

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

PROGRESS REPORT V

1975



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TREATMENT DIRECTORATE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS

56281

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PROGRESS REPORT V

1975

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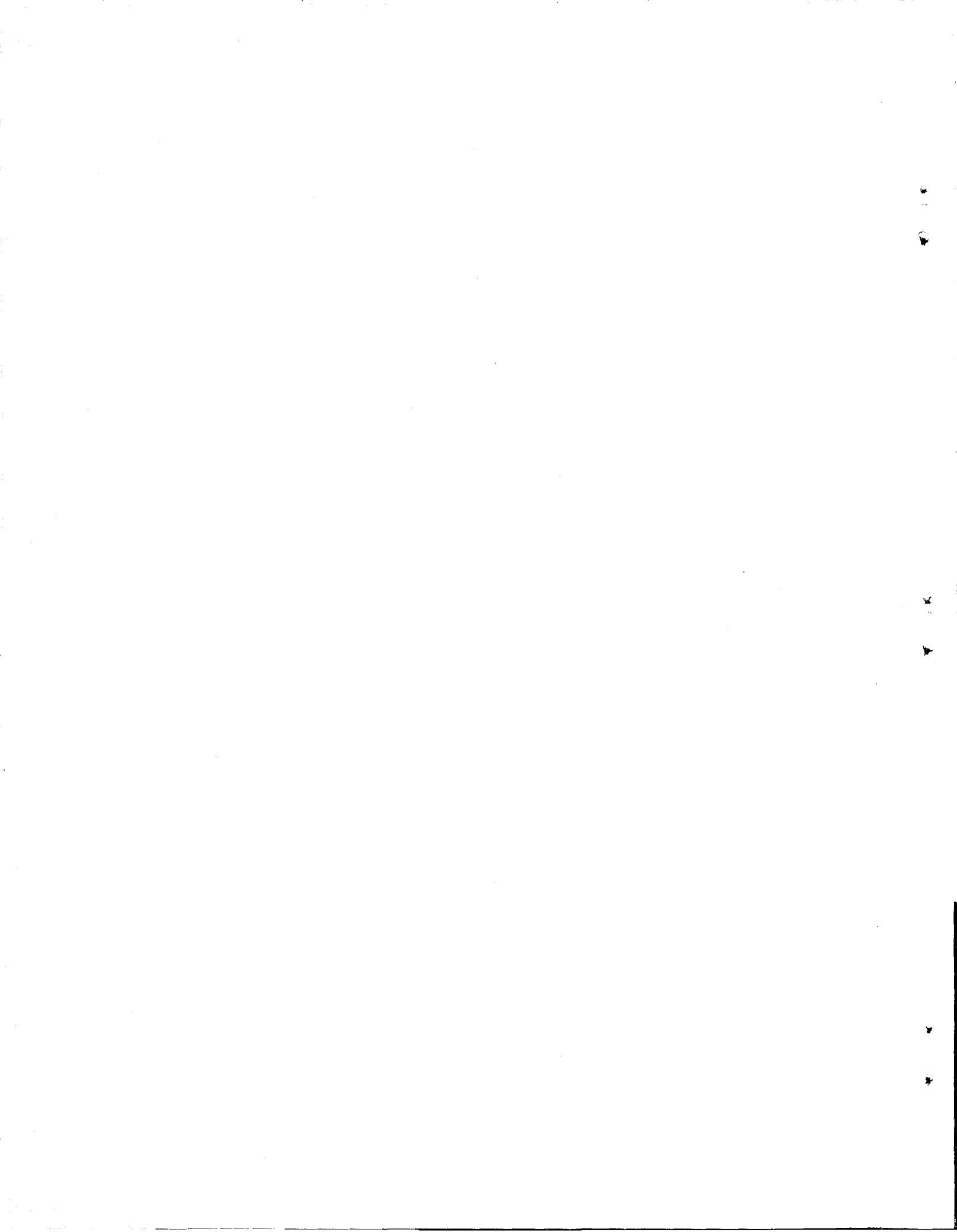
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PREFACE

The preparation of this publication was funded in part under Texas Criminal Justice Division grant number EA-75-E4-2989. The fact that the Texas Criminal Justice Division furnished financial support to the activity described in this publication does not necessarily indicate the concurrence of the Texas Criminal Justice Division in the statements or conclusions contained herein.

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INTRODUCTION

The Research and Development Division of the Texas Department of Corrections provides research and development support to the Department. This support is provided through four functional branches and two project teams. They are the Research Branch, Development Branch, Research and Development Support Branch, Planning Branch, the Inmate Job Management Project Team, and the Transitional Aid Research Project Team. Specific responsibilities of these respective branches and the project teams are as follows:

RESEARCH BRANCH

The Research Branch is responsible for the conduct of basic, applied, and experimental research in the Texas Department of Corrections. Generally, this will involve the description, measurement, and evaluation of the Department's programs and operations; the providing of technical assistance in intradepartmental and extradepartmental research; and the design and discovery of new and innovative programs for the Department.

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

The Development Branch is charged with the responsibility of generating, defining, organizing, implementing, and monitoring programs which involve inmates and staff. In order to

accomplish this, the Development Branch seeks funding, grants, and financial assistance, the administration of which is also the responsibility of the Development Branch. Additionally, the Development Branch assists in the development of special projects as assigned by the Director of the Department of Corrections, the Assistant Director for Treatment, and the Division Chief for Research and Development.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT BRANCH

The Research and Development Support Branch has the responsibility of providing specific technical assistance to the accomplishment of a particular goal, objective, or problem which has been undertaken by the Research and Development Division and/or other divisions of the Texas Department of Corrections.

This support is provided through the following activities: (1) Programming; (2) Information; (3) Editing and Proofing; and (4) Program Evaluation. Programming support relates to problems or procedures which can be solved by computer systems development. Information support involves the provision of data which are used to solve specific problems. The editing and proofing function relates to examining documents for uniformity, clarity, grammatical corrections, etc. Program evaluation support is provided to describe programs and provide administration with information for decisions as to the effectiveness and/or efficiency of programs.

PLANNING BRANCH

The Planning Branch serves as a planning and consultation resource for correctional agencies in the state. This responsibility includes providing technical assistance to local communities concerning jails and jail related programs and accomplishing studies in the areas of cost, facilities, goals, and programs, as required to support the technical assistance goal. In 1975 the Planning Branch completed A Guide to Texas Jail Planning, which documented a comprehensive survey of Texas jails. Other major activities of the Planning Branch in 1975 were the Federal Excess Property Program and the preliminary development of a Corrections Master Plan for the state of Texas.

INMATE JOB MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Inmate Job Management project team has the responsibility for the development and implementation of the Inmate Job Management System (IJMS). This system provides the Department with comprehensive information on inmate job skills, inmate job assignments, inmate vocational aptitudes and other information relevant to inmate employment skills. The information is then used: to place inmates in jobs requiring their skills, to determine inmate aptitudes for training programs, and to assist inmates in obtaining employment upon release.

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

The Transitional Aid Research Project team has the responsibility for the development and implementation of the Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP). The goal of this research project is to answer the question, "Does financial aid or job placement assistance or a combination of the two reduce rates of rearrest?" In addition a functioning model transitional aid program will be developed. It is also anticipated that the results of this project will contribute to answering the question, "Why do ex-offenders return to crime?"

The results of this study will be disseminated to the United States Department of Labor, Office of Manpower and Research; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Office of the Governor of Texas, Criminal Justice Division; and other interested parties.

RESEARCH BRANCH

SUMMARY 1975 ACTIVITIES

The Research Branch is charged with many and various responsibilities. Among these are (1) designing and discovering innovative and experimental programs; (2) providing proposals for creating, evaluating, and altering various departmental programs; (3) conducting and documenting research projects; (4) providing support services to TDC administrators; (5) assisting extra-departmental researchers with basic research and research topics; and (6) responding to inquiries for data regarding TDC programs and operations.

During 1975, the Research Branch directed a total of 45 projects, including 33 published studies and reports. These documents varied in length from under 10 pages to over 170 pages. Subject matter ranged from ballistic studies to studies of the Psychiatric Treatment Center. Abstracts of all these reports follow in this section.

The Research Branch assisted 58 individuals with various information requests, projects, and questionnaires. Support provided by the Research Branch included acquisition of data for analysis, coordination of visits, and assistance in the administering of questionnaires to inmates and staff. Additionally, the Research Branch provided various state and federal organizations with requested information.

A partial list of agencies with whom the Research and Development Division has cooperated during the last year is presented in Appendix A.

Other activities of the Research Branch included providing support services to TDC administrators, responding to numerous inquiries and questionnaires, and assisting in various departmental activities.

Listed below are but a few of the many activities conducted by the Research Branch during 1975.

- Encoded in excess of 10,000 inmate transcripts for an evaluation of the TDC College Program.
- Coordinated the reporting of prisoner statistics to the U. S. Census Bureau.
- Collected and evaluated data on Ballistic Body Armor and Electronic Weapons Detection Systems and made recommendations concerning their implementation in TDC.
- Gathered information on the various types of Community Based Corrections being implemented in other areas of the nation.
- Provided TDC officials and other state officials with statistical projections of TDC inmate population for 1976-1980.
- Answered 186 requests for information about the Texas Department of Corrections.
- Completed 17 questionnaires about various operations of the Department.
- Reviewed and edited the format for the Point Incentive Program.
- Assisted the Psychological Department at TDC in conducting a study of rates of admission to the Psychiatric Treatment Center.

RESEARCH BRANCH ABSTRACTS

1. Swinburn, Woods. Summary of Medical Services in State Departments of Corrections. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 8, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, February 1975.

A brief survey of the various state correctional institutions was conducted in order to determine the types and numbers of medical facilities and medical personnel which provide medical services to inmates. Responses were received from 39 of the 50 states to whom questionnaires were mailed.

Although there was remarkable disparity in what the various states provide in terms of medical services to inmates, without exception the reporting states make efforts to provide for medical needs of their felon wards.

2. Swinburn, Woods C., Robert R. Bozzelli, and Randolph McVey. Medical Reclassification Study. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 9, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, February 1975.

This study was conducted to determine the extent, direction, and reasons for changes in inmates' medical classifications. In order to accomplish this, 705 inmates assigned to the Retrieve Unit were given medical examinations between January 6 and January 9, 1975.

The following are the major findings:

1. A total of 76 inmates were medically reclassified: 42 inmates went to a higher medical class; 34 inmates went to a lower class.
2. The major reason for reclassification to a higher class was the inmate's age.

3. Laqua, Lonnie D. Impact of the New Penal Code. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 10, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, January 1975.

This study was undertaken to determine the effects of the new Penal Code upon the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC). Comparison of the old Penal Code with the new Penal Code reveals no changes that will significantly affect the TDC. Comparison of inmates sentenced under the old Penal Code with inmates sentenced under the new Penal Code reveals no significant difference in sentencing patterns. It was concluded that the new Penal Code will have no significant effect on the TDC inmate population.

4. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D., Woods C. Swinburn, Randolph T. McVey, and Jay D. Jamieson. Summary of Medical Activities. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 12, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, March 1975.

Statistics were compiled in order to describe medical activities at the Huntsville Unit Hospital and on the 13 other units of the Texas Department of Corrections during the period January 1, 1971 through December 31, 1974. Portions of the data were abstracted from the annual medical reports of TDC for the years 1971, 1972, and 1973. The remainder of the data was provided by the Assistant Hospital Administrator, the Hospital Medical Records Officer, Unit Medical Officers, and personnel from the Psychiatric Treatment Center.

5. Bozzelli, Robert R. Medical Research Experimentation and Pharmaceutical Testing in the Texas Department of Corrections. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 13, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, March 1975.

The purpose of this study was to examine various facets of Medical-Pharmaceutical research and experimentation in the Texas Department of Corrections. The methods employed to accomplish this were surveys of state correctional agencies, a survey of inmates participating in Medical-Pharmaceutical research, and an intensive study within the Texas Department of Corrections.

The basic findings of the study were:

1. TDC policies, regarding medical research, are in compliance with federal guidelines and recommendations.
2. There has never been any undesirable consequence, involving an inmate, that was the result of medical-pharmaceutical research.
3. The majority of the inmates held favorable opinions of the research programs in which they participated with regard to ethicality, health care, and monetary recompense.

6. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D., Barbara Tilken, and Robert Bozzelli. Project Management: A Corrections Model. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 14, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, July 1975.

Project Management is a management technique that involves molding the management and organizational structure around specific programs. The technique is particularly useful for implementing new programs. Four basic types of project management organizations are individual, staff, intermix,

and aggregate. Project managers must have specific authority and responsibility for successful project development and implementation. A brief example of project management application in corrections is presented.

7. McVey, Randolph T. and Ronald J. Waldron, Ph.D. Effects of Certainty and Severity of Punishment. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 15, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, July 1975.

The purpose of this study was to determine if certainty and severity of punishment will reduce continued criminal behavior of the offender once he is discharged from prison.

In order to test this hypothesis, a sample of 156 inmates was selected from the Texas Department of Corrections' population of first offenders released in 1970. The data from the sample were then analyzed. Following, are the results.

(1) The length of time from offense date or arrest date to sentence date was not significantly related to the number of inmates that return to prison in Texas.

(2) Inmates with severe sentences are just as likely to return to prison as those with non-severe sentences.

(3) Inmates with severe sentences and certain punishment are just as likely to return to prison as those with non-severe sentences and non-certain punishment.

8. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D. State Corrections: Inmates, Expenditures, and Employees. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 16, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, August 1975.

This report provides a comparison of the inmates, expenditures, and employees of state correctional institutions. Texas was found to have the second lowest cost per inmate per day expenditure and the second highest inmates per employee ratio. Also, Texas was found to have a significantly lower inmate death rate and inmate escape rate.

9. Pierce, Robert P., Ph.D. A Demographic Study of Newly Received Male Felons, November 1974 to February 1975. Research and Development Division, Special Study No. 17, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, December 1975.

This study presents demographic characteristics of the newly received male felons from November 1974 to February 1975. The data were obtained from the data processing files. The study was based on a random sample of 124, or 4.2% of the 2,939 newly received males. This demographic study included 136 variables which were divided into the following categories: general information, medical information, family history, juvenile criminal history, marital history, drug history, military history, and current offense information.

10. Gaither, Carl C., Jay Jamieson, and Robert Bozzelli. Community Based Corrections Series. Research and Development Division, Technical Notes 8-20, 24, and 26. Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, February and March 1975.

This series of documents was intended to provide members of the Texas Department of Corrections with brief information on the various types of Community Based Corrections. Numerous

sources of literature were consulted to provide data for the following documents prepared in technical note (TN) form.

- TN- 8 Educational Release Program
 - TN- 9 Diagnostic Evaluation Program
 - TN-10 Social, Personal, and Community Experience
 - TN-11 Mutual Agreement Programming
 - TN-12 Probation Offenders Rehabilitation and Training
 - TN-13 Day Care Drug-Free Program
 - TN-14 Community Corrections and Rehabilitation Center
 - TN-15 Inmate Family Assistance
 - TN-16 Young Adult Offender Program
 - TN-17 Halfway In Program
 - TN-18 Purlough Program
 - TN-19 Community-Based Rehabilitative Business Enterprise
 - TN-20 Incentive Credit System
 - TN-24 Work Release for Drug Dependent Individuals
 - TN-26 Shock Parole
11. Frans, Myron. Profile: Female First Offender. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 21, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, February 1975.

A statistical analysis was made of all female inmates at the Texas Department of Corrections, as of February 1975, who were classified as first offenders. The study showed that the female first offender group is a group coming from predominantly urban areas which is of average intelligence but undereducated.

They are generally in for serious crimes such as homicide, robbery, and drugs, but have basically short sentences, 58% of which are under 10 years.

12. Extra-Departmental Research 1974. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 22, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, March 1975.

This study briefly discusses the following extra-departmental research:

1. Tiller, Glynn Lawson. A Study of the Dual Administration of a Penal Education Program: The Case of Lee College and the Texas Department of Corrections.
2. Bozzelli, Robert R. Medical Research, Experimentation, and Pharmaceutical Testing in the Texas Department of Corrections.
3. Campbell, Ned Depew. A Comparison of Attitudes Toward Punishment in a First Offender Unit and a Maximum Security Unit.
4. Carr, Paul J. An Inmate and Parole Official Analysis of the Parolee's Needs and the Parole System's Needs in the State of Texas.
5. Christensen, John F. A Descriptive Study of Plastic Surgery in the Texas Department of Corrections.
6. Martin, Steven J. Correctional Officers' Behavior in a Custodially Oriented Prison System.
7. Parrish, David M. A National Survey of Adult Male Felon Inmate Regulations.
8. Pipkin, Stephen R. A Descriptive Study of One Hundred Felony Recidivists in the Texas Department of Corrections.
9. Rose, Roger A. Perceived-Crowdedness Among Prison Inmates.
10. Strosnider, Christine S. A Comparative Analysis of Mutual Agreement Programming and its Applicability to Texas.

11. Swinburn, Woods Christian. A Description and Evaluation of the Medical Student Externship Program in the Texas Department of Corrections.
 12. Westerberg, James Frederick. The Relationship Between Drug Use and Prostitution.
 13. Wallmering, Lawrence E. Women's Liberation and Change in the Texas Criminal Justice System: A Prospectus on Cause and Effect.
 14. Peterson, Maurice, Charles D. Saddler, Dennis A. Romig, and Monty Inman. A Follow-Up Study of the Texas Youth Council Residential Project.
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13. Bozzelli, Robert R. An Evaluation of Ballistic Body Armor. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 23, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, February 1975.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate body armor that would provide additional protection to correctional personnel who might participate as a controlling force during a disturbance situation. The methodology of this study consisted primarily of a survey of the basic types of ballistic body armor and an evaluation of a ballistic vest.

The final recommendation of the study was that the Department of Corrections purchase a suitable number of ballistic vests in order to provide additional security and protection for correctional personnel who might participate as a security force during a disturbance situation.

14. Gaither, Carl C. Population Stability Study. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 25, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, March 1975.

This study was undertaken to determine if any significant changes have occurred in the Texas Department of Corrections inmate population between the dates December 31, 1971 and December 31, 1974. Five demographic characteristics of the inmate population were analyzed to make the determination. These characteristics were: offense, age, sex, IQ, and ethnicity.

Results showed:

1. That a greater proportion of the inmate population was incarcerated for homicide in 1974 than in 1971.
 2. There was a significant decrease in the proportion of inmates over 50 years of age in the inmate population between 1971 and 1974.
 3. A significant change was noted in the IQ distribution; however, this change may have been the result of improved methods of testing.
15. Swinburn, Woods Christian. Texas Department of Corrections Inmate Characteristics Compared to Inmates in Other State Departments of Corrections. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 27, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, April 1975.

Information regarding age, sex, race, offense, and educational levels of inmates incarcerated in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) and in all other state departments of corrections, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), were collected and analyzed. Comparisons of TDC inmates to NPS inmates were made to analyze the differences in the variables.

16. Swinburn, Woods Christian. Psychiatric Treatment Center Patient Flow for a Six-Month Period. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 28, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, April 1975.

The purpose of this study was to compile and analyze data concerning patient flow at the psychiatric treatment center.

The following variables were analyzed:

1. Average daily population.
2. Units from which inmates are admitted and units to which they are discharged.
3. Average length of time required for treatment.
4. Rate of readmittance.
5. Average length of time between inmate's admittance and readmittance.

Findings from the study indicated that:

1. Those inmates who were admitted, discharged, and not readmitted spent a greater amount of time in the center, on an average, than did those who, after having been admitted and discharged once, were subsequently readmitted.

2. Of the 65 who were admitted during the course of the 6-month period and subsequently released, 21 (32%) were readmitted within the 6-month period.

17. Jamieson, Jay D. Comparison of New Received Inmates and New Received Inmates with Pending Appeals. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 29, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, April 1975.

The purpose of this study was to determine the degree to which an inmate's attitude and behavior is affected by

the possibility that his conviction will be overturned or modified. Data were gathered on inmates who had cases on appeal and on inmates who did not have cases on appeal.

The results of the analysis of the data partially supported the hypothesis that newly received inmates with pending appeals have relatively more behavior problems in adjusting to the incarceration situation than do newly received inmates in general.

18. Gaither, Carl C. The Relationship of Unemployment to the Uniform Crime Report Index between 1973 and 1974 in Seven Texas Metropolitan Areas. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 30, May 1975.

The purpose of this report was to study the relationship of unemployment in Texas and the increase in reported incidences of crime in Texas. A statistical analysis was conducted which was based upon data abstracted from the Uniform Crime Report and Employment and Earnings, printed by the U. S. Department of Labor. The analysis showed no significant relationship between unemployment and increased criminal activity in Texas.

19. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D. Proposal for a Personnel Management Study. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 31, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, June 1975.

This proposal outlines several personnel management areas that could be the subject of a personnel management study. Proposed areas outlined include recruitment selection, orientation, training, promotion, career development, benefits, and management of the personnel system.

20. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D., and William E. Stone, Ph.D. Inmate Population Projections 1976-1980. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 32, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, August 1975.

A report of the growth of the inmate population from 1960 through 1975 was presented in tabular form. Inmate population growth is attributed to increased crime, increased police efficiency, legislation and insufficient parole. This report projected the inmate population for 1976 through 1980.

21. Pipkin, Stephen R. Behavioral and Medical Analysis System. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 33, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, September 1975.

The objective of this report was to analyze in detailed fashion the Behavioral and Medical Analysis System (BMAS) that is used at the Texas Department of Corrections as a diagnostic tool for evaluating inmates. Overall the BMAS was developed to provide psychological, educational, vocational, and medical information about the inmates admitted to TDC.

22. Bozzelli, Robert R. An Evaluation: Walk-Through Weapons Detection Systems. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 34, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, September 1975.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate walk-through weapons detection systems that would provide additional security in detecting the presence of concealed ferrous and non-ferrous contraband weaponry.

The final recommendation of this study was that the Department of Corrections take under advisement the acquisition of a suitable number of walk-through weapons detection systems in order to enhance the security screening techniques for concealed weaponry.

23. Bozzelli, Robert R. An Evaluation of Class III Ballistic Body Armor. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 35, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, September 1975.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate Class III ballistic body armor that would provide protection to correctional personnel who might participate as a controlling force during an institutional disturbance involving a heavy caliber rifle confrontation.

The final recommendation of this study was that the Department of Corrections take under advisement the acquisition of a suitable number of Class III ballistic vests in order to provide additional protection for correctional personnel who might participate as a security force during a disturbance situation.

24. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D. Uniform Crime Reports - Cities in Texas Over 100,000 January - June 1975. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 36, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, October 1975.

Crime in Texas, as measured by the Crime Index offenses of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report, increased 12.77 percent during the first 6 months of 1975 as compared to the same period of 1974. Those index offenses showing an increase were murder,

non-negligent manslaughter up 9.17 percent; forcible rape up 7.13 percent; robbery up 11.32 percent; burglary, breaking and entering up 11.09 percent; larceny up 17.54 percent and motor vehicle theft up 1.83 percent. Only aggravated assault was down 4.73 percent. Nationally, crime, as measured by crime index offenses, increased 13.00 percent or 0.27 percent more than Texas.

25. Bozzelli, Robert R. An Evaluation: Hand-Held Weapons Detection Unit. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 37, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, October 1975.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate hand-held weapons detection units that will provide additional security in detecting the presence of concealed ferrous and non-ferrous contraband weaponry.

The final recommendation of this study was that the Department of Corrections take under advisement the acquisition of a suitable number of hand-held weapons detection units in order to enhance the security screening techniques for concealed weaponry.

26. Gaither, Carl C. Proposed Programmed College Support System. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 38, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, November 1975.

A computerized storage and retrieval file system was proposed for the Texas Department of Corrections College Programs Branch. This system would require five modules to

provide the College Programs Branch the necessary reports required for their data analysis needs.

27. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D. Adult Felony Offenders in Correctional Systems in Texas. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 39, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections. November 1975.

This report provided data on the number of adult felony offenders in the correctional system of Texas. In 1974, 20,144 offenders were granted probation; 8,028 offenders were received at TDC; and 4,796 offenders were granted parole. In 1974 it was estimated that 23,367 offenders were under probation supervision; 16,833 offenders were incarcerated at TDC; and 12,142 offenders were under parole supervision.

28. Stone, William E., Ph.D. Projection of Costs for Vacation and Sick Leave Pay at Termination. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 40, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, December 1975.

This study reported in tabular form the results of a projection of increased personnel costs due to the new employment policies and provisions for Texas state employees. In addition this study reports stated reasons for terminations of a group of employees, January through September 1975 terminations.

29. Gaither, Carl C. Texas Uniform Crime Report: 1970-74. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 41, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, December 1975.

This document provided statistics regarding the volume, trend, and rate of crime in Texas and Texas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for the years 1970 through 1974. Charts were utilized to show the year-to-year trends for the crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The crime data were obtained from the 1970 through 1974 volumes of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report.

30. Stone, William E., Ph.D. Deaths and Escapes at Federal and State Institutions. Research and Development Division, Technical Note No. 43, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, December 1975.

This study reported a brief comparison of deaths and escapes from adult federal and state institutions for the calendar year 1973. Death and escape indexes were expressed as a percentage of the institutional population.

31. Research Staff. Progress Report IV. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, January 1975.

Progress Report IV presents in abstract form the research completed, the grants produced and monitored, and the activities conducted by the Research and Development Division, Texas Department of Corrections, during the year January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974.

32. Research Staff. 1974 Annual Statistical Report. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, January 1975.

This report presents a statistical analysis of the background and characteristics of inmates admitted to and released from the Texas Department of Corrections during 1974. The information presented here was extracted from Data Processing files that are regularly updated with information furnished by the Bureau of Records and Classification.

33. Waldron, Ronald J., Ph.D., Woods Swinburn, Carl Gaither, and Randy McVey. Criminality and Corrections. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, July 1975.

Criminality is discussed as it relates to biophysiological, psychological, and sociological determinates of behavior. Biophysiological determinates, psychological determinates, and sociological determinates are all seen as playing some part in the development of criminality. Corrections is discussed in terms of how it must relate rehabilitation to the many characteristics of criminal behavior development.

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

SUMMARY OF 1975 ACTIVITIES

The Development Branch is responsible for determining the need for, designing, and implementing programs for inmates within the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC). Additionally, the Branch is charged with the administrative responsibility for all grants awarded to TDC. Duties within this administrative responsibility include preparing all grant applications and contracts, developing requests for proposals for grant projects, maintaining the master file for all grants, monitoring grant projects, submitting grant quarterly progress reports, requesting grant amendments, and documenting grant projects upon termination.

During 1975 the Development Branch developed and monitored 17 grant projects. Twelve additional projects developed prior to 1975 were also monitored by the Branch during 1975. All of these projects were funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) through the Texas Criminal Justice Division. The total amount of LEAA funds awarded to TDC during 1975 was \$2,710,287.

All projects developed and monitored by the Development Branch are designed to have a direct or indirect impact on inmate rehabilitation. These projects involve areas such as continuing education in criminal justice, correctional research and planning, inmate records, vocational training for

inmates, enhancement of medical care for inmates, supervisory training seminars, inmate job management, training of correctional officers, and public service presentations. Summaries of the grant projects follow in this section.

In addition to developing and monitoring grant projects, the Development Branch prepared the following contracts during 1975:

1. An interagency contract between Texas A & M University and TDC for the project entitled "Heavy Equipment Operator Training Program."
2. Two interagency contracts between Sam Houston State University and TDC for the rental of office space and for reproduction and assembling services.
3. Two agreements for consultant and professional services between American Production Systems, Inc. and TDC for two additional grant awards to complete the project entitled "Development and Implementation of a Department-Wide In-Service Training System for the Texas Department of Corrections."
4. An addendum to the agreement between George L. Dahl, Inc. Architects & Engineers and TDC for the project entitled "Construction of the Center for Continuing Education."
5. An agreement for consultant and professional services between Preston M. Geren Architect & Engineer and Associates and TDC for the project entitled "Conceptual Design and Implementation Plan for a Multi-Program Treatment Facility."

GRANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED/MONITORED

Correctional Coordination and Planning Branch

Grant Number: EA-4-G3-2188/EA-75-E4-2988

Amount of Award: \$236,215/\$105,657

Project Period: March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975;
extended to April 30, 1975/May 1, 1975
to April 30, 1976

Purpose: The ability of Texas Corrections organizations to develop and implement corrections plans is in continual need of refinement. Because planning for one element of corrections directly affects other correctional elements, it is necessary that an overall correctional planning framework for Texas be established and maintained. Within this framework, specific long-range plans for all major correctional elements need to be developed and tested. This effort requires specialized planning skills which are not usually present in corrections organizations.

Methods: The Correctional Coordination and Planning Branch provides a planning element supplying needed planning skills in support of the Texas Department of Corrections and local units of government. The Planning Branch develops techniques to be used in long-range corrections planning, develops procedures for monitoring the progress of long-range plans, and furnishes reports of results to appropriate agencies to assist these agencies in developing goal-oriented progress.

A discussion of the 1975 accomplishments of the Correctional Coordination and Planning Branch can be found in the Planning Section of this report.

Research and Development Division

Grant Number: EA-4-G3-2189/AC-75-E4-2989

Amount of Award: \$342,409/\$185,495

Project Period: March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975;
extended to April 30, 1975/May 1, 1975
to April 30, 1976

Purpose: Organizations that do not evaluate present operations nor attempt to develop new methods of operation are destined to become stagnant and outmoded. This, unfortunately, has been true of correctional organizations in the past. Today, however, it has been recognized that research in corrections is essential if corrections is to keep pace with the progress of 20th century society.

Methods: The Research and Development Division coordinates all research conducted within TDC, provides comprehensive statistical data and management information to TDC administrators, prepares research studies and distributes them to various agencies and individuals, evaluates problem areas, develops and monitors grant projects which improve correctional effectiveness, coordinates research efforts with local, state, and federal agencies, and performs various other functions.

Discussions of the 1975 accomplishments of the Research and Development Division are found in the Research Section,

Development Section, and Research and Development Support Section of this report.

Perimeter Intrusion Detection Systems for the Texas Department of Corrections

Grant Number: EA-3-F4-1782

Amount of Award: \$143,398

Project Period: August 1, 1973 to November 30, 1974;
extended to February 29, 1976

Purpose: This project provides for the manufacture and installation of five perimeter intrusion detection systems. The perimeter system is a security system designed to sound an alarm when a person crosses a sensitized zone on the perimeter of the protected area. The zone is sensitized by means of hose units and/or electronic cables which serve as the main sensing devices of the system.

The utilization of the perimeter system will provide a more sophisticated security system for a TDC unit. It will release several outside picket officers from their assignments and thus make more personnel available for duty where the need is greater, that being inside the units where employees deal directly with the inmates.

Methods: The Texas Department of Corrections contracted with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in 1973 for the design and manufacture of the alarm systems. Installation was done by TDC personnel and inmates with the assistance of a company representative.

Electric Lineman Training Program

Grant Number: EA-4-F1-2275

Amount of Award: \$20,100

Project Period: June 3, 1974 to August 1, 1975

Purpose: The Texas Department of Corrections has a continual need for trained electric linemen. Additionally, many TDC inmates do not have a marketable job skill which may be utilized upon their release. This project provided the opportunity for 20 inmates to receive training as electric linemen.

Methods: The Texas Department of Corrections contracted with the Texas A & M University Engineering Extension Service for project implementation. The project consisted of two 6-month courses, each of which trained 10 inmates and involved 720 hours of instruction. Each course included development of skill in the use of line-man's hand tools, construction equipment, testing instruments, and hot-line apparatus. The training prepared the students in the knowledge and understanding of the principles of electricity as applied to apparatus used in the power industry and prepared them to interpret electric specifications. Each student who successfully completed one of the courses received a certificate of completion from the Engineering Extension Service, Texas A & M University.

Reading and Bilingual Laboratories for the Windham School District of the Texas Department of Corrections

Grant Number: EA-3-F3-1835

Amount of Award: \$160,851

Project Period: September 1, 1973 to December 31, 1974;
extended to April 30, 1975

Purpose: The development of the ability to read is the most important need of the inmate student in the area of academic education. Reading ability affords him a basis for self-esteem and provides an instrument for the expansion of learning. Additionally, TDC statistics show that the recidivism rate among inmates who receive their certificate of high school equivalency is 50% less than those who leave prison without this basic academic diploma. This project helps illiterate Negro and Caucasian TDC inmates develop English reading skills and illiterate Mexican-American TDC inmates develop bilingual reading skills.

Methods: This project established modern, comprehensive reading and bilingual laboratories at nine units of the Texas Department of Corrections. Courses at these units are conducted by qualified instructors of the Windham Independent School District of the Texas Department of Corrections. Supported by this project, reading specialists and bilingual specialists assist the laboratory instructors in on-the-job training, curriculum development, and team teaching situations. A psychometrist administers selected tests to students, scores and interprets test results, and assists teachers and project staff in determining students' needs and progress.

Operation Kick-It

Grant Number: AC-74-A3-2526

Amount of Award: \$55,132

Project Period: October 1, 1974 to September 30, 1975

Purpose: Operation Kick-It is a public service program designed to educate and inform society of the harmful effects--physiologically, psychologically, and sociologically--of drug abuse. Operation Kick-It is aimed directly at those young people facing the decision of whether or not to use drugs. Drug information available to these young people is polarized, fragmented, and often wrong. Parents, faculty, and school administrators often content themselves with condemning drug abuse without knowledge to understand it. On the other hand, advocates of drug use often present a glamorous, but unrealistic, view of the effects of drug use. The honest and truthful look at the adverse effects of drug use and the negative side of the drug culture presented by Operation Kick-It supplies young people with the information needed for the decision of their involvement in the drug culture.

Methods: The project consists of two inmate panels comprised of public offenders convicted for drug use or related crimes and confined within the Texas Department of Corrections. These panels travel throughout the state and talk to various public organizations, especially those involving teenagers, regarding the dangers of drug abuse.

Development and Implementation of a Department-Wide In-Service Training System for the Texas Department of Corrections

Grant Number: AC-3-F1-1944/AC-74-E1-2767/AC-74-E1-2767

Amount of Award: \$184,762/\$189,113/\$6,971

Project Period: November 1, 1973 to February 28, 1975/
March 1, 1975 to April 30, 1976/October 1,
1975 to April 30, 1976

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to structure, design, and implement an extensive in-service training system at the 15 units of the Texas Department of Corrections. The project will develop 74 hours of training curriculum, which includes 37 hours of audio-visual materials and 37 hours of trainer-support materials. The project will provide in-service training for TDC correctional officers, thereby improving the relations between them and inmates.

Methods: For this project, the Texas Department of Corrections contracted with American Production Systems, Inc. in 1973. The contracting company's responsibilities include the collection of data on out-of-state correctional training programs, the design and development of new materials, the design of the new training system, the implementation of the designed program, and the provision of trainer training. The training materials are presented in audio-visual format with an overall training guide and a handbook for trainers for each individual lesson.

Evaluation is a built-in part of the project. Project personnel develop draft formats of training materials and

mail them to TDC project participants, various state agencies, out-of-state agencies, and individuals. Addressees are asked to write critiques of the drafts and provide inputs. Additionally, TDC correctional officers evaluate training materials when they participate in in-service classes which use the materials.

Construction of the Center for Continuing Education

Grant Number: AC-3-F8-2075/AC-74-E1-2305/AC-75-E1-2949

Amount of Award: \$700,000/\$700,000/\$1,000,000

Project Period: January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974;
extended to June 30, 1975/July 1, 1974
to June 30, 1975; extended to September 30,
1975/March 1, 1975 to February 29, 1976

Purpose: This project involves the building of a Center for Continuing Education in Criminal Justice in Huntsville, Texas. The Center will provide programs and services such as the following: (a) short-term general and specialized education or training in any aspect of the criminal justice system or related behavioral sciences, (b) facilities for pre-service and in-service training for criminal justice system personnel, (c) a lending library and modern learning center containing criminal justice educational materials, (d) demonstration projects on methods to prevent and control crime, (e) computer and research consultation services, and (f) a central place to coordinate non-academic training and educational programs needed to upgrade the criminal justice system in Texas. Persons from

throughout Texas and the Southwest will be beneficiaries of the Center's programs and services.

Methods: The Center for Continuing Education is being constructed by employees and inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections. Upon completion, the Center will be operated by the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences of Sam Houston State University.

Refiling and Microfilming of Inmate Records

Grant Number: AC-4-G3-2027

Amount of Award: \$155,095

Project Period: January 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975;
extended to June 30, 1975

Purpose: The Texas Department of Corrections has approximately 19,000 records folders for inmates currently incarcerated within the Department. Prior to the implementation of this project TDC had an additional 10,025,000 pages of records contained in approximately 100,250 inactive records folders for ex-inmates.

This project yielded a body of records, active and inactive, which are complete, well-organized, easily maintainable, and accessible. As a result of this project, TDC and various other agencies are able to obtain information about inmates and ex-inmates more efficiently than prior to the project.

Methods: Project personnel refiled, in newly designed folders, all of the records in approximately 18,000 active inmate records folders, microfilmed approximately 10,025,000

pages contained in an estimated 100,250 inactive records folders for ex-inmates, and microfilmed approximately 575,000 pages of inactive medical records of ex-inmates.

Heavy Equipment Operator Training Program

Grant Number: EA-75-E4-3062

Amount of Award: \$14,760

Project Period: July 7, 1975 to August 29, 1975

Purpose: The Texas Department of Corrections has a continual need for trained heavy equipment operators. Additionally, many TDC inmates do not have marketable job skills which they can utilize upon their release. This project provided the opportunity for 18 inmates to receive training as heavy equipment operators.

Methods: The Texas Department of Corrections contracted with the Texas A & M University Engineering Extension Service for project implementation. The project involved 8 weeks of training. Primary emphasis was in providing operator and mechanical skills to each participant. Instruction included basic mechanical principles, machine care and maintenance, and operation training. Each student that successfully completed the course received a certificate of completion from the Texas A & M University Engineering Extension Service.

Inmate Job Management System

Grant Number: EA-74-F1-2384/EA-75-E4-3228

Amount of Award: \$233,277/\$100,811

Project Period: August 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975;
Extended to August 31, 1975/September 1, 1975 to August 31, 1976

Purpose: The Inmate Job Management System (IJMS) will result in better development and utilization of the job skills of TDC inmates by providing more efficient methods for assigning inmates to jobs within TDC, for assigning inmates to vocational training programs, for placing ex-inmates in free-world jobs, and for reclassifying inmates who have acquired new job skills. The project will facilitate the assignment of inmates to TDC jobs and vocational training programs for which they have interests and aptitudes. A person so assigned will likely develop and use his job skills optimally, and will consequently be better prepared to obtain gainful employment upon his release from TDC.

Methods: The project will establish a computerized system which will provide a repository of data, easily determined, classified, utilized, and maintained to:

- a. Provide information about job interests, aptitudes, and skills that the inmate brings to TDC and those he acquires through on-the-job experience and vocational training
- b. Provide information to be used in the assignment of inmates to vocational programs and inmate jobs
- c. Update inmate records with new vocational and job-skill information to be used in reclassifying the inmate
- d. Provide information about free-world jobs which will be used to place ex-inmates in free-world jobs
- e. Protect TDC and free-world job needs

Supervisory Training Seminars

Grant Number: AC-74-E1-2595

Amount of Award: \$58,076

Project Period: November 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975

Purpose: It is incumbent upon Texas Department of Corrections administrators and Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) administrators that they seek new and improved methods for managing their agencies. This project exposed them to modern management practices which they can implement within TDC and BPP. It enabled TDC administrators and BPP administrators to study the skills, tools, and techniques of modern management.

Methods: The selected consulting firm for this project, American Management Association, Inc. conducted a total of four 5-day supervisory training seminars during the grant period. Nine high-level TDC administrators, 9 high-level BPP administrators, 12 mid-level TDC administrators, and 12 mid-level BPP administrators participated in the seminars.

Security Equipment for the Texas Department of Corrections

Grant Number: AC-73-H1-2715

Amount of Award: \$247,820

Project Period: January 1, 1975 to October 31, 1975

Purpose: The safety and security of the Texas Department of Corrections depends upon its capability for early detection and rapid suppression of institutional disorders. This project increased the Department's capability to monitor, detect, deter, and suppress institutional disorders.

Methods: Recommendation for award of purchase orders was made to the Board of Control by the TDC Research and Development Division. The Project Director supervised the distribution and assignment of project equipment. Training of personnel in equipment operation was coordinated by the TDC Director of Training.

Truck Driver Vocational Training Program

Grant Number: EA-74-F1-2737

Amount of Award: \$41,861

Project Period: February 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976;
extended to June 30, 1976

Purpose: Many offenders entering the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) have little or no training in an occupational skill. The Truck Driver Vocational Training Program will attempt to provide these inmates with an occupational skill that provides an opportunity for steady, gainful employment in a field that offers extended growth and self-gratification.

Methods: TDC personnel will select and order all equipment, make ready the physical facility, and develop and establish the course curriculum and institutional methods. Three 12-week courses will be offered to 36 inmate students. Curriculum will be divided into three categories: class work, simulator practice, and field work. By participating in a 12-week truck driver training course, the previously unskilled inmate will obtain a valuable occupational skill which may be used upon his eventual release from TDC.

Diesel Mechanic Vocational Training Program

Grant Number: EA-74-F1-2736

Amount of Award: \$38,480

Project Period: February 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976;
extended to June 30, 1976

Purpose: Many offenders entering the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) have little or no training in an occupational skill. The Diesel Mechanic Vocational Training Program will attempt to provide these inmates with an occupational skill that provides an opportunity for steady, gainful employment in a field that offers extended growth and self-gratification.

Methods: TDC personnel will select and order all equipment, make ready the physical facility, and develop and establish the course curriculum and institutional methods. Two 5-month courses will be offered to 24 inmate students. By participating in a 5-month diesel mechanic training course, the previously unskilled inmate will obtain a valuable occupational skill which may be used upon his eventual release from TDC.

Community Services Program

Grant Number: EA-75-E5-2830

Amount of Award: \$54,249*

Project Period: January 1, 1975 to August 31, 1975

Purpose: The purpose of the Community Services Program is to provide inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections

assistance in obtaining gainful employment upon their release. Various research studies have indicated that employment is a significant factor in the successful reintegration of the ex-offender into the community.

Methods: The Community Services Program provides inmates with general employment counseling and arranges employment interviews with prospective employers. In its first year of operations, the Community Services Program assisted more than 1,000 ex-offenders in obtaining employment. By accomplishing its goal of assisting ex-offenders in finding employment upon release, the Community Services Program anticipates that a larger percentage of ex-offenders will find and retain employment upon their release from TDC.

* Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds in the amount of \$33,462 were also awarded to this project.

Conceptual Design and Implementation Plan for a Multi-Program Treatment Facility

Grant Number: EA-74-G3-2665

Amount of Award: \$93,000

Project Period: February 1, 1975 to July 31, 1975; extended to December 31, 1975

Purpose: As determined from the health care needs of the Department, this project developed a Conceptual Design and Implementation Plan for a Multi-Program Treatment Facility. The Multi-Program Treatment Facility must be composed of but not limited to (1) A General Medical-Surgical Hospital, (2) A Psychological/Psychiatric Treatment Program, (3) A Diagnostic Program, and (4) A Release Program. Because

of its scope and impact, the facility may provide a variety of services to various criminal justice agencies.

Methods: The design approach addressed each of the four programs mentioned above, and it included each of the following elements: security, conceptual model, process, cost, schedule, alternatives, phasing methodology, and staffing patterns.

Chemical Abusers Program

Grant Number: AC-75-E4-2896

Amount of Award: \$192,771

Project Period: July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976;
extended to August 31, 1976

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to provide a comprehensive rehabilitation and treatment program for TDC inmates with a history of drug and alcohol abuse. The program will be funded and monitored by the Governor's Criminal Justice Division, the State Program on Drug Abuse, and the Texas Commission on Alcoholism. Prior to the implementation of this project, there was no treatment program within TDC specifically designed to meet the special needs of drug abusers. This program will fill this need and will greatly expand the present TDC program for alcoholics.

Methods: There will be five distinct phases of the program through which each inmate will progress at his own rate. During the intensive phase of the program (from 3 to 6 weeks in duration), the following techniques may be utilized:

group and individualized therapy, biofeedback, and systematic desensitization. Also during the intensive phase of the program, aversive therapy will be utilized in selected cases under carefully controlled and supervised circumstances. After completing the third phase, inmates may become aids in the program.

Human Resources Program

Grant Number: EA-75-E4-3189

Amount of Award: \$172,799

Project Period: September 1, 1975 to August 31, 1976

Purpose: The purpose of the Human Resources Program (HRP) is to develop and implement a program to meet the immediate needs of the inmate facing release. To meet these needs, HRP will develop a curriculum and provide individual counseling and assistance to the inmate in acquiring a job, housing, transportation, day-care services, and special medical or psychological assistance.

Methods: The inmate will be evaluated as to his assistance, medical, and psychological needs pertinent to release. HRP counselors will interface with the Community Services Program which will work in the inmate's prospective community to resolve anticipated problems before the inmate leaves TDC.

Model and Emergency Radio Communications Project - TDC
Telecommunications System

Grant Number: AC-75-B6-3266

Amount of Award: \$57,000

Project Period: July 17, 1975 to September 30, 1976

Purpose: This project will implement a fully operational radio communications system at the Ellis Unit of TDC and will provide the remaining 14 TDC units with a minimum degree of interagency emergency radio communications on the Law Enforcement Radio System (LERS).

Methods: Utilizing a CJD-funded radio communications consultant, TDC has designed a multi-channel VHF radio communications system compatible with the LERS. This system will be implemented in projects over the next several years. The proposed project is the first phase in implementing the full system.

Transitional Aid Research Project

Grant Number: AC-76-E5-3346

Amount of Award: \$181,500

Project Period: October 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976

Purpose: The Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) and the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) will design, implement, and conduct an experimental research project to test the effects that transitional financial aid, with and without job placement assistance, will have on the rearrest rate of ex-offenders released from TDC.

Methods: The project will directly involve three state agencies: TDC, TEC, and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP). It will be conducted in accordance with

accepted scientific experimental techniques. Eighteen hundred TDC releasees will participate in the project. Twelve hundred participants will be assigned to control groups, and the other 600 participants will be assigned to four experimental groups.

Interview Incentive Pay

Grant Number: CS-76-E5-3435

Amount of Award: \$28,000

Project Period: December 1, 1975 to May 31, 1977

Purpose: This project will offer monetary incentives to offenders who participate in pre-release and post-release interviews in connection with the CJD-supported project, "Transitional Aid Research Project." Interview incentive payments are needed to obtain the utmost cooperation of the interviewees and thus to get the maximum benefits from the interviews. This project is designed to contribute to the reduction of the rearrest rate of ex-offenders.

Methods: It is anticipated that offenders selected for the experimental groups (600 persons) and one control group (200 persons) will be interviewed once while they are in prison, and three times after they have been released. The interviews will involve the collection of demographic, familial, criminal, and employment data on the offenders and data on their future plans.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT BRANCH

SUMMARY OF 1975 ACTIVITIES

During the calendar year 1975, the Research and Development Support Branch generated data for 130 separate requests utilizing approximately 500 hours of computer time. These requests were from both interdepartmental personnel and criminal justice personnel from other local, state, and federal units of government. For example, the Branch provided data to all Texas regional criminal justice planners on the demographic and criminal histories of inmates admitted to TDC during 1975 from their areas. The planners use the data in preparing their annual criminal justice plan. In addition, computerized data were provided to the Bureau of the Census for use in the L.E.A.A. sponsored National Prisoner Statistics. Internally the Support Branch provided data for inmate population projects, the Annual Statistical Report, and for numerous research projects.

The Research and Development Support Branch has provided computer programming support to the Department's Inmate Job Management System, Windham School District, and the Community Services Program.

Staff has provided editing and proofing services to all reports developed by the Research and Development Division. Branch personnel were responsible for the assembling, editing, and proofing of the Texas Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

During the period January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975 a total of 10 program evaluations were completed which incorporated 32 separate grants. The purpose of the evaluations was to satisfy grant evaluation requirements and to assess the degree of impact for each program relative to its objectives. The identification and quantification of program results, when compared to the original objectives, provided information for administrative review and decision making.

The strategy used in the evaluations was to divide the overall impact of a given program into the program's impact on people, products, and processes. The people, products, and processes dimensions provided a framework for describing the program. Basic areas addressed were: who participated in the program, the results of participation, a review of cost factors, and a quantitative assessment of the program's appropriateness (was the effort relevant to the need of the target reference group?); efficiency (what was the cost benefit of the program?); effectiveness (what desired changes occurred in the actual target population and to what degree?); adequacy (to what degree did the program reduce or eliminate the need?) and potential (what is the overall value of the program?). The quantitative assessment provided the process dimension of the evaluations.

The process dimension provided numerical descriptors of each program in the categories listed above. The descriptors or ratings were based upon previously derived ratio formulas for input vs. output, outputs vs. demand. The ratings ranging

from a possible low of 1, indicating minimal effect, to a high of 10, indicating maximum effect (a rating of 5 is satisfactory), indicated various degrees of criterion success or failure. A summary of the individual programs evaluated during the time period is listed as follows.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS EVALUATED
BY SUPPORT BRANCH PERSONNEL
DURING 1975

Evaluation Report	Type of Program
1. Construction of the Goree Facility	Construction
2. Heavy Equipment Operator Training Program	Human Skills
3. Water Plant Operator Training Program	Human Skills
4. Division of Research	Developmental
5. Planning Unit	Planning (Jail)
6. Electric Lineman Training Program	Human Skills
7. Barber College Training Program	Human Skills
8. Operation Kick-It	Public Service
9. Renovation of Educational Facilities	Construction
10. Reading and Bilingual Laboratories	Education

PLANNING BRANCH

SUMMARY 1975 ACTIVITIES

During 1975 the Planning Branch continued providing technical assistance to local units of government. A comprehensive survey of jails entitled A Guide To Texas Jail Planning was completed and prepared for printing. The Federal Excess Property program was a continuing effort during this period. Effort was also expended on the Corrections Master Plan as well as internal management studies.

A total of 33 technical assistance projects were completed during this period. These projects involved analysis and evaluation of county jail facilities and operations. For project titles, see Appendix B.

With the publication of A Guide To Texas Jail Planning a major goal of the Branch was achieved. A preliminary document was also prepared and presented to the Texas Sheriff's Association.

The Federal Excess Property program resulted in the acquisition of 255 major items or lots of equipment to support TDC grant projects. An inventory of all property received since 1973 was conducted. The procedures for acquiring and controlling property were also revised and published.

A first draft of the Corrections Master Plan was presented for internal management review. Work on the plan

was then suspended awaiting additional guidance from the Criminal Justice Division. Guidance in the areas of document format and coordination was needed. A proposed format for all elements of the documents was presented to CJD for approval. To date, however, final decisions pertinent to format and coordination have not been made.

Two internal studies were initiated to improve operational efficiency. A plan for the future use of the TDC rodeo arena was revised and published. A program study of the proposed Coffield Unit meat processing facility was initiated.

The Planning Branch assisted in the preparation of the report on Texas Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The Governor's Executive Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals had overall responsibility for reviewing all phases of the state's criminal justice system resources and for producing a set of standards and goals tailored specifically for the needs of Texas. Subcommittees composed of qualified and interested individuals were appointed to make detailed studies of the various parts of the criminal justice system and to report its findings to the Executive Committee. The subcommittees were divided into task force study groups with each task force assigned a specific area of study. The national standards recommended in a report produced by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration were reviewed. Some of these standards were incorporated into the subcommittees' recommendations while others were rewritten. In addition,

new standards appropriate for the Texas criminal justice system were written. The final report, Texas Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, is divided into five major sections each dealing with separate but related parts of the overall system. These are Police, Courts, Corrections, Community Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice System. The contribution of the Planning Branch to the production of the report included coordinating meetings and work sessions; stenographic, typing, editing, and proofing support; reproduction of working papers and reports; and arranging for printing of the final report.

PLANNING REPORT ABSTRACTS

1. Burdett, Mary L., Michael C. Murdock, Robert L. Gilliam, C. W. Dickerson, and John Dyck. Planning Report No. 7. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, 1975.

Purpose

This preliminary report of a survey on Texas county jails gives a statistical overview of the general conditions of county detention facilities without regard to specific counties. The survey covers the 13-month period from November 1973 to November 1974 and includes information from 210 or 83% of the 254 counties in Texas. These 210 counties surveyed represent 86% of the state's total population and 84% of the estimated inmate population.

Findings

The major findings of this survey are:

1. There are five counties that do not operate a county jail, and an additional 12 counties were contracting the housing for some of their prisoners with other counties.
2. Approximately 49% of the jails had from one to four full-time employees and 50% indicated that they used part-time jail help.
3. Approximately 68% of the county jails do not provide 24-hour supervision for each cellblock.
4. Approximately 93% of the county jails indicated that they do not provide pre-service training other than law enforcement certification, and only 18% of the jails indicated having a program for annual in-service training.
5. The survey results indicated that 16% of the jails were built before 1900 and that 61% of the jails were built before 1940. In addition, 44% of the counties were in the process of constructing or renovating their jails.
6. An estimated 12% of the jails have added additional bunks during peak periods while 40% of the jails reported having to bed prisoners on the floor.
7. Sixty-seven percent of the jails indicated that their bed capacity ranged from 3 to 40 while 29% indicated their bed capacity ranged from 41 to 1,431.
8. The number of cells in each county jail ranged from 1 to 30 for 85% of the jails, and from 31 to 100 for

6% of the jails.

9. Approximately 42% of the jails reported serving less than three meals per day and the on-site survey revealed the absence of dietary programs for the jails. In addition, a significant number of jails reported they have inadequate facilities for serving or preparing meals.
 10. The on-site survey revealed that 10% of the jails provided visiting rooms, 58% provided religious services, and 70% of the jails provided commissary services.
 11. A maximum of 12% of the counties indicated the use of rehabilitation programs in their jails.
 12. Approximately 48% of the counties indicated that they were experiencing plumbing and/or electrical malfunctions.
 13. A summary of jail personnel and operating costs was presented.
2. Morrison, Kenneth R. and C. W. Dickerson. Rodeo Arena Plan. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, May 1975.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to present to management a plan for expanding use and improving public accommodation provisions of the existing rodeo arena, located at the Huntsville Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections.

Method

An analysis of apparent operating and utilization problems was made to determine key influencing factors; alternative solutions were examined and recommendations were presented to management in an earlier briefing. Certain alternatives were selected for more detailed planning as a result of this earlier presentation, and these details are contained in this plan.

Findings

The existing rodeo arena can be modified for storage of baled cotton resulting in an annual savings of \$26,800 when compared with the cost of leasing storage facilities. Modifications to improve public accommodations could be accomplished for a cost of \$23,580.

Other alternatives for expanding the use of the arena include:

1. Improve the concession facilities
 2. Move the Rodeo Administrative and Ticket Offices to the arena
 3. Add storage areas
 4. Improve the arena surface.
3. Morrison, Kenneth R. Procedure For Acquiring and Controlling Federal Excess Property. Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, Revised: September 1975.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to establish the general policy, responsibilities, and procedures for acquiring and controlling federal excess property for use by the Texas Department of Corrections.

General Policy

U. S. Government owned personal property is declared excess by various agencies, contractors, and grantees and distributed for re-use through the General Services Administration (GSA). Other government agencies may acquire the property for their use or for loan to contractors or grantees in performance of government funded work.

As a grantee of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) is eligible to obtain government owned excess personal property. The LEAA regional administrator upon advice of the State Planning Agency (Criminal Justice Division) issues a letter of authorization for a grantee to screen and freeze excess property and distributes copies of the authorization to the appropriate GSA regional office.

Property acquired remains U. S. Government property and its accountability is assigned to LEAA. Therefore, all acquisitions of excess property must be approved by the LEAA regional administrator. Control of the property must be in accordance with federal property management regulations.

Where use of federal excess property is contemplated on future grants or grant renewals, a condition statement to the effect that TDC will be authorized to screen federal excess property sources for personal property items required in performance of grant work is desirable.

Any U. S. Government owned property acquired by TDC will be utilized and controlled according to this procedure, and all individuals or organizational components within TDC will abide by these procedures in all dealings with government owned property.

Responsibilities

Since government owned property may be utilized only for specific grant projects and since the administrative responsibility for all grants rests with the Research and Development Division of the Treatment Directorate, primary responsibility for acquiring and controlling government furnished (or owned) property is vested with the Assistant Director for Treatment. Other organizational elements will provide whatever support is required to assure compliance with applicable regulations.

4. Burdett, Mary L., and Michael C. Murdock. A Guide to Texas Jail Planning. Planning Report No. 8, Research and Development Division, Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, 1975.

The text of this document reflects the findings of a survey on Texas county jails. The data obtained give a statistical overview and a regional description of Texas jails. The survey covers a 13-month period, from November 1973 to August

1975, and includes information from 240 or 95% of the 254 counties in Texas. These 240 counties surveyed represent 97% of the state's total population and 98% of the estimated jail population.

The major findings of this survey are:

1. There were seven counties not operating a county jail. An additional seven counties operated only holding facilities, and five counties were contracting to house their prisoners in other counties.
2. Approximately 47% of the jails had from one to four full-time employees and 52% indicated that they used part-time jail help.
3. Approximately 94% of the county jails indicated that they were not providing pre-service training other than law enforcement certification and only 8% of the jails had a program for annual in-service training.
4. The survey revealed that 15% of the jails were built before 1900; 60% of the jails were built before 1940; and 95% were built prior to 1975. In addition, 8% of the counties were in the process of constructing or renovating their jails.
5. An estimated 13% of the jails had added additional bunks to increase their jail capacities, while 38% of the jails sometimes have had to sleep prisoners on the floor.

6. Thirty-seven percent of the jails had from 3 to 20 beds, 31% had from 21 to 40; 10% had between 41 and 60, 8% had 61 to 100, and 9% had over 100 beds.
7. Approximately 84% of the county jails had from 1 to 30 cells; 4% of the jails had from 31 to 100 cells; and 4% of the jails had from 100 to 299 cells each.
8. Approximately 46% of the jails reported serving less than three meals per day and the on-site survey revealed the absence of dietary programs for the jails. In addition, a significant number of jails had inadequate facilities for serving or preparing meals.
9. The on-site survey revealed that 11% of the jails provided visiting rooms, 53% provided religious services, and 56% of the jails provided commissary services.
10. Only 13% of the county jails had rehabilitation programs.
11. Approximately 48% of the county jails reported that they were experiencing plumbing or electrical malfunctions or both at the time of the survey.
12. A projected state-wide annual jail cost expenditure was estimated at \$19,034,441 with a daily cost of \$52,149 for jail operations.

INMATE JOB MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SUMMARY OF 1975 ACTIVITIES

During 1975, the Inmate Job Management System became completely operational. Implementation of Community Services Program (CSP) and Vocational Training was completed through training sessions conducted by IJMS personnel and included staff members from both CSP and Vocational Training departments who will input and use data generated by the system. Also included in implementation was the successful processing of valid current CSP and Vocational training data.

The Internal Assignment Subsystem has operated since the end of June 1975. The conversion plan included interviewing unit supervisory personnel to determine skilled jobs by department, and scanning unit files for inmate assignments and length of service. A maintenance function of updating inmate work assignment information for the internal assignment system was performed several times during this report period. Training of unit personnel, which completed the Internal Assignment Subsystem, was conducted by the IJMS staff and included discussions on the use and interpretation of the unit job for completing the Point Incentive Program (PIP) document's inmate skills section.

The Skilled Inmate Report which consolidates data from all IJMS subsystems was verified and approved for distribution to all TDC units. The units received their respective Skilled

Inmate Reports bi-weekly as scheduled. The Director of Classification also received the bi-weekly report which combines all TDC units. The revised Point Incentive Program document which is used to pick up individual work assignments and skilled job performance and proficiency levels was successfully completed and processed on all units.

The Initial Classification Subsystem has functioned in conjunction with the Classification Department at TDC since June 30, 1975. This subsystem included training of the Diagnostic sociologists in (1) the proper use of the revised job verification letter and IJMS Job Skills Table and (2) the correct procedure of filling out the Mark Sense document with the inmate's free world job data.

Successful implementation of the CSP and Vocational Training Internal Assignment and Initial Classification subsystems was supported by regular reviews with the users in each department to identify positive and negative effects of the project. Corrective actions when required included simple form modification or procedure clarification. Review sessions were also conducted with each unit warden and other unit personnel who received IJMS output documents to determine the extent of their use, answer questions, and explore additional areas where IJMS could provide needed information.

The consulting firm responsible for the technical development of the Inmate Job Management System satisfactorily

completed its obligation and withdrew its personnel in mid-April. However, at the request of IJMS managers, the consulting firm's personnel reviewed the project's operation and discussed with IJMS managers the technical questions which arose after the project became completely operational June 30, 1975.

On June 24, 1975, there was a transfer of funds which, combined with existing money, extended the Inmate Job Management System from its original June 30, 1975 termination date to August 31, 1975.

The original grant was converted to the continuation grant entitled "Inmate Job Management System" (EA-75-E4-3228). The objectives of the continuation project will be to determine additional areas where the unit assignment process can be improved, quantify the information for the IJMS recommendations for unit job assignments, initiate and maintain a quality standards review, continue the present level of operation, and collect and distribute information for supporting agencies. The continuation grant was approved and became effective September 1, 1975.

Under the continuation grant:

- The four subsystems; Initial Classification, Internal Assignment, Vocational Training and External Placement continued to function in an efficient and timely manner in the project's maintenance phase, which is reflected through monitoring of each subsystem's output documents

and operational procedures by IJMS personnel and discussions with the management of each subsystem.

- Initial Classification

Requests for selected listings of inmates capable of filling certain skilled job vacancies were received from Classification. Each request was filled in 24 hours or less.

- Internal Assignment

The unit job catalog was created for the new TDC Mountain View unit.

The recidivist file which recaptures job data on returning inmates was completed and tested.

- Vocational Training

Educational achievement requirements for Lee College Radio and Television Repair courses and Texas A & M University Heavy Equipment and Water Utilities courses were lowered to allow consideration of additional applicants who are otherwise qualified.

- External Placement

The original follow-up scheme on inmates placed in free-world jobs was substantially modified to better meet the needs of the Community Services Program. Follow-up activity under the revised system began in late November. Placement Profiles produced by IJMS and used by Community Services at the Jester pre-release center are now being generated earlier to also satisfy the needs of TDC's new Human Resources Project.

At the present time, IJMS is in the process of developing a computer select program. This program will significantly enhance TDC's current capabilities of accessing and interfacing data from the IJMS data base.

Review sessions, to determine problems and additional needs, were continued with IJMS user groups.

TRANSITIONAL AID RESEARCH PROJECT

SUMMARY OF 1975 ACTIVITIES

On October 1, 1975 the Texas Criminal Justice Division awarded the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) grant funds to establish a research component to administer certain functions of the Transitional Aid Research Project. During the final months of 1975, the following tasks were accomplished to that end.

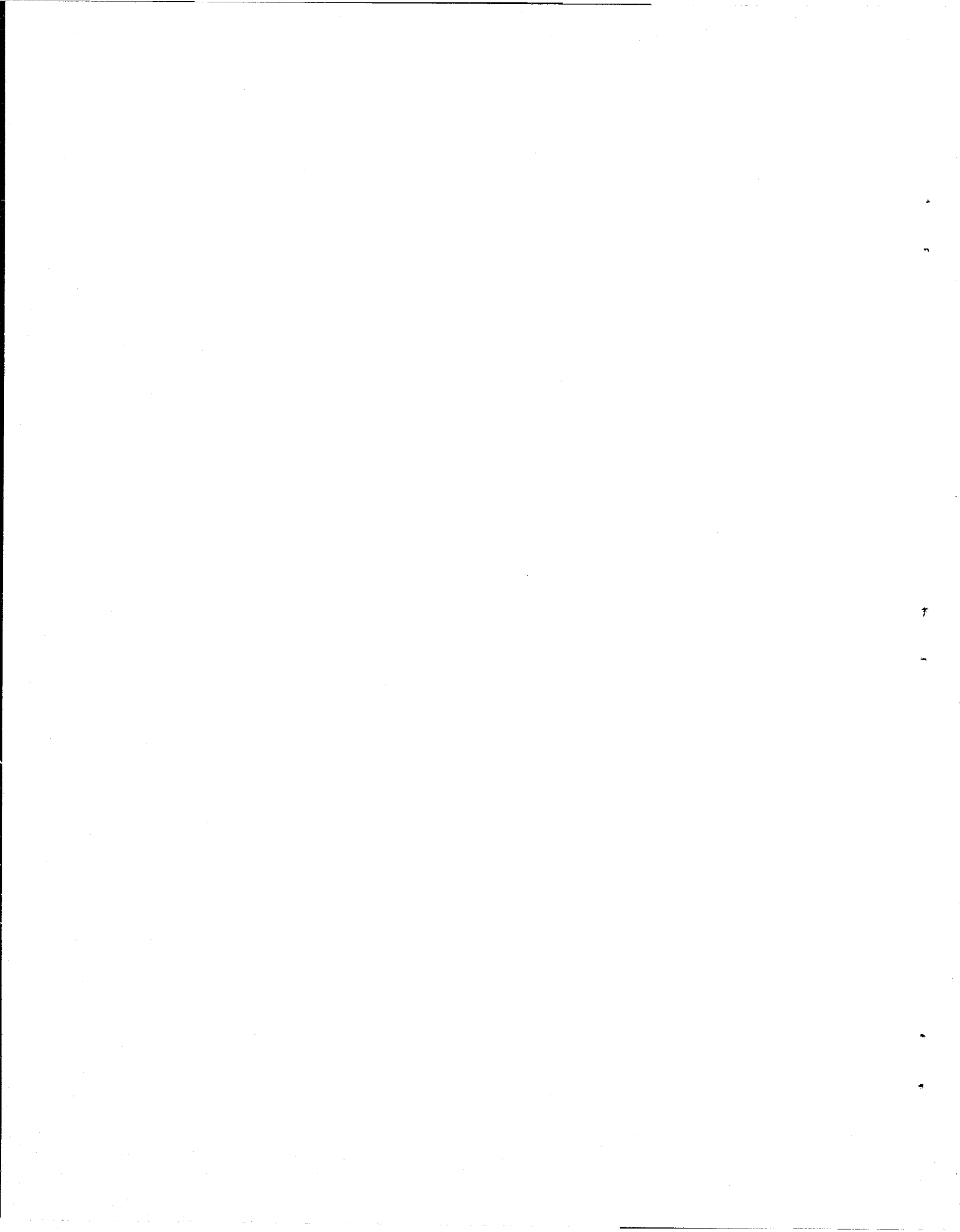
- Staff Employed - A staff, consisting of a project manager, a research analyst, a research associate, five field coordinators and a secretary, was employed.
- Interagency Meeting Held - On November 19, 1975, a planning meeting was held in Huntsville, Texas. Representatives of all agencies sponsoring and participating in the project were in attendance. Agencies represented included: Office of Manpower Research and Development, U. S. Department of Labor; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; American Bar Association; Georgia Department of Labor; Georgia Department of Corrections; Office of the Governor, Texas Criminal Justice Division; Texas Department of Public Safety; Texas Employment Commission; and Texas Department of Corrections.

- Research Design Developed and Approved - A research design, closely following the model developed by Dr. Kenneth Lenihan and used in the Baltimore Life Project, was completed and approved by the Advisory Board and the Assistant Director for Treatment, TDC.
- Operational Plan Developed and Approved - An operational plan including procedures, responsibilities, forms, questionnaires, and a flow chart of the operational procedure was developed and approved by the Advisory Board and the Assistant Director for Treatment, TDC.
- Staff Trained - Field Coordinators were trained in the conduct of interviews and the administration of questionnaires.
- Project Implemented - During the final 2 weeks of December 1975, interviews were conducted with inmates who were candidates to participate in the Transitional Aid Research Project. Those who agreed to participate constitute the first of 1,950 inmates who will be considered subjects for this project.
- Project Future - This project will continue to monitor inmates discharging or paroling from TDC and to solicit their participation in the project until 950 active candidates are assigned to the sample. Then follow-ups will be continued for 1 year after the last

candidate is released. It is anticipated, at this time, that the final report will be written in July 1977.



APPENDIX A
COOPERATING AGENCIES



COOPERATING OR PARTICIPATING
AGENCIES

State Departments of Corrections and Prisons

Alabama Department of Corrections
Arkansas Department of Corrections
California Department of Corrections
Connecticut Department of Corrections
Colorado Department of Corrections
Florida Department of Corrections
Georgia Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Corrections
Louisiana Department of Corrections
Maine Department of Corrections
Michigan Department of Corrections
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services
New Jersey State Prison
New Mexico State Penitentiary
North Carolina Department of Corrections
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
Virginia Department of Corrections
Wyoming State Penitentiary

Universities

Brigham Young University
East Texas State University
Florida State University
Harvard University
Johns Hopkins University
North Carolina A & T State University
Northwestern University
Oklahoma City University
Rutgers University
Sam Houston State University
San Jose State University
Simon Fraser University
Southeast Missouri State University
Southern Methodist University
St. Mary's University
State University of New York at Albany
Stephen F. Austin State University
Texas A & I University
Texas A & M University
Texas Christian University
Texas Southern University
Trinity University

University of California at Berkley
University of Connecticut
University of Houston
University of Illinois
University of Maryland
University of Minnesota
University of Mississippi
University of Nevada
University of Pennsylvania
University of Texas
University of Wisconsin

Texas Agencies

Concho Valley Council of Governments
Gregg County Sheriff's Department
Jefferson County Probation Services
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission
Texas Youth Council
West Central Texas Council of Governments

Federal, Out of State, and Private Organizations

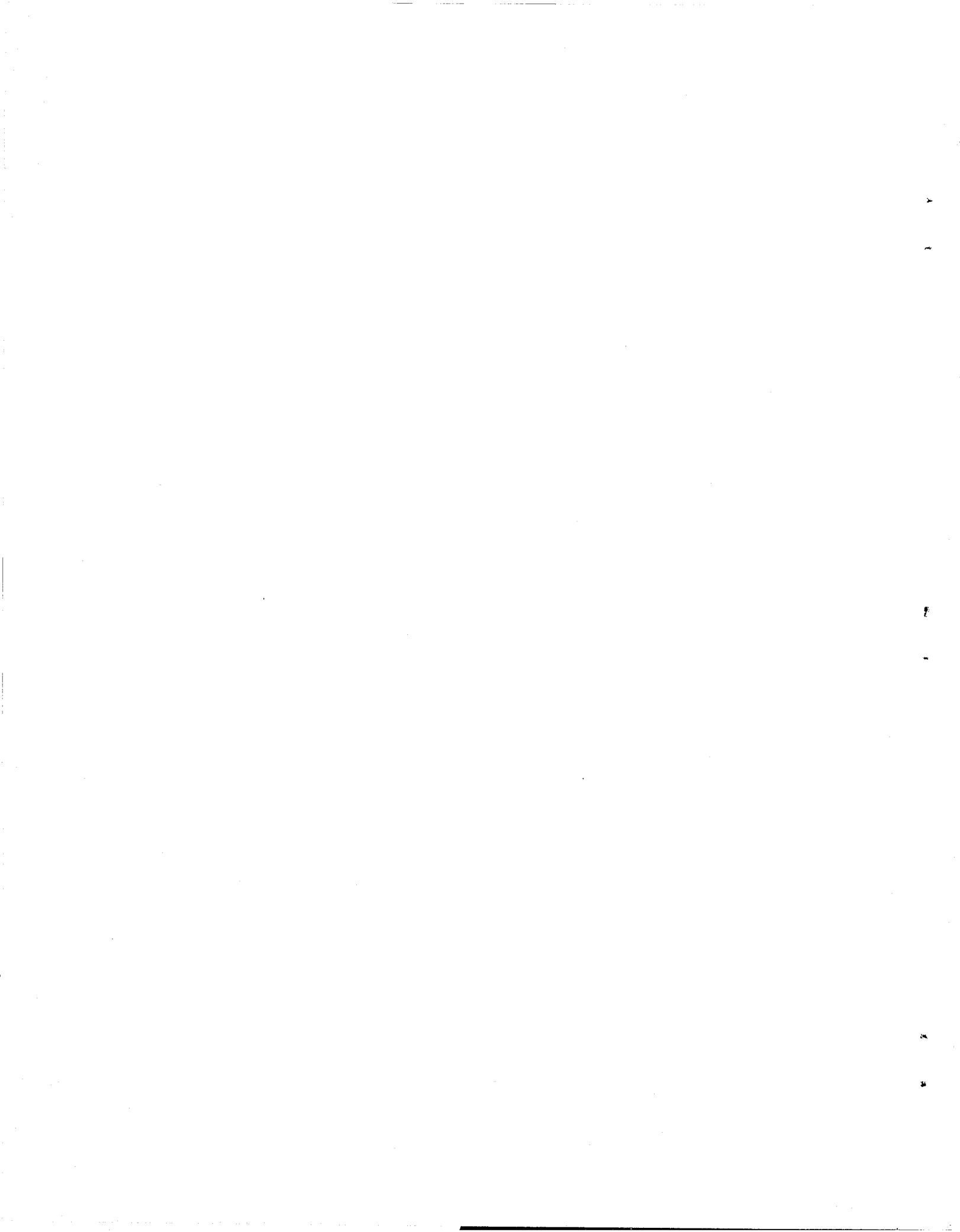
Atlantic Journal
Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services
Employ-Ex Inc.
Institute for Law and Social Research
Iowa Department of Social Services
Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources, Baltimore, Maryland
National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice
Nebraska Commission of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Office of Legislative Research for the State of Minnesota
Oregon Legislative Research Branch
Private Concerns, Inc.
Rand Corporation
The Center for Knowledge in Criminal Justice Planning
Timberidge Institute for Children and Adolescents
U. S. Department of Justice

Foreign Agencies

Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Alberta, Canada

Institut Philippe Pinel De Montreal
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

APPENDIX B
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORTS



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORTS
Planning Branch

COUNTIES

Angelina	Montgomery
Bosque, Comanche, Coryell, Hamilton, and Mills	Newton
Brazos	Polk
Burleson	Sabine
Caldwell	San Jacinto
Chambers	Travis
Collin	Trinity
Duval	Tyler
Ector	Walker
Edwards	Zavala

CITIES

Fannin	Diboll
Grayson	Flatonia
Hardin	
Harrison	
Hunt	
Jasper	
Johnson	
La Salle	
Limestone	
Martin	
Montague	



END