

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA PRISONS

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL 1976

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PHILADELPHIA PRISONS

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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 17 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

Fiscal 1976 was a year highlighted by efforts to meet increased requirements for materials and service while coping with financial restrictions imposed by the City's fiscal problems.

The per capita food cost increased from \$1.89 to \$2.01 due to a combination of minor price increases and improved menus. Increased amounts of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and fruit juices were added to the menu. All institutions are now making available condiments to allow residents to season foods according to individual taste.

In an effort to improve food services, culinary personnel were involved in many varied training programs during the year. The courses included supervision, food management, transactional analysis, sanitation and nutrition. They were attended by Food Service Managers, Cooks, Correctional Officers and inmates who work in the kitchen and dining rooms.

Efforts to improve sanitary conditions in the culinary area were again emphasized during the past year. New ingredient bins and waste containers were purchased. Improvements in this area have been reflected in recent inspection reports.

The cost of fuel for heating increased by \$122,000. This was the first full year of operation of the new boiler plant at Holmesburg Prison. During the prior year, the new plant was open only for the last half of the heating season. During the first half, the old plant operated on coal purchased in prior years.

The following capital projects were completed during Fiscal 1976:

<u>Holmesburg Prison</u>	Replacement of Searchlights Replacement of Sound System
<u>House of Correction</u>	Replacement of Sound System

The following capital projects are under way, and completion is expected during Fiscal 1977:

<u>Holmesburg Prison</u>	Relocation of Receiving Room
<u>Detention Center</u>	Engineering Survey

The following capital projects at the close of Fiscal 1976 were either in various stages of planning or purchase orders have been issued. Actual work should begin in Fiscal 1977:

<u>Holmesburg Prison</u>	Installation of Wash Basins and Renovation of Shower Rooms
<u>House of Correction</u>	Installation of Wash Basins and Renovation of Shower Rooms - Construction of Work Release Facility

During the year, the U.S. Marshal was billed \$402,755 for the care of Federal prisoners. This was a decrease of 9% from the previous year. The per diem rate was increased from \$18.06 in Fiscal 1975 to \$19.97 in Fiscal 1976.

The Custodial Fund investment in Certificates of Deposit was reduced from \$50,000 to \$45,000. A new statement savings account was opened on December 11, 1975. This account provides the flexibility to keep as large an amount as possible in an interest bearing account and still be able to transfer immediately to the checking account without penalty. The balance of this account at year end was \$8,200.

Prison Industries

The Prison Industries operate 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 consist of the following:

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

During Fiscal 1976, a leather cutting machine and a lockstitch heel closer were purchased for the shoe shop. Three 110-pound capacity dryers were purchased for the laundry. This new equipment should help to improve the efficiency of those shops. Prisons Industries are still in need of much additional new equipment.

Production of barricades for the Police Department in both the carpenter shop and the furniture shop was greatly increased in preparation for the Bicentennial celebration. "A" frames increased from 5,300 to 8,900. Cross pieces increased from 3,900 to 4,850.

Production of inmate clothing also increased from the previous year. Shirts produced increased from 6,550 to 11,070. Pants produced increased from 6,870 to 9,120.

Print Shop production again showed a rapid increase from 3,250,000 pieces in Fiscal 1975 to 4,150,000 pieces in Fiscal 1976.

The Prison Industries' Revolving Fund established during Fiscal 1975 began operations during this year. The fund balance increased from \$1,000 to \$2,100. Payments to residents for work performed from this fund amounted to \$1,014.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Employee Salaries

Effective July 1, 1975, all City employees received a 12.8% pay increase plus substantial fringe benefits.

The new starting salary for Correctional Officers was raised to \$11,577, a 354% increase from when the class was created in 1953 with a starting salary of \$3,270.

Correctional Officers

At the start of Fiscal 1976, there were 15 Correctional Officer vacancies. During the fiscal year, there were 33 separations and 41 vacant positions were abolished in order to conform with budgetary limitations, leaving seven vacancies at fiscal year end. This represented a net loss of 41 authorized positions and a net loss of 33 officers on board.

The 33 separations were distributed as follows:

To Police Department	8	24%
Regular Pensions	7	21%
Disabilities (Non-Service)	6	18%
Resignations	4	12%
Promoted to Sergeant	4	12%
Dismissals	3	10%
Death	1	3%
Total	<u>33</u>	<u>100%</u>

New Careers Program (under Phila. Manpower Center)

This two-year program was established in Fiscal 1975 to provide training and employment in the Correctional Officer field for disadvantaged minority members. At the start of Fiscal 1976, there were 58 employees on board, all in the Exempt category of Correctional Officer Cadet. There were 10 separations during the fiscal year, leaving 48 on board at year end. During the year, 32 of these Cadets had been promoted to the Civil Service category of Correctional Officer Trainee.

In addition to the above, five regular Correctional Officers were authorized to act as cadre. These positions were all filled.

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

This Federally funded program was established during Fiscal 1975 to provide employment in public service fields. At fiscal year end, of the 49 authorized positions, 39 were filled. This represented a net loss of six employees on board from the beginning of the fiscal year.

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

Six on-going programs continued at the Prisons under Federal L.E.A.A. funding. These programs are:

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

At fiscal year end, of the 96 authorized positions, 85 were filled. This represented a net loss of 11 employees on board from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Job Freeze

For the first time since World War II, no new Correctional Officer appointments were made. In fact, there were only 36 new appointments made during the entire fiscal year: 14 in the Federally funded C.E.T.A. program; nine in the Federally funded L.E.A.A. program; and 13 in General Fund categories, as follows:

Physician I - Part Time	8
Graduate Nurse II	2
Prison Maintenance Mechanic	1
Administrative Secretary	<u>2</u>
Total General Fund ...	<u>13</u>

The total of 36 new appointments in Fiscal 1976 compares with an annual average of 158 for the previous 10 years. The job freeze affected all divisions of the system and was most keenly felt in security, maintenance and clerical areas.

The major exception to the job freeze was the permission to fill most medical vacancies. However, this division continued to experience difficulties because of our inability to retain qualified professionals.

Position Abolitions

At the end of Fiscal 1975, it was necessary to abolish 37 vacant General Fund positions in order to comply with Fiscal 1976 budget limitations. At the end of Fiscal 1976, an additional 54 vacant General Fund positions were abolished in order to comply with Fiscal 1977 budget limitations. Summary is as follows:

		<u>100</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>PMC</u>	<u>CETA</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vacancies	6-30-75	31	9	12	5	57
Separations	F 76	54	20	10	20	104
Appointments	F 76	(15)	(9)	0	(14)	(38)
Abolitions	F 76	<u>(54)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(64)</u>
Vacancies	6-30-76	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>59</u>

Authorized	6-30-75	880	105	75	50	1,110
Vacant	6-30-75	<u>31</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>57</u>
Filled	6-30-75	<u>849</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1,053</u>
Authorized	6-30-76	826	96	75	49	1,046
Vacant	6-30-76	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>59</u>
Filled	6-30-76	<u>810</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>987</u>

Activity Compilation

There were 317 personnel transactions during Fiscal 1976, as compared with 627 during Fiscal 1975, as follows:

Appointments		36
Promotions		50
Demotions		0
Reinstatements		3
Restorations		1
Transfers		48
Separations by:		
Resignations	53	
Retirements	14	
Dismissals	11	
Rejections	9	
To Police	8	
Disabilities	7	
Deaths	<u>2</u>	104
Leaves of Absence		4
Disciplinary Actions		56
Other		<u>15</u>
Total		<u>317</u>

Payroll Expenditures

General Fund payroll expenditures for Fiscal 1976 totaled \$13,089,690 as compared with \$11,302,050 for Fiscal 1975. Salary increases and additional overtime accounted for the increase. For comparison, both years are indicated:

<u>Catetory</u>	<u>Fiscal 1975</u>	<u>Fiscal 1976</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Base Pay	\$9,575,762	\$11,020,962	\$1,445,200
Regular Overtime	1,199,276	1,385,036	185,760
Holiday Overtime	434,430	554,267	119,837
Shift Differential	92,582	129,425	36,843
Total ...	<u>\$11,302,050</u>	<u>\$13,089,690</u>	<u>\$1,787,640</u>

A complete breakdown of General Fund Class 100 expenditures follows:

	<u>Avg. # of Employees</u>	<u>Base Pay</u>	<u>Regular Overtime</u>	<u>Holiday Overtime</u>	<u>Shift Differential</u>	<u>Total Payroll</u>
Executive Office	91	1,371,343	22,464	32,397	6,997	1,433,201
Holmesburg Prison	252	3,293,847	688,382	184,035	42,089	4,208,353
Detention Center	223	2,915,569	257,504	168,346	38,130	3,379,549
House of Correction	263	3,440,203	416,686	169,489	42,209	4,068,587
Total by Units ...	<u>829</u>	<u>11,020,962</u>	<u>1,385,036</u>	<u>554,267</u>	<u>129,425</u>	<u>13,089,690</u>
Inmate Services	45	652,938	16,368	8,795	351	678,452
Housing & Operations	702	9,097,953	1,352,023	523,395	122,436	11,095,807
General Support	82	1,270,071	16,645	22,077	6,638	1,315,431
Total by Elements ..	<u>829</u>	<u>11,020,962</u>	<u>1,385,036</u>	<u>554,267</u>	<u>129,425</u>	<u>13,089,690</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	90	\$1,143,189
Phila. Manpower Center	PMC	58	364,001
Concentrated Employment Training Act	CETA	<u>44</u>	<u>383,167</u>
Total		<u>192</u>	<u>\$1,890,357</u>

Sick Leave

During Fiscal 1976, a total of 12,418 Sick Leave days were used by all employees at a total cost of \$700,375. A substantial improvement was made over Fiscal 1975, namely, from an average of 15.2 days per employee down to 12.01 days per employee. Previous years are shown for comparison:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Employee Days</u>	<u>Average Employee Cost</u>
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
F 1976	12.0	677

Conclusion

At fiscal year end, no employee contract settlements had been negotiated and further cutbacks, through layoffs, are possible depending on ultimate labor settlements.

TRAINING ACADEMY

The objectives of the Training Academy are geared to the philosophy of maintaining adequate security and providing humane and professional treatment of residents as well as staff cooperation and capability.

More specifically, as stated in the Training Grant, they are:

- 1) Produce well informed correctional officers -- duties, tasks and responsibilities.
- 2) Have sufficient knowledge to perform with high degree of professional competence.
- 3) Increase commitment to the goals and efforts of the rehabilitation, treatment and counseling programs.
- 4) Lessen inmate-correctional officer hostility and conflicts.
- 5) Improve relations between correctional officers and their supervisors.
- 6) Improve staff morale.

Course content is continually changing and new courses implemented to increase linkage of programs to the goals and stated objectives as listed above. These courses will be described below, and statistics for all courses are provided at the end of the report. The New Correctional Officer Program began on June 30, 1975 and is included in this report.

The members included have as far as possible been selected by the Wardens and Department Heads in conjunction with the Project Director and the Director of Training. A survey near completion indicates the amount and type of training courses each individual correctional officer has received in the past. Selection has been designed to include staff who have had no previous training, and ranking officers and relatively new correctional staff have been included as suggested by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice standards and goals. This heterogeneity of the class has the advantage of improving the communication, understanding and knowledge of tasks and responsibilities required of each.

Subjects are mainly taught by Philadelphia Prisons' training personnel; however, in an attempt to improve knowledge, communication and understanding, division heads of various departments participated in lectures. Selected outside experts are called upon for their expertise in specific areas. We have had reports from the students and division heads that this has resulted in changes in procedures which are mutually acceptable. An example of this is the Culinary Division in which the lecture time was increased by request of the students and the Food Service Manager of the Philadelphia Prisons.

Program Descriptions

New Correctional Officer Training Program - The Training Academy provides 261 hours of instruction to all new correctional officers. Sixty percent of these hours is devoted to custody and security topics, and 40 percent is devoted to rehabilitative and treatment topics. This is 221 hours in excess of those suggested by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

In-Service Training - The aim of this program has been to provide instruction in task-oriented subjects, new procedures in methodology and techniques in correction.

This training aims to improve communication between staff and to promote understanding of residents and their problems. Towards this end, approximately 50 percent of the content of this program consists of treatment-oriented subjects and improvement in relationships with residents. Crisis Intervention has been added to increase the ability of officers to handle difficult situations and to decrease confrontations and disturbances.

In-Prison/In-Service Training has been initiated this year. This is to reinforce and extend application of class learning and to train on-the-job staff who have not had formal classes in the Training Academy.

Behavioral Science Training Program - This program has continued to be developed and changed in accordance with the needs of individual students and the Prisons. The focus is geared towards problems of human behavior, psychological and sociological principles, human relations, problem solving, knowledge of the Criminal Justice System and legal aspects that affect the prison staff as well as residents. Three classes have been offered during the year, and Temple University continues to offer graduate and non-graduate college credits for the course.

A major change has been the expansion of Crisis Intervention. The third class attended the Center for Administration of Justice at Temple University for a 40-hour course in Crisis Intervention as part of the Behavioral Science Course.

Outside experts, prison instructors and students continue to attest to the effectiveness and desirability of continuing this course. This is demonstrated by the high ratings given by the students and by the letters from outside experts in various fields as well as the continuing requests for this course. Graduates of the program continue to be promoted and assigned to non-custodial positions. Lecture material has been condensed, typed and distributed to each participating member of this course.

Orientation for Non-Custodial New Employees - This program has been revised in accordance with the changing activities of the particular job. The program still includes the working knowledge of security regulations as it applies to their own well being, safety of other personnel as well as residents. On-the-job training is now included in this program to increase understanding of the functions of their respective departments. This also offers them the opportunity to discuss and resolve questions and problems with the training staff before reporting for duty.

Supervisory Seminars - Two seminars were specifically designed as recommended by last year's evaluation. This included security topics, crisis intervention, transactional analysis and field trips to the courts.

Maintenance Personnel Seminars - This course was specifically designed in consultation with the Maintenance Supervisor and his personnel to present selected subjects in which maintenance personnel should be knowledgeable. Since this department supervises inmates, appropriate related subjects were provided. Future plans include instruction by experts in the respective fields such as plumbing, electricity, etc., which will be scheduled.

Transactional Analysis Course - This course was provided to members of the training staff, female officers, volunteer services personnel, chaplaincy, and culinary division, as well as to correctional officers.

Labor Relations Seminar - This course was attended by middle management personnel.

Addictive Disease Program (C. O. D. A. A. P.) - This program was offered by the Philadelphia Coordinating Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs in conjunction with personnel of the drug programs.

Training Staff - Members of this unit have received additional training such as crisis intervention, transactional analysis, behavioral science, including human relations and technological training conference.

Planned Program for Female Correctional Officers - To be offered in the Fall of 1976 by a female instructor from Community College. This was discussed with the Deputy Superintendent, Warden at House of Correction, female supervisor and staff and the Director of Training. If given, this course will be designed to meet the specific needs of the female officers and residents.

Model Classification - Supervisory & Non-Supervisory Personnel - This course included classes in management training, supervisory techniques and group processing. It was initiated in May, 1975 and was concluded in September, 1975. Non-supervisory personnel attended six hours per week and regular staff members attended three hours per week. The instructor for all classes was Dr. Alfred M. Gorman.

Culinary Training Courses - A course for Food Service managers was offered by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health to instruct managerial and supervisory personnel on the important public health principles required to maintain a safe and sanitary food service operation. Another program was arranged by the Director of Food Services in Basic Food Services and offered to culinary personnel and correctional staff assigned to mess halls.

Special Training for Psychologists - The Training Division arranged with the psychologists of the Temple Unit in Law & Psychiatry to provide training in psychological evaluations and counseling techniques on a weekly basis throughout the year (gratis).

Philadelphia Manpower Center Training Program - As of July 14, 1976, there is a total of 47 correctional officer trainees assigned to the three institutions. P.M.C. Class I completed a two-year training program and 14 members graduated on July 25, 1976. These trainees received certificates from Temple University and the Philadelphia Prisons and are presently working at the three institutions. The other cadets (33) who have not completed the two-year program are assigned to the three institutions on an on-the-job status. The overall progress of the program has proven to be successful. The trainees' performance and attendance continue to improve as well as the role of taking on more responsibility.

Special review courses were given to all P.M.C. classes in preparation for their civil service qualifying examinations. To date, all but two P.M.C. trainees passed this examination.

Philadelphia Community College - Arrangements were made with the Philadelphia College to continue to offer college courses at the Philadelphia Prisons' Training Academy. During the fall semester, four courses were tuition-free. During the spring semester, one course was tuition-free. Additional courses were \$20 per credit. These courses were taken on off-duty time.

Many requests from correctional staff for courses in Spanish have been received. Plans are being considered to offer this course in the near future.

Temple University - Temple University's Center for Administration of Justice offered two courses during the spring semester at the Philadelphia Prisons' Training Academy. The first summer session of school, three courses were offered by this same department. LEEP funds are available for those attending so that there was no cost to the students. Arrangements have been made to continue this LEEP-funded program in the fall of 1976.

Continuing Education Units - The Training Academy has continued to provide for non-college credit courses and non-on-the-job training courses continuing education units as approved by the National University Extension of Washington, D.C.

Other Training Activities - College Credits - In addition to awarding 15 college credits in the Behavioral Science Training Program, Temple University's Center for Administration of Justice awards six college credits for the New Correctional Officer Training Program, provided the correctional officer matriculates at Temple University. An additional three credits are awarded to the same persons in Crisis Intervention, which is included in the Behavioral Science Training Program. Upon matriculation at St. Joseph's College, correctional officers will receive six tuition-free credits for any of our training programs.

Practicum Students - One student from Penn State University began an eight-credit practicum course under the auspices of the Training Academy. Two students from Holy Family College are receiving experiential training. Two students from the Antioch Graduate School of Education completed a four-credit correctional counseling practicum under the supervision of the Training Academy.

Resource Class Material and Books - No grant funds have been available for books, journals or resource material. Forty-three lectures that have been offered in the Behavioral Science classes in the past have been considered, typed and distributed to each student. Similar material for all other courses given by the Training Division are in the process of being written.

Prisons' Newspaper (Correctional Times) - This newspaper has been continuously published for the past 18 months by the Training Academy in conjunction with representatives of the three institutions. In our opinion, this has improved communications and improved morale by giving recognition to persons deserving of credit in many areas.

Preliminary Evaluation Form for Behavioral Science Classes - This was designed by the Director of Research & Development in conjunction with the Director of Correctional Training. This will be used on a trial basis in the Behavioral Science and Behavioral Science Refresher Courses. Other possible relevant tests and ratings are and will be used on a "pilot" basis for all programs to determine changes in knowledge and/or attitudes. Behavioral measures are also being considered to evaluate effective training. Data has not been completely analyzed.

Training Site - The Training Academy has been relocated from Building No. 9 at the House of Correction to the Holmesburg Administration Building, 2nd Floor.

Survey of Training, Education and Special Abilities - A survey of all correctional officers to determine the above has been taken. Those who have not had prison training courses have been assigned to classes. One preliminary finding shows that approximately 50% of the personnel at the House of Correction have had or are taking college courses. This variable for Holmesburg Prison and the Detention Center will be determined in the near future.

The Informer - A reminder on procedures and professional conduct is being published and distributed bimonthly.

Training Statistics

<u>Program</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Instructional Hours</u>
New Correctional Officer Class	21	5,208
New Employee Orientation	30	1,200
In-Service Training Programs	116	7,288
In-Prison In-Service Training	350	725
Behavioral Science Programs	72	10,056
Behavioral Science Refresher Program	10	400
Seminar in Supervision & Management	27	1,080
Maintenance Personnel Seminar	23	843
Preparation for Civil Service Exam. (PMC's)	54	432
Para-Medic Training	5	200
Performance Evaluation Class	6	24
Range Proficiency Briefing	309	309
Special Training Seminars and Tours	285	7,596
Totals	<u>1,308</u>	<u>35,361</u>
A. P. M. C. Training Program (On-the- job training)	<u>47</u>	<u>88,360</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,355</u>	<u>123,721</u>

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Training Grant provides a cadre of 19 correctional officers. It is estimated that excluding vacation, administrative leave days, 14 holidays and eight sick days, each cadre member is on duty 45 weeks per year. Total weeks for the entire cadre per year equals 855 weeks or 4,275 days. The 35,361 total instructional hours of classes given this year equals 888 weeks or 4,420 days.

In view of the above, the Prisons have complied with the grant obligations of utilizing the cadre for training purposes.

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 range of services provided to residents of the Philadelphia Prisons has again been enlarged and made more efficient in a number of areas. Major accomplishments during the year include:

1. Creation and launching of a new Central Intake Procedure at the Detention Center which serves as a primary and standardized intake function for all new admissions to any of the institutions in the system. Centralized intake assures that all appropriate procedures required for new admissions are performed promptly and in a standardized manner.
2. Development of a new medical screening procedure for all new admissions, which is performed by a cadre of trained paramedics (medical technical aides) under the supervision of the medical staff. Under this procedure, essential information about any special medical problems or conditions is identified promptly at the time of admission, and can be followed up thru existing procedures.
3. The production of a 14-minute motion picture sound film to be used as a basic tool in an expanded classification and work assignment program for both detentioners and sentenced residents. The film will be used in conjunction with other audio-visual materials and vocational interest and aptitude testing to develop suitable recommendations for residents and also stimulate their interest in developing vocational goals for their future after release.
4. The acquisition and conversion of a second residence building for the Work Release Program, enabling that program to start efforts to expand the participation rate among sentenced residents.

The above accomplishments merit special mention, but the major accomplishment of the Inmate Services¹ component of the Philadelphia Prisons is the on-going, day-by-day delivery of the variety of services detailed in the following sections:

Social Services

During the year, the quantity of services performed is indicated by these statistics:

Intake Interviews	9,118
Counseling Interviews	8,549
Non-Counseling Interviews	26,518
Referrals to In-House Programs	2,949
Referrals to Community Agencies and Programs	1,205
Classification Committee Interviews:	
Sentenced Residents	2,333
Detentioners	2,557
Parole Petitions Prepared	873

The new Central Intake Unit, designed and put into operation as part of the Social Service Division of the Prisons, has produced some very tangible benefits to both the prison system and the new residents. New admissions, which average almost 60 per day throughout the year, are processed more promptly, in most cases within 24 hours. The resulting intake interview material provides the prison system with a full range of information about each new resident, thus enabling more effective referral and placement within the institution.

Early discharges of new admissions have been accelerated under the new system because of the direct involvement of the Pre-Trial Services Division of the Court of Common Pleas (also known as the ROR unit). A staff member from this unit has been attached to the Central Intake operation and is on the premises on a daily basis. It has been estimated that this new procedure has speeded up the release of eligible residents by an average of six days, which in turn helps to keep the prison census down.

Addictive Disease Program

During the year, the Detoxification and Aftercare Unit had approximately 3,600 new admissions who were given medical examinations including the taking of histories, physical examinations and clinical laboratory and blood studies. A total of 3,123 were treated with Methadone for detoxification. On the Women's Wing, 406 women residents received Methadone. Seven-hundred and forty-seven male and 283 female residents participated in group therapy activity. In the Therapeutic Community program at the House of Correction, a total of 117 residents participated during the year.

Throughout all elements of the program, a total of 1,061 residents were assisted in making contact with community drug treatment programs.

Medical Services

During the year, the total number of new inmates treated by a physician was 25,918, which includes both sick call activity and physical examinations. In addition, 5,799 psychiatric examinations were performed. There were 3,398 clinic consultations at Philadelphia General Hospital and 174 admissions to the hospital. More than 13,500 blood or other laboratory tests were done, and the dental division treated 5,714 inmates.

In May of 1976, the Prisons launched a new medical screening procedure at the admissions area, involving a staff of paramedical Correctional Officers under the supervision of the Medical Director. This procedure provides assurance that any medical problems entering the Prisons will be promptly identified and dealt with.

Training and Education Programs

1. Tutoring Programs - The Philadelphia Adult Basic Education Academy provides trained volunteer tutors and also training for residents who want to help others as tutors. During the year, 12 residents at the House of Correction were trained as tutors.
2. Basic Education and GED Preparation - Teachers from the School District of Philadelphia provide instruction to residents in all three institutions in Basic Education and in preparation for the General Educational Development tests which are administered four times a year here at the Prisons. Last year, 129 passed the examination and received their high school diploma certificates. During the year, over 1,100 residents were in attendance in the different classes.
3. College-Level Education - Each semester (fall, spring and summer), college courses taught by instructors from Community College of Philadelphia are offered at Holmesburg Prison and the House of Correction. Current courses offered include: English, Math, Psychology, Accounting and Business Management. The college courses at the House of Correction are open to women as well as men. In addition to the college classes offered within the Prisons, there are also classes downtown which residents within our Work Release Program have the opportunity of attending. The total number of enrollments for the past three terms was 531, with 363 of these completing the course and receiving a grade.
4. Vocational Skill Training - The Skill Training Center adjacent to Holmesburg Prison is staffed by instructors from the Kennedy Vocational Center and provides training for 15 students in each of the following areas: Auto Repair; Welding; Household Appliance Repair; and Small Gasoline Engine Repair. During the last year, a total of 307 were enrolled into training. There were 69 trainees who completed their training and received certificates.
5. Dry Cleaning - 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, there were 96 men entering training, with 51 of them successfully completing the program.
6. Closed Circuit Television Training - During the year, residents received training in the various aspects of Closed Circuit Television production. Trainees in the TV studio produce video-tapes of drug rehabilitation activities and other prison programs which benefit the prison residents in general.

7. Drama Workshop - Two drama instructors, working under the direction of the Administration of Criminal Justice of Temple University, come twice a week to conduct the drama classes at the House of Correction. Both men and women residents are able to attend. Several shows have been produced for the general prison population during the last year. During the year, 180 different men and women had an opportunity to participate in this program.
8. Music Program - Settlement Music School provides instruction in various musical instruments both at Holmesburg and the House of Correction several times a week. In addition, a dance class for the women at the House of Correction was started last year and was enthusiastically received. The total number of residents involved in the music program during the year was 666. Holmesburg also has a rock band which has been enlarged and which gave two outside performances during the year.
9. Art Instruction - A teacher from the Board of Education has regular art classes daily, with classes each morning at the House of Correction and in the afternoon either at Holmesburg or the Detention Center. In addition, a Correctional Officer on the prison staff who has been trained in art provides further instruction for residents.
10. Library Services - Under the direction of the Prison Librarian, regular hours have been established in the three different prison libraries as well as the library on G-Wing for the women. During the year, 38 men have been trained by the Prison Librarian as assistants to help in the running of the libraries. The Prison Librarian also assists the Director of Volunteer Services in supervising the three different Law Libraries as well as procuring books and periodicals.

Volunteer Services

During the year, a total of 202 new volunteers were processed and given orientation. As of June 30, 1976, there were 343 volunteer workers actively serving in the three institutions.

The Volunteer Recognition Dinner, which has become an annual affair at the Prisons, was held in May with 151 volunteers and community leaders attending. At that time, three volunteers were singled out for special recognition: Ms. Lucinda Cebular, Mr. Edgar Crawley, and the Rev. Robert Bell.

Provision was made for inmate art to be exhibited at WCAU-TV, City Hall, the Germantown Art Gallery, and at a special exhibit of prison art at Temple University. During the last period, plans were being made for an exhibit next year of this art at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Philadelphia.

The Volunteer Services office has become increasingly involved during the past year with the Prisoners' Family Welfare Association which is attempting to provide opportunities for inmate arts and crafts to be sold on behalf of residents of state and county prisons. In this capacity, we have worked closely with George Newberry, Director of Special Activities, Bureau of Correction in Harrisburg.

During the past year, relationships with other volunteer activities in the County of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania have been strengthened. Cooperative efforts have been arranged with both the Phila. County Board of Probation and Parole and the Pa. Board of Probation and Parole. In addition, this office is working with volunteer coordinators to establish a training cooperative which will become active in the Fall of 1976. This training cooperative will provide additional in-service training to volunteers affiliated with Probation, Parole, Family Court, Philadelphia Prisons, Pennsylvania Prison Society and Youth Conservation Services.

Volunteer Services has been working in close cooperation with the Crisis Intervention Network, a program of the Youth Conservation Services Commission. In this capacity we have provided for the processing and orientation of over 24 staff gang workers.

New Projects:

Black Film Festival - Through an arrangement with the Annenberg Center for the Performing Arts, the Philadelphia Prisons received films produced, directed and written by black artists for showing at Holmesburg Prison and the House of Correction. The program covered a period of 19 weeks and involved seven outside speakers.

Divine Light Mission - The Divine Light Mission was a program of meditation offered at Holmesburg Prison and sponsored by the World Welfare Association. Volunteers met weekly with inmates wishing to participate in order to teach them the particular type of meditation that they sponsored. In addition, the group brought in athletic events and teams to play against inmate teams at Holmesburg Prison and Detention Center.

Nation of Islam - The Nation of Islam resumed providing services for adherents of that religion after an absence of over two years. Services were held weekly in each institution as well as orientation and auxiliary services provided for the ministers.

Thresholds - Thresholds is not a new program but five new cycles were conducted in the Prisons this year. Four of the five were conducted at the House of Correction and one at Holmesburg Prison. There were not enough counselors available to run cycles at both Prisons simultaneously. Training sessions for new counselors were held in November at

Community College and in February and May at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Seventy-three volunteers were trained at these sessions. Twenty of these worked at the Prisons' program and another 53 in probation.

Prison Latin Community - Beginning in July, an inmate organization for Spanish-speaking residents was inaugurated at Holmesburg Prison. Volunteers came in to meet weekly with the members who began working for improvement in the conditions for Spanish-speaking residents. As a result of the work of the Prison Latin Community and the interest of the Prison Administration, steps were taken to: a) hire a bilingual social worker; b) provide for translation of Prison rules and regulations; and c) find bilingual tutors in the Spanish-speaking community.

Lutheran Children and Family Service Art Program - Under the direction of an artist employed by the Lutheran Children and Family Service, an art program for women was begun in the laundry room at the House of Correction. The program provided for 4 intensive art instruction sessions a week, plus one general education session on Saturday mornings. The intensive sessions provided for 8 to 12 women to participate in each session and the whole population was involved in the Saturday morning general sessions. The Saturday morning sessions involved guest speakers, films, slides and special projects.

Veterans' Action Center - The Veterans' Action Center is a State program but the Volunteer Services Office worked to expedite their providing services to veterans inside the institutions. Two workers from the Center came twice a week for about seven weeks. The program was discontinued when V.A.C. was forced to expand its activities and the Prisons had to be cut out.

Educational Services Project (Pa. Program for Women/Girl Offenders) - The program provided 42 "awareness" seminars for women in G Wing. Directors of community programs, prison officials, municipal, state and federal officials were brought in to explain to women the programs that were available to them in the community and their rights while in jail. In addition, a number of women were assisted in obtaining their release and arrangements made for continued counseling by the project on the outside. There were 51 women who took part in the counseling services offered outside the institution.

Home Wiring Course - Keystone Electric Company, in cooperation with PPWGO, provided five electricians who taught the basic elements of home wiring to both male and female inmates at the House of Correction. The course involved five weekly sessions of two hours each. Equipment and supplies were provided by Keystone Engineering.

National Alliance of Businessmen - The director of the National Alliance of Businessmen provided job development capability for inmates referred to him by Social Service, other volunteers and City officials, who worked with probation and parole officials in finding employment for both men and women. During the period, N. A. B. cooperated with the Bureau of Employment Security in its "Job Fair" at Holmesburg. Several major employers in the Philadelphia area were present, including The Budd Company, Rohm & Haas and First Pennsylvania Bank. In the fourth quarter, N. A. B. representatives of three employers, Lee Tire, Container Corporation of America and Chilton Publishing Company, were invited to tour the Prisons and be briefed by administration officials in the problems of ex-offenders' employment. Plans are being made to continue this employer involvement with the Prison situation.

Women Aware - Under the relationship of women volunteers from Mohammed's Temple, a program for women on G Wing was developed which provided training in certain basic living skills. The training involved sewing, jewelry making and beauty culture. This group received donations of fabric and sewing needs from a number of businesses in the community and a grant of \$80. from Pa. Program for Women/Girl Offenders to purchase four sewing machines which are now on G Wing. The program operates once a week on Monday mornings.

New Projects -

	<u># Volunteers</u>	<u># Residents</u>	<u># Sessions</u>
Black Film Festival	5	700	38
Divine Light Mission	4	25	18
Nation of Islam	19	950	75
Thresholds	50	60	20
Prison Latin Community	3	75	48
Veterans' Action Center	3	35	15
Educational Services Project (PPWGO)	18	346	42
Home Wiring Course	9	125	35
National Alliance of Businessmen	1	15	47
Women Aware	7	38	15
Lutheran Children & Family Service Art	1	68	32

There were 18 college students placed with various units within the Prisons, including social service, the work release program, and the administrative offices. Participating colleges were: Temple University, Antioch College, LaSalle College, St. Joseph's College, Penn State University, Drexel University and Great Lakes College Association.

The Prisons also cooperated with the Academy for Career Education which operates out of Olney High School as a means of giving high school students an exposure to different kinds of vocational activities.

There has been an increase in opportunities for inmate involvement in community affairs during this past year. This office was responsible for coordinating and carrying out the provision on the Holmesburg Prison band to perform at two events in the community. The group played at the Governor's Conference on Ex-Offender Employment which was held at the Sheraton Hotel, and the Volunteer Recognition Dinner for the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole which was held at the Academy of Music ballroom.

Work Release Program

This program stands out as a major rehabilitative vehicle for sentenced inmates, offering 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 year, there were 250 inmates participating. Of that total:

Residents employed	220
Residents self-employed	11
Attending Vocational Schools	10
Attending College	9
Women Participants	6

The work activity of the participants produced gross earnings of \$220,222.91, which in turn generated tax payments in excess of \$68,000. It also made possible support payments to dependents in the amount of more than \$63,000.

During the year, a second residence building became available to the program, which will allow for an expansion of participants. In addition, planning has been largely completed on the new residence, and it is expected that construction can be started in late 1976. Upon completion, the program's capacity will be further increased.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Research and Development Unit, funded by a grant from the Governor's Justice Commission of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, completed its fourth year of operation. This unit has given the Philadelphia Prisons a much improved internal capability for program development, implementation, and research and evaluation. Its activities have been focused on the following related areas: grant management; program development; evaluation and monitoring of programs; and administrative and technical assistance.

Grant Management

The unit continued to be the primary liaison between the Philadelphia Prisons and the staffs of the Philadelphia Regional Planning Council and the Governor's Justice Commission in assuring the full participation of the Prisons in the LEAA funding program. LEAA funding presently provides over \$1 million dollars in programs and services at the Prisons, and the Research and Development Unit is responsible for preparing the grant applications and managing the awards. This activity includes: testifying on behalf of the LEAA programs, as requested; preparing all quarterly and other reports and forms maintained by the funding agencies; maintaining communication with project personnel to assist in the administrative aspects of program functioning; evaluating and researching program performance and impact; and assessing additional needs.

The program ideas developed into formal grant applications and managed by the unit over the past year were: Addictive Disease Treatment Program; Inmate Rehabilitation Program; Model Classification Program; Organizational Development Program; Research and Development Unit; and Evaluation of Social Service Information Needs (request pending).

The total budget for the approved programs was \$1,775,135, of which \$1,145,180 came from LEAA and \$178,000 from the Coordinating Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs. These programs employed 97 persons through non-City funds and provided a wide range of services and support for Prisons' staff and inmates.

Program Development

The unit has been involved in the planning, development and implementation of several new programs in the Prisons over the past year. The unit was responsible for developing the Prisons' input into 1977 LEAA Plan. It was instrumental in developing the funding for gynecological services and a new art program for women inmates during the past year. Further, through close cooperation with staff from the PJIS (Phila. Justice Information System) project, the unit worked to maximize the Prisons' ability to utilize the automated data base by performing in-house analysis of collected data. Unit staff

was also involved in securing the services of a production team to develop an orientation and motivation media presentation for inmates.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Programs

The unit continued to assist the independent evaluators contracted through LEAA to develop and implement their evaluation plans. The unit also became more actively involved in data collection and analysis to allow more thorough internal review of Prisons' programs. The two programs which are part of a detailed analysis being performed by the unit are the Addictive Disease Treatment Program and the Work Release Program. The unit has also undertaken special surveys of various program components on an ongoing basis.

The unit director was chosen along with the Superintendent of Prisons to attend an LEAA-funded seminar on "Management Oriented Evaluation in Corrections." Many of the approaches and designs discussed at that seminar will be applied in program and survey evaluations at the Prisons during the coming year.

Administrative and Technical Assistance

The Research and Development Unit continued to serve a data collection and analysis function providing technical assistance to the Prison administration for decision-making purposes. The unit has been given primary responsibility for implementing the City-wide Productivity Program at the Prisons and also served as the records coordinator in the City's Records Control Program. Unit staff continued to collect and tabulate the budget output statistics for the Finance Department and has continued numerous special studies for reports, including analysis of the Prisons' population, affirmative action and equal employment opportunity surveys, review of medical services, responses to researchers' inquiries, and other reports.

* * *

The unit staff consists of two Social Science Research Analysts, one of whom is the acting director, an Administrative Analyst II, a Research Assistant (Correctional Officer), and a Clerk-Stenographer I. The Administrative Analyst II position was vacant for the major part of the year as the incumbent was on maternity leave. The City will be required to assume additional costs for the operation of the unit in order to meet the matching requirements in Fiscal Year 1977.

PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION

Psychiatric Services

Detention Center:

Adult male detentioners compose the population at this facility and, because of the rapid turnover within the population and the presence of new residents fresh from the streets, 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 the Detention Center, and only a highly selected group are transferred.

During the year, there were 970 psychiatric examinations performed by the division at the Detention Center, and 163 residents were transferred to the Psychiatric Observation Section.

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 patients.

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 the Detention Center.

During the fiscal year, there were 3,992 psychiatric interviews conducted and 455 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 136 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 the 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 the House of Correction, but on rare occasions a case requires transfer to the Psychiatric Observation Section at Holmesburg Prison. During the past year, 100 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 837 psychiatric consultations performed at the House of Correction.

Summary

In summary, during the fiscal year, there were 5,799 psychiatric interviews conducted by the staff at the three institutions, 455 admissions to the Psychiatric Observation Section, and 476 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 1976: 455

1. From Detention Center	163
2. From Holmesburg Prison	169
3. From House of Correction	100
4. From State Institutions	23

B. Institutional Referrals Discharged during 1976: 476

1. Returned to population at Detention Center	3
2. Returned to population at Holmesburg Prison	210
3. Returned to population at House of Correction	34
4. Returned to population at State Institutions	3
5. Discharged on Probation	31
6. Discharged on Common Pleas Parole	0
7. Discharged on State Parole	5
8. Discharged on Bail	39
9. Sentence Expired	0
10. Hospitalized in a State Hospital	136
11. Sentenced to a Correctional Institution	14
12. Deaths	1

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 in the three Philadelphia Prisons.

Strict security precautions are maintained in 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 Holmesburg Prison 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 146 admissions to this facility pursuant to court orders. During the same period, there were 455 admissions to the Psychiatric Observation Section, which is coexistent with this facility -- resulting in a total of 601 admissions. During the same period, the hospital provided the court and other related agencies with a total of 687 psychiatric evaluations.

Statistical Summary of Activities

A. Court-Committed Admissions during 1976:	146
1. From Detention Center	39
2. From Holmesburg Prison	56
3. From House of Correction	30
4. From State Institutions	21
B. Court-Committed Discharges during 1976:	152
1. Returned to population at Detention Center	0
2. Returned to population at Holmesburg Prison	54
3. Returned to population at House of Correction	12
4. Returned to population at State Institutions	10
5. Discharged on Bail	1
6. Discharged on Probation	6
7. Discharged on Court Parole	0
8. Sentenced to a Correctional Institution	4
9. Hospitalized in a State Hospital	64
10. Deaths	1

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

This division has completed another year of a constantly increasing work load and a work force decreasing in numbers. The division had hoped to gain assistance by having additional C.E.T.A. employees assigned, but this did not materialize.

Maintenance personnel have been involved in many jobs directly related to improving sanitation both inside and outside of the buildings at Holmesburg Prison, House of Correction and the Detention Center. This resulted in having numerous citations (violations) removed from the inspection report issued by the Department of Public Health. All three institutions achieved better than 95% compliance.

The work of both routine maintenance and emergency services has also placed heavy demands on all members of this division.

New underground steam and electric lines were installed to serve the Administration Building at Holmesburg Prison. The old lines were found to be severely deteriorated and no longer serviceable. Roadways in the prison yard were repaired, many potholes were filled and the roadway widened in the vicinity of the new receiving and clothing storage room.

Steam and condensate lines serving Holmesburg's heating system, the kitchen and the domestic hot water system were extensively repaired. In addition, machinery in the bake shop and equipment in the kitchen was serviced, repaired and maintained throughout the year.

The new Receiving Room (a Capital Budget project) is nearing completion and should be in operation in late September 1976. This facility should greatly reduce traffic through Holmesburg's visiting room, expedite handling of persons going to and returning from the Courts and improve clothing storage.

The Male Inmate Dining Room at House of Correction has been greatly improved by the installation of new Formica tops on all dining tables. The tops, in various colors, while improving appearances also improve sanitation due to ease of cleaning.

Thirty-three street-type light standards with new wiring and a transformer were installed on House of Correction grounds, thus improving visibility (and security) during the hours of darkness.

The garage building roof was repaired by replacing all deteriorated decking and purlins, rebuilding the gussets, and having a new roof applied. This will provide better working conditions with improved safety for all personnel (employees and inmates) assigned to the garage.

The public address systems at House of Correction and Holmesburg Prison were renovated so extensively this year that both systems should continue to give many years of service. This work was accomplished as a Capital Budget project.

Repairs were completed to the 8" high-pressure fire main located underground in the Detention Center exercise yard. Although there was no visible evidence of a serious leak until late in the spring of 1976, excavation revealed the line had been leaking for quite some time.

The fuel oil storage tank located below ground at the Detention Center boiler plant must be pumped out and cleaned. The boiler plant experienced operational difficulties during the 1975-1976 heating season due to excessive accumulations of sludge and water in the fuel oil tank. This tank will be serviced before the beginning of the next heating season.

The maintenance division constructed a new paved parking lot complete with drainage system near the entrance to the Detention Center. This lot provides parking for 28 cars. Considerable inmate labor was provided for this work by the House of Correction.

Several trades are continuously engaged in work that is of a repetitious, never ending nature. This entails patch plastering and painting in all areas of the three institutions. The repair of damaged window screens (or manufacturing of new screens) is another example of work that is time-consuming and apparently without end.

The position of Sanitarian II has been vacant since February 23, 1976. This is a position vital to the sanitation of all areas of the prison complex and includes not only the physical plant but also food storage, preparation and serving. The environmental control teams composed of Correctional Officers and inmates have been very effective in the control of insects and rodents; however, direct supervision is required for this important activity.

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

The average daily population decreased from 2,384 in Fiscal 1975 to 2,337 -- a decrease of 47.

Total inmate admissions in Fiscal 1976 were 21,027, comprising 2,079 sentenced and 18,948 detentioners.

Comparing the census figures for June 30, 1975 with those of June 30, 1976, we find a decrease of 130 -- from 2,251 on June 30, 1975 to 2,121 on June 30, 1976. There were 483 sentenced and 1,768 detentioners on June 30, 1975. On June 30, 1976, there were 617 in sentenced status and 1,504 in detentioner status.

Holmesburg Prison

The average daily census decreased by 76, from 942 in Fiscal 1975 to 866 during Fiscal 1976.

During Fiscal 1976, there were 1,521 new admissions compared to 1,908 new admissions in Fiscal 1975 -- 653 sentenced and 868 detentioners. In addition to the new admissions, there were 2,313 inmates transferred in from the Detention Center and the House of Correction.

The midnight census on June 30, 1975 consisted of 654 detentioners and 185 sentenced. The midnight census on June 30, 1976 was made up of 583 detentioners and 227 in sentenced status, a total of 810 and a drop of 29.

Detention Center

The average daily census decreased by 6 -- from 737 in Fiscal 1975 to 731 in Fiscal 1976.

During Fiscal 1976, there were 12,310 new admissions compared to 11,715 in Fiscal 1975 (160 sentenced and 12,150 detentioners in 1976). In addition to the new admissions, there were 883 transferred in from the House of Correction and Holmesburg Prison.

The midnight census on June 30, 1975 was comprised of 683 detentioners and 4 sentenced inmates, for a total of 687. On June 30, 1976, the midnight census was 595 detentioners and 32 sentenced, for a total of 627, and a decrease of 60 under the previous year.

House of Correction

The average daily census increased from 705 in Fiscal 1975 to 740 in Fiscal 1976, an increase of 35.

During Fiscal 1976, there were 7,196 new admissions, compared to 7,654 in Fiscal 1975 (1,266 sentenced and 5,930 detentioners in 1976). In addition to the new admissions, there were 1,657 males transferred in from the Detention Center and Holmesburg Prison.

As of January 1, 1976, the Philadelphia Prisons no longer accepted juvenile cases from the Juvenile Division of Family Court.

The midnight census on June 30, 1975 was comprised of 387 males and 44 females in detentioner status, and 289 males and 5 females in sentenced status. The census on June 30, 1976 was made up of 265 males and 61 female detentioners, and 341 male and 17 female sentenced inmates. The male population decreased by 70; the female population increased by 29.

DETENTION CENTER

During the period covered by this report, the Detention Center has begun to show the wear and tear of its 13 years of service to the City of Philadelphia. A contract has been awarded to an engineering survey team, Thalheimer & Weitz, to assess future needs and to evaluate the present physical condition of the institution.

During most of the period covered by this report, there continued to be a need to transfer a minimum of 50 inmates per week to Holmesburg Prison or to the House of Correction to relieve the constant overcrowding at this facility; however, since May 17, 1976, the Detention Center has been designated as the Central Intake Unit for the Philadelphia Prison System, daily transfers are the norm, and upwards of 100 inmates are transferred on an average weekly basis. Since the inception of the Central Intake Unit, E Dorm is now the reception unit for all inmates not on drugs; C Block houses drug addicts and administrative separation cases assigned to A Block. The daily population has averaged 731. The total number of admissions to the Detention Center for the fiscal year was 12,984 detentioners and 209 sentenced inmates, totaling 13,193. This figure indicates an increase of 1,478 admissions over the last fiscal year.

The five phones which function in the institutional library enable every inmate to make a minimum of one phone call a week; however, a survey has been made to have phones installed in the block and dorm areas to better service inmate needs. E Dormitory Day Room has five phones installed for the use of all new admissions which has curtailed inmate movement and has freed the Social Service staff to take on the more important role of individual counseling. However, Social Service still handles emergency and long-distance telephone calls.

Programs and Activities

The Philadelphia Prisons continue to assist drug addicts and alcoholics over their withdrawal periods. The Methadone Detoxification Program remains in full operation. Inmates on the program are housed on C Block where their group sessions are held. Medical services are afforded in the hospital area, and individual counseling is 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. Other services related to the program include intervention into areas of probation and parole and referrals to various community-based programs.

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, both in the morning and evening, and instruct approximately 40 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 programing, 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 on-going communication link between administration and population. One representative 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 A.M. through 3:00 P.M. The average use of the Law Clinic and Library by residents numbers approximately 9,500 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 471 disciplinary hearings held as compared to 331 cases recorded the previous year. A vast number of cases cited disrespect and the use of profanity toward correctional officers. One hundred thirty-four cases resulted in inmates receiving punitive segregation; 76 cases resulted in extra duty during recreation periods; 125 cases resulted in reprimands; 69 resulted in inmates being restricted to their cells for periods ranging from three to nine days; 19 were referred to the psychiatrist; and 48 cases were discharged. Procedure permits ranking officers the authority to adjust minor infractions prior to referrals to the Warden; however, 56 cases too serious for prison discipline were referred to the Police Department for criminal prosecution. Referrals for sodomy or solicitation to commit sodomy numbered two; assault and battery cases totaled 35 (eight cases were attacks on correctional personnel and 27 were for aggressions against fellow prisoners). There was one escape from the Detention Ward at Philadelphia General Hospital and two escapes from the Detention Center. The remaining 16 cases were for assorted offenses, i.e. attempted suicide and minor charges. Documented reports of extraordinary nature numbered five, and indicated that one inmate expired from natural causes, one inmate received serious injuries as a result of an attack by another inmate; and:

On August 5, 1975, inmates Charles Mitchell and Warren Ketchmore successfully escaped from the Detention Center. Fortunately, the escape was short lived, for in 30 minutes Mitchell was apprehended, and within two hours Ketchmore was also remanded into our custody. A team effort by the Philadelphia Police and prison personnel prevented the escape of Mitchell from the area.

On October 1, 1975, inmate Paul Stanley was taken to P.G.H. for a clinic appointment and placed in the holding area awaiting his turn. With the aid of an unknown accomplice, Stanley succeeded in escaping from the hospital.

On October 21, 1975, inmate Cornelius Cheeseboro successfully obtained a fraudulent discharge from this institution when he presented himself as Girthus Cheeseboro (his brother).

The Main Gate was manned by one officer who was responsible for the searching and safely passing of 17,734 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 800,000 highly nutritious and appetizing meals were provided based on a 731 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 managed to cope with the problem; the skill of the staff at the Detention Center is always the deciding factor.

Medical

Venereal and other communicable diseases are detected and treated by physicians during the intake physical examinations, administered to most of the daily population of 731 residents. From a total of 7,701 Wasserman tests, 478 were determined positive, and 71 inmates were proven infected with gonorrhea. There was one reported case of typhoid out of 328 cultures sent to the Department of Public Health for analysis. Follow-up blood chemistry was executed on 168 inmates suspected to be carriers of hepatitis. Doctors attended to 6,777 inmates on sick call and performed 3,745 physical examinations. A total of 506 residents referred by staff employees received psychiatric examinations from one consulting psychiatrist.

The part-time dentist treated 874 inmates, performing 343 extractions and 229 temporary fillings, in addition to other related duties such as prophylaxis, gum treatment and X-rays.

HOLMESBURG PRISON

There has been an overall decrease in population at Holmesburg due to the State's accepting certain categories of prisoners and a criterion which permits transfer of prisoners to the House of Correction (low bail and no detainers other than Common Pleas parole and probation violations). As of June 30, 1976, the census at Holmesburg Prison was 793 residents with 214 sentenced and 579 untried residents. The average population for the year was 866 residents.

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

- 1) New locking devices were installed on all rear gates of housing units. This system has proved to be tamper-proof and affords greater security.
- 2) New public address system has been installed throughout the entire institution and is operational at this time.
- 3) Kitchen floor has been repaired. All broken tiles have been replaced and floor completely renovated.
- 4) Training Division is relocated to the Holmesburg administration building.
- 5) Board of Trustees' offices relocated to Holmesburg, administration building.
- 6) Children's waiting room opened with a female domestic caring for residents' children during the adults' visits.
- 7) A & B Blocks completely overhauled as to plastering and painting. Work will continue until all blocks are completed.
- 8) Work has started by contractors on new receiving room. Work will be completed as of this report.

Absenteeism among the security staff continues to be a major problem, and as a result it has become increasingly more difficult to provide proper custodial supervision and proper post coverage. As a result of absenteeism, the overtime expenditure has increased to an alarming rate.

Documented reports of extraordinary nature indicate that three residents expired. Two deaths were attributed to natural causes, and one death was ruled a suicide. During this report, one inmate successfully escaped from the institution. The inmate was recaptured by the Philadelphia Police Department and returned to the institution eight days later.

This institution has noticed an increase of marijuana being found on female visitors, and has resulted in several arrests of visitors involved. Although signs have been posted advising visitors not to bring drugs in and advising them that they face arrest, this has had no effect on the amount of marijuana being confiscated by visiting correctional officers and matrons on duty. All cases are referred to the Philadelphia Police Department.

Absentee ballot voting for inmates was held at this institution.

Registration for Community College courses resulted in 93 residents signing up for this most worthy program.

Good housekeeping habits and enforcement continue to receive top priority throughout the institution. These efforts resulted in a very good report by State inspectors.

Culinary Services

The skill of the dietician, food service manager, food steward and the culinary staff is evident in the quality of meals being provided. This division continually provides more than 1,150,000 meals which are highly nutritious as well as appetizing. Holiday meals are well planned, prepared and received by the residents of this institution.

The housekeeping of the kitchen and dining room area is excellent due to the efforts of the steward and his staff.

Recreation Program

During the period of this report, basketball, handball, softball, weightlifting, volleyball, checkers and chess continue to be the favorite pastimes of residents. The recreation leader arranges for outside teams to enter the institution to play residents and intra-institutional games are played. The band program under the Settlement Music School provides shows for all institutions in the system and are taken to center city to provide entertainment for various groups.

Educational Programs

The average monthly enrollment in the school was 124 with an average daily attendance of 30.

The Adult Basic Education Program successfully prepared many inmates for the General Educational Development tests.

The Community College evening program has enrolled approximately 93 residents and continues to operate quite successfully.

Statistics

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

Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons	4
Agg. Assault & Battery, Assault & Battery	24
Assault & Battery by Knife	4
Attempted Suicide	7
Possession of Drugs	9
Escape	1
Sexual Assaults	4
A & B on Correctional Officer	20
Solicitation to Commit Sodomy	3
Homicides	0
Inmate Deaths	3

<u>Vehicle Traffic</u>	<u>Screen Visits</u>	<u>Bench Visits</u>	<u>Incoming Mail</u>
10,540	25,690	3,890	115,275

Summation

Overcrowding remains a problem at Holmesburg Prison, but not at the rate of the last report. Steps have been taken by the Prison Board of Trustees and the Administration in concert with other related City agencies to decrease the population. It is hoped in the very near future that the goal of one man per cell will be achieved.

The shortage of the correctional staff and the abuse of sick leave continue to be problems as the expenditure of overtime continues to rise. One is related directly to the other. Most of the staff of this institution are devoted, professional correctional officers who perform their duties in a most commendable manner.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

During this reporting period, numerous refreshing changes occurred in a system reputedly entrenched in traditional ideology. The changes, many of which were contemplated some years ago, affected both residents and staff. In response to a court order from Frank J. Montemuro, Jr., Administrative Judge, Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Family Court Division suspended the intake of prisoners charged with juvenile delinquency effective January 1, 1976. The last young prisoner in this category was transferred from this institution on Friday, January 9. Thus the area at House of Correction euphemistically referred to as "Pennypack House" was then utilized for general housing purposes. The transition evolved smoothly following planned meetings between components of the justice system. Those young adults remaining in-house have committed serious offenses and, therefore, have been certified as adults.

Anticipating the demise of the juvenile population, the staff of Pennypack Annex School altered their program to include adults up to 21 years old. The school is now composed of: three vocational shops, three academic classes, one typing class, one art class, an orientation class and a career shop.

Historically, this institution has been viewed as a minimum security plant, and lack of outer perimeter lighting was accepted as normal. However, escapes by prisoners over the years, under cover of darkness, gave credence to the validity that additional lights were necessary. Thirty-two sodium luminaire fixtures arrived from the Philadelphia Streets Department. Supplementary electrical energy was provided by the Maintenance Division through installation of an electrical transformer. The light standards were installed in a perimeter adjacent to the administration building south and east to the gate dividing Riverview and the House of Correction. The lights then turn north ending just short of the canine kennels. Installation of these lights has improved illumination, thus enhancing security manyfold.

Renovations to the kitchen have been completed. A raised platform area has been provided for the culinary staff for meal planning and visual supervision over the entire kitchen. Two programmed gas-fired automatic ovens are in operation; and, the units are equipped with the roll-in oven racks along with other contemporary devices. New grills have been installed making a reality hot pancakes, fried eggs and other pleasures taken for granted by those who are free. New range hoods are operational, extracting smoke and grease and constructed to extinguish fires automatically. Both male and female division dishwashing areas have been stocked with new equipment and machinery necessary to maintain food service utensils in the highest sanitary standards. Finally, both divisions boast new steam tables and cafeteria-style Formica-covered tables with four stools attached to each. The dining rooms make healthful, attractive rooms for serving of meals.

A new two-way public address system has been installed providing intercom or monitoring capability in appropriate areas in both female and male divisions. The previous systems were one-way only; however, the new design increases the institution's ability to provide better care and service to prisoners through improved communications.

The Training Division has relocated to Holmesburg Prison, thereby releasing their building to the Work Release Division. Overcrowding of the Work Release quarters was relieved immediately by one hundred percent housing space expansion. Three additional correctional officers were transferred complementing the staff.

The administration has examined and continues to take action to fulfill the right of each person in custody to a healthful place in which to live. In addition to the above physical changes, the Paint Shop has undertaken the task of redecorating the female housing and living areas. The cells and corridors have been completely redecorated in bright, bold color schemes both functional and pleasing to the eyes. Most male resident quarters are being painted to maintain consonant standards and to eliminate boredom.

In a momentous decision handed down by a three-judge panel, this institution, along with others, was found cruel and unusual punishment. As a result, Walter W. Cohen, Esq. was appointed prison master, and his staff was afforded office space in the administration building. The Master's staff, with cooperation from prison staff, collected information from inmates and employees concerning food services, personal hygiene, work assignments, commissary, medical, psychiatric, work release, disciplinary procedures, women's division, classification, drug treatment, etc. In short, they scrutinized every facet of institutional life, procedure, service and operation. The Court handed down Interim Decree I in June, 1976 giving attention to overcrowding, food, medical facilities and treatment, treatment of drug addicts, and alternative housing for female prisoners. The philosophical goals of the Prisons and the areas identified by the Court are in substantive agreement. The problem is one of implementation.

Managers who believe in the essential value of the correctional system work hard toward improvement. Although the courts have abandoned their "hands off" doctrine and are now observing the prison process, the courts cannot administer the prisons. The courts, at some point in time, must decide that if an institution is basically good . . . support it.

Extraordinary Occurrences

This year has seen a reduction in the number of serious incidents resulting in extraordinary occurrences. There were two episodes of escapes, two work release walkaways, and one assault on correctional staff.

On October 26, 1976, a resident serving a sentence from two to ten years escaped from the institution's administrative segregation section through a skylight after partially removing the bars and making a hole through the skylight window. The inmate lowered himself from the roof to the ground on a rope plaited from torn strips of prison sheets. This escape was accomplished when the correctional officer on duty left the area unguarded for a short while. Immediately following the alarm, a search was conducted of prison grounds and surrounding area; however, the prisoner made good his escape. Several weeks later the inmate was apprehended.

A Work Release resident failed to return to the institution at the appointed time, and an investigation was undertaken by the program director to learn his whereabouts. The investigation revealed that the inmate had arrived at his place of employment but did not work that day and was not seen by family and friends. He was reported to police as an escapee on October 30, 1975. Three days later he was returned to the institution.

On May 1 and 4, 1976, one of the residents injured several correctional officers in an incident relating to the prisoner's unauthorized use of the television for which he was reprimanded. After the reprimand, the inmate became assaultive and continued unmanageable behavior while being escorted to the restraint room in the hospital. During the inmate's period of incarceration, he had been referred for psychiatric evaluation a number of times and received psychiatric treatment.

An inmate walked off the House of Correction grounds on May 9, 1976 from the Work Release building where he was retained as a janitor after his application for work release was denied. In this position he had freedom of the Work Release buildings and the grounds in close proximity. When it was determined that the inmate was missing, assistance was sent to the area and a search maintained with no positive results. The resident was returned to custody a month later by the director of the Work Release Division.

Two inmates made good an escape from the Holmesburg Skill Center on June 28, 1976 where they were assigned for training. They were observed running along the railroad track near Holmesburg Prison by police who reported the incident to the House of Correction. Immediately upon receiving this information, a lock-in head count was conducted at the House of Correction as well as a head count at the Skill Center where it was determined that the inmates had escaped. One escapee was apprehended by police and the other by a prison search detail within one hour of the escape.

TABLE I
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

<u>CLASS EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>APPROPRIATED</u>	<u>EXPENDED & ENCUMBERED</u>
Salaries	\$13,124,785	\$13,089,690
Purchase of Services	147,732	133,130
Building & Construction Materials	42,894	41,664
Dry Goods, Clothing, Bedding, etc.	268,126	265,112
Food	1,750,782	1,693,994
Fuel	330,601	322,402
Drugs & Medical Supplies	50,989	45,325
Janitorial & Laundry Supplies	117,347	111,943
Plumbing Supplies	28,567	27,646
Miscellaneous	160,223	146,976
Equipment	44,300	42,119
Payments to Prisoners	15,900	15,347
Total	\$16,082,246	\$15,935,348
Less: Cost of Materials & Services Furnished to Riverview		(\$83,505)
Plus: Health & Life Insurance Charges & Workmen's Comp. Benefits	\$559,890	
Pension Benefit Program	1,901,978	
Social Security Payments	831,582	
Civil Service & Personnel Dir. Charges	71,076	
Water & Sewer Rent	141,367	
Cost of Electricity	246,480	
Cost of Gas	51,923	
Telephone Charges	64,368	3,868,664
Total Expenditures & Encumbrances - General Fund		\$19,720,507
Total Expenditures & Encumbrances - Federal Grants		2,255,911
Total Operating Cost		\$21,976,418
Total Inmate Days - 852,462		
Average Daily Per Capita Cost - General Fund		\$23.13
Average Daily Per Capita Cost - Including Federal Expenditures		\$25.77

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

TABLE II
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
CENSUS HISTORY

ACTIVITY	HOLMESBURG PRISON Male	DETENTION CENTER Male	HOUSE OF CORRECTION		TOTAL
			Male	Female	
CENSUS 7-1-75	839	687	676	49	2,251
RECEIVED	1,521	12,310	5,739	1,457	21,027
TRANSFERRED IN	2,313	883	1,657	0	4,853
RELEASED	3,489	9,967	6,273	1,428	21,157
TRANSFERRED OUT	374	3,286	1,193	0	4,853
CENSUS	810	627	606	78	2,121

TABLE III
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

INSTITUTION	7-1-75 to 6-30-76	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
HOLMESBURG PRISON	866	942	945	1,154	1,143
DETENTION CENTER	731	737	712	727	749
HOUSE OF CORRECTION	740	705	719	830	809
CENTER CITY DETENTION CENTER	-	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	2,337	2,384	2,376	2,711	2,709

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

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)	653	137	868	2,146	3,834	539	239	2,950	135	3,863
Detention Center (Male)	160	49	12,150	834	13,193	47	135	9,920	3,152	13,253
House of Correction (Male)	1,144	322	4,595	1,335	7,396	1,250	164	5,023	1,029	7,466
House of Correction (Female)	<u>122</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,335</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,428</u>
TOTAL (All Prisons	2,079	538	18,948	4,315	25,880	1,946	537	19,211	4,316	26,010

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

TABLE V
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
DEFENDANTS RECEIVED BY MONTH AND SEX

	HOLMESBURG (Male)	DETENTION CENTER (Male)	HOUSE OF CORRECTION		TOTAL
			(Male)	(Female)	
<u>1975</u>					
July	125	1027	489	116	1757
August	94	949	503	125	1671
September	148	993	563	120	1824
October	155	1071	537	134	1897
November	147	919	497	114	1677
December	132	923	431	113	1599
<u>1976</u>					
January	150	933	478	110	1671
February	124	884	679	122	1809
March	156	978	622	120	1876
April	143	875	533	105	1656
May	100	1248	334	132	1814
June	<u>47</u>	<u>1510</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>1776</u>
TOTAL	1521	12,310	5,739	1,457	21,027

TABLE VI

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

PHILADELPHIA PRISONS

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED BY MONTH AND SEX

	HOLMESBURG (Male)	DETENTION CENTER (Male)	HOUSE OF CORRECTION		TOTAL
			(Male)	(Female)	
<u>1975</u>					
July	273	876	543	119	1,811
August	226	742	495	115	1,578
September	304	803	562	106	1,775
October	354	894	553	132	1,933
November	279	763	506	112	1,660
December	297	794	488	123	1,702
<u>1976</u>					
January	272	768	442	100	1,582
February	263	737	689	124	1,813
March	307	838	661	117	1,923
April	295	815	536	120	1,766
May	291	844	465	124	1,724
June	<u>328</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>1,890</u>
TOTAL	3,489	9,967	6,273	1,428	21,157

TABLE VII
PHILADELPHIA PRISONS
MINIMUM, MAXIMUM AND AVERAGE POPULATION
1966 TO FISCAL 1976

YEAR	HOLMESBURG			DETENTION CENTER			HOUSE OF CORRECTION		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
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
7-1-75 to 6-30-76	656	936	866	596	759	731	684	760	732

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

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

TABLE VIII
STATUS OF DETENTIONERS HELD

	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Common Pleas Trial & Sentence-Deferred	934	969	1003	959	1002	919	991	997	976	924	943	806
Common Pleas - Violation/Parole	142	148	145	171	146	158	171	167	158	155	159	145
Family Court	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0
Juvenile	34	38	20	21	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material Witness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Parole	154	133	151	141	153	123	117	113	117	120	127	121
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshal	74	71	64	56	67	62	54	45	46	39	35	21
Preliminary Hearings	188	214	212	209	162	193	186	200	177	164	171	202
State Transfers	41	36	55	47	31	28	31	35	43	45	42	38
Awaiting Placement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Writ to Other Jurisdictions	3	2	3	3	0	6	3	6	5	10	8	5
Municipal Court	<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>166</u>
TOTAL	1748	1842	1854	1807	1774	1706	1772	1755	1711	1612	1658	1504

July 1, 1975 -
June 30, 1976

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

	<u>WHITE (%)</u>	<u>NON-WHITE (%)</u>	<u>TOTAL (%)</u>
JUVENILES	.1	.4	.5
DETENTIONERS (Adult)	7.6	68.6	76.2
SENTENCED	<u>2.9</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>23.3</u>
TOTAL	10.6	89.4	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	.5	5.8	6.3
Flat & Maximum Sentences - Over 3 Months to Under 6 Months	1.1	4.	5.1
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 6 Months to Under 12 Months	3.6	11.	14.6
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 12 Months to Under 2 Years	6.7	65.7	72.4
Flat & Maximum Sentences - 2 Years & Over	.3	.8	1.1
Fines and Costs	<u>.1</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.5</u>
TOTAL	12.3	87.7	100.00

July 1, 1975 -

June 30, 1976

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)	6.5	18.7	23.6	8.9	30.1	14.8
White (Female)	1.8	2.5	1.	.3	-	-
TOTAL (%)	8.3	21.2	24.6	9.2	30.1	14.8

Non-White (Male)	87.4	67.2	72.7	90.4	57.6	85.2
Non White (Female)	4.3	11.6	2.7	.4	12.3	-
TOTAL (%)	91.7	78.8	75.4	90.8	69.9	85.2
	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	219	17.7	61	10.7	13	24.	293	15.7
Order of Court	280	22.6	97	17.	15	27.8	392	21.1
Payment of Fine & Cost	71	5.7	1	.2	5	9.3	77	4.1
Parole - State	1	.1	3	.5	-	-	4	.2
Parole - Court	554	44.7	334	58.6	13	24.	901	48.3
Escape	17	1.4	2	.4	4	7.4	23	1.3
Death	-	-	3	.5	1	1.9	4	.2
To Serve Revoked Parole	97	7.8	43	7.5	3	5.6	143	7.7
Transfer to State	-	-	26	4.6	-	-	26	1.4
TOTAL	1239	100%	570	100%	54	100%	1863	100%

END

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