	1039	1028	1018	1036	992	952
Common Pleas - Violation/Parole	128	168	123	155	148	141	132	137	156	140	160	116
Family Court	4	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3
Juvenile	26	28	40	41	41	37	31	41	49	40	55	33
Material Witness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Parole	115	125	110	148	156	152	149	148	156	151	147	172
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshal	54	57	59	76	70	64	66	85	62	65	66	79
Preliminary Hearings	173	188	193	214	208	203	220	215	231	181	155	186
State Transfers	67	32	52	45	32	33	35	37	45	55	56	37
Awaiting Placement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Writ to Other Jurisdictions	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4
Municipal Court	<u>106</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>186</u>
TOTAL	1683	1753	1819	1848	1819	1753	1878	1909	1944	1902	1860	1768

July 1, 1974 -
June 30, 1975

TABLE IX
JUVENILES/DETENTIONERS/SENTENCED PRISONERS
RECEIVED BY RACE
(PERCENT)

	<u>WHITE (%)</u>	<u>NON-WHITE (%)</u>	<u>TOTAL (%)</u>
JUVENILES	.4	1.	1.4
DETENTIONERS (Adult)	10.	67.	77.
SENTENCED	<u>4.</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>21.6</u>
TOTAL	14.4	85.6	100.00

TABLE X
SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED BY
LENGTH OF SENTENCE
(PERCENT)

	<u>WHITE (%)</u>	<u>NON-WHITE (%)</u>	<u>TOTAL (%)</u>
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 3 Months and Under	.7	9.2	9.9
Flat & Maximum Sentences - Over 3 Months to Under 6 Months	1.04	1.69	2.73
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 6 Months to Under 12 Months	3.27	5.52	8.79
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 12 Months to Under 2 Years	10.77	66.11	76.88
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 2 Years and Over	.66	.89	1.55
Fines and Costs	<u>.03</u>	<u>.12</u>	<u>.15</u>
TOTAL	16.47	83.53	100.00

July 1, 1974
June 30, 1975

TABLE XI
SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED
BY RACE (PERCENT)

	Flat & Max. 3 Months and Under	Flat & Max. Over 3 & Under 6 Mos.	Flat & Max. 6 Months to Under 12 Months	Flat & Max. 12 Months to Under 2 Yrs.	2 Years & Over	Fine & Costs
White (Male)	6.37	31.87	35.85	13.79	34.06	38.1
White (Female)	.69	6.25	1.36	.22	8.78	.6
TOTAL (%)	7.06	38.12	37.21	14.01	42.84	38.7
Non-White (Male)	89.85	51.88	59.30	85.70	54.95	60.14
Non-White (Female)	3.09	10.	3.49	.29	2.21	1.16
TOTAL (%)	92.94	61.88	62.79	85.99	57.16	61.30
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE XII
SENTENCED INMATES RELEASED
BY METHOD OF RELEASE

Method of Release	House of Correction		Holmesburg Prison		Detention Center		Total Releases	
		%		%		%		%
Expiration of Sentence	182	12.87	45	7.40	10	29.41	237	11.52
Order of Court	321	22.71	17	2.79	7	20.59	345	16.78
Payment of Fine & Cost	133	9.40	1	.16	5	14.71	139	6.77
Parole - State	4	.28	3	.49	0	0	7	.34
Parole - Court	704	49.78	460	75.65	9	26.47	1173	57.05
Escape	23	1.62	0	0	0	0	23	1.12
Death	1	.07	3	.49	1	2.94	5	.25
To Serve Revoked Parole	42	2.98	29	4.80	2	5.88	73	3.55
Transfer to State	4	.29	50	8.22	0	0	54	2.62
TOTAL	1414	100%	608	100%	34	100%	2056	100%

END

7. 11/10/1911