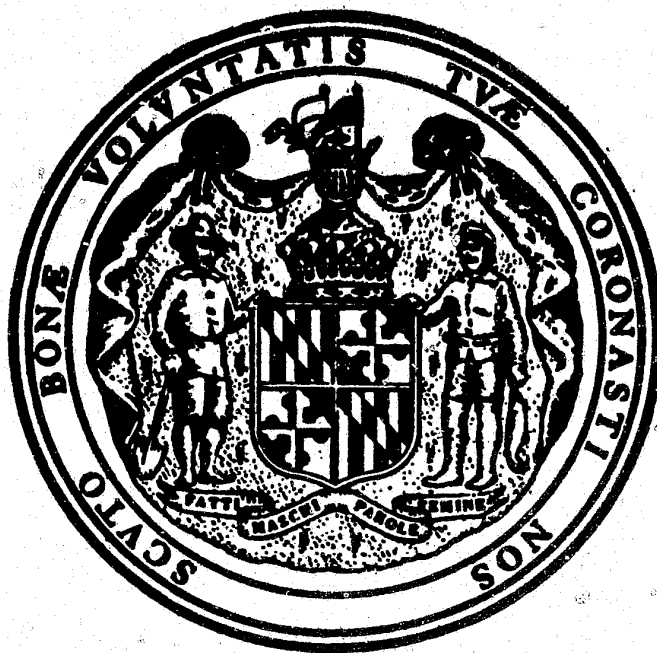


**ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR**

1979



**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
JESSUP, MARYLAND
20794**

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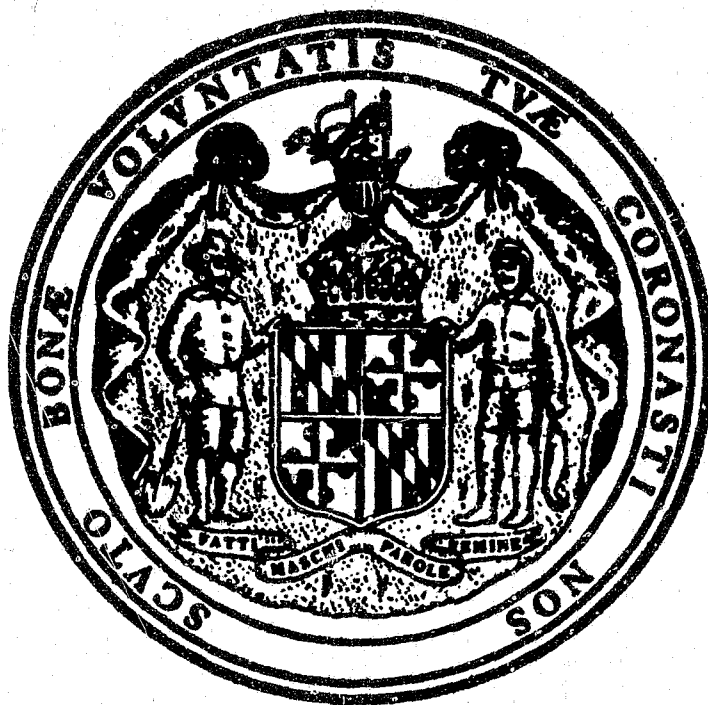
**ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR**

1979

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ACQUISITIONS



**PATUXENT INSTITUTION
JESSUP, MARYLAND**

20794

STATE OF MARYLAND

Harry Hughes
Governor

Department of
Public Safety and Correctional Services

Gordon C. Kamka
Secretary

Edwin Tully
Deputy Secretary
for Public Safety

J. Brown Hardy
Deputy Secretary
for Correctional Services

Board of Patuxent Institution

Reverend Marcus G. Wood
Chairman

Albert D. Brault, Esq.

Robert E. Cahill, Esq.

Jasper R. Clay, Jr.

Prof. Minor B. Crager

William Breakey, M.D.

Eugene J. Zander

Robert A. Gordon, Ph.D.

Peter P. Lejins, Ph.D.

Edwin R. Goodlander

Robert B. Levinson, Ph.D.

Elise Jude Mason, Esq.

Gary W. Nyman, M.D.

Olive Westbrooke Quinn, Ph.D.

Boylston D. Smith, M.D.

Prof. Edward A. Tomlinson

Arnold J. Hopkins



STATE OF MARYLAND
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

Jessup, Maryland, 20794

Telephone (301)-788-2400

Gordon C. Kamka
Secretary

J. Brown Hardy, MSW
Deputy Secretary
Correctional Services

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director
Arthur Kandel, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Werner A. Kohlmeyer, M.D.
Associate Director
Forrest Calhoun, Jr.
Associate Director
Superintendent

His Excellency Harry Hughes
Governor of Maryland

Dear Governor Hughes:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1979.

This report for Fiscal Year 1979 summarizes the first two years experience of Patuxent Institution under the re-enacted Article 31B, which went into effect July 1, 1977.

Very truly yours,

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director

PATUXENT INSTITUTION

**Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director**

**Forrest Calhoun, Jr.
Associate Director**

**Arthur Kandel, Ph.D.
Associate Director**

**Werner A. Kohlmeyer, M.D.
Associate Director**

INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

**Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director**

Werner A. Kohlmeyer, M.D.

Forrest Calhoun, Jr.

Arthur Kandel, Ph.D.

Olive Westbrooke Quinn, Ph.D.

Prof. Minor B. Crager

Prof. Edward A. Tomlinson



STATE OF MARYLAND
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
PATUXENT INSTITUTION
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D.V.
10

Gordon C. Kamka
Secretary

J. Brown Hardy, MSW
Deputy Secretary
Correctional Services

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director
Arthur Kandel, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Werner A. Kohlmayer, M.D.
Associate Director
Forrest Calhoun, Jr.
Associate Director
Superintendent

The Honorable Gordon C. Kamka, Secretary
Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services
Suite 500, One Investment Place
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Secretary Kamka:

The material enclosed represents the annual report for the Patuxent Institution for fiscal year 1979. This report summarizes the first two years' experience under the reenacted Article 31B, which governs the operation of the Institution.

Very truly yours,

Norma B. Gluckstern

Norma B. Gluckstern, Ed.D.
Director

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

✓ PATUXENT INSTITUTION

FISCAL YEAR

1979

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
PATUXENT INSTITUTION

INTRODUCTION

In the 1977 session of the Maryland General Assembly, Article 31B of the General Laws of Maryland, which has governed the operation of the Patuxent Institution since its opening in 1955, was repealed and reenacted, charging the Institution with providing "effective and adequate programs and services for the treatment and rehabilitation of eligible persons".

These "Eligible Persons" are individuals who have been convicted of a crime and are serving a sentence with at least three years remaining to be served, who have an intellectual deficiency or emotional unbalance, are likely to respond favorably to treatment, and who can be better rehabilitated through the programs and services of Patuxent Institution than by other incarceration.

The Institution functions as a part of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, a cabinet level department of the State government. Additionally, there are two Boards which serve the Institution. One, the Board of Patuxent, is charged with providing general consultative and advisory services to the staff of the Institution and the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services on matters relating to the Institution. The second, the Institutional Board of Review, has the responsibility of reviewing the progress of each inmate committed to the Institution at least once a year. It also acts as the Institution's paroling authority, empowered to grant pre-parole and parole status. The Board of Review also has the authority to declare persons no longer eligible for the programs and services of Patuxent Institution, and can recommend to

the Court that a parolee who has successfully completed three years on parole be completely released and his remaining sentence be suspended or vacated.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

Since its opening in 1955, the Institution's physical plant has grown in a number of areas, thereby increasing its estimated worth to over 10.5 million dollars. The Institution, located in Jessup, Maryland, consists of a group of buildings surrounded by double perimeter fences, and protected by six guard towers. The largest building, formally designated the Defective Delinquent Building, is designed to accommodate 388 inmates housed in twelve separate units of individual cells. Considered a medium/minimum security building, it also includes professional offices, inmate visiting area, employee barbershop and dining room, and some vocational training activities.

The Diagnostic Center, a 212 bed maximum security facility which houses inmates in ten individual cell units, also provides custodial and administrative offices, space for group and individual psychotherapy and counseling, and is the location of the Institutional infirmary. Additional buildings include an Administration Building, a forty bed Pre-Release Center, which houses all inmates on Leave and Work/School Release programs, a modern gymnasium, a Vocational Training Building, which is devoted to skill training, and an Academic Building that contains ten classrooms, professional offices, library, speech and hearing clinic and auditorium.

The Institutional Halfway House and Community Services Clinic are located in Baltimore City. The facility provides housing for inmates on

parole who are without community resources, or whose community resources may be counterproductive, and office space for the continued treatment and supervision of those on pre-parole and parole status.

THE STAFF

By Chapter 324, Acts of 1976, the Chief Administrative Officer of the Institution is the Director, who must be a trained, able and competent administrator. The Director is assisted by three Associate Directors, one of whom must be a psychiatrist and one a behavioral scientist. Each must have at least three years experience in the practice or teaching of his specialty. These two Associate Directors have primary responsibility, under the Director, for Diagnostic, Treatment, and Community Services programs of the Institution. The third Associate Director is responsible, under the Director, for custodial and administrative aspects of the Institution. At the close of the report period, the Institution was authorized 383 positions, grouped in the following categories:

Psychiatrists	4
Psychologists	10
Social Workers	17
Academic Instructors	8
Vocational Instructors	10
Recreational Specialists	5
Medical Personnel	11
Records - Data Processing	3
Administrative Personnel	8
Fiscal Personnel	9
Maintenance Personnel	15
Food Service Personnel	13
Clerical Personnel	19

Correctional Personnel	243
Halfway House Personnel	7
Chaplain	1
Total	383

THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS

The reenacted Article 31B states that any person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment following conviction for a crime, has more than three years remaining to serve on that sentence, and has not been evaluated by or confined at the Patuxent Institution within the preceding three years may be referred to the Institution by the Commissioner of Correction for evaluation to determine whether the individual is an eligible person. The Statute further states that the Commissioner may refer any such individual for evaluation upon the recommendation of the sentencing court; the State's Attorney of the county in which the person was last convicted; or upon the recommendation of the Commissioner's staff. The Commissioner may also refer persons who personally request such transfer and evaluation.

Within six months of arrival, each individual undergoes an extensive diagnostic examination, conducted by an evaluation team made up of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker. Soon after arrival, each inmate undergoes a thorough physical examination, including x-rays, laboratory tests, and electroencephalogram, and a mental status examination. The diagnostic evaluation process begins shortly thereafter, and the inmate is examined by each of the three evaluation team members assigned to him. Complete psychiatric and psychological examinations are given. The social worker contacts all known agencies having had prior

contact with the inmate so as to assemble a complete record of school, work, military, criminal, and medical history. Based on the foregoing and interview with the inmate and/or family, a detailed social history is developed.

When all reports, examinations, and materials are assembled, a Diagnostic Staff Conference is held by the Institution's Evaluation Team to determine if the individual meets the requirements of eligibility. The Evaluation Team is composed of the following persons: the Associate Director for Treatment, Associate Director for Diagnosis, Chief Social Worker, Chief Psychologist, and the three individual examiners. The case is presented to the Team, the inmate is interviewed, and a determination is made as to whether the inmate meets the requirements for eligibility as defined in the Statute.

In order to be found an "Eligible Person", the individual must, in the opinion of the Team, meet each of the four criteria for eligibility specified in the law, which states that an Eligible Person is one who:

- (1) has been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on it,
- (2) has an intellectual deficiency or emotional unbalance,
- (3) is likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution,
- (4) can be better rehabilitated through those programs and services than by other incarceration.

Upon making a determination on eligibility, a written report stating the Team finding in the case is forwarded to the Director. This is a detailed report stating the reasons supporting the conclusion reached with respect to each of the four criteria of eligibility set forth above.

If the individual is found to be an eligible person, he is committed to the Institution, a Treatment Plan is developed with the inmate, and he is fully involved in the various treatment programs of the Institution. If it is concluded that the person is not an eligible person, the Director notifies the Commissioner of Correction of this finding in writing. Within thirty days of this notice, the person is to be transferred back to the Division of Correction to continue serving the remainder of his criminal sentence.

THE TREATMENT PROGRAM

The Institutional Treatment Program is multifaceted and interdisciplinary. It is designed to permit the application of an individualized treatment plan tailored to meet the needs of each inmate. The Institution provides each inmate with an integrated, coordinated program consisting of Group and/or Individual Psychotherapy, an educational program geared to his needs, a vocational program, and a total therapeutic milieu of which the Graded Tier System is one facet. To maximize delivery of service to the inmate, Unit Treatment Teams were developed.

The Unit Treatment Team concept, begun in 1968, provided for the establishment of four "Treatment Units" which have their own professional staff to provide treatment services to the inmate populations assigned to them. Essentially, the Unit Treatment system is an effort to counteract the effects of prison life and to provide a vehicle through which meaningful therapeutic relationships can be established and maintained. While each Unit operates within the framework of Institutional policy and procedure, they enjoy latitude in developing varying treatment plans and modalities for the inmates under their care.

The Graded Tier System is rooted in communications and learning theory, and based on the hypotheses that rewarding behavior which is socially desirable and personally beneficial increases the frequency with which such behavior occurs, thereby reducing the tendency toward undesirable or antisocial behavior. Each of the four treatment units has its own graded tier system which houses only those inmates assigned to the unit. A unit's tier system consists of four tiers which are commonly referred to as "levels". These tiers are designated as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th level tiers with 1st level being the "entry" tier, and progressing upward to the 4th level. The primary distinction between the various levels is the privileges each level affords its residents. The inmate whose behavior and therapeutic progress is in accord with his individualized treatment plan is promoted to a "higher" level tier. This offers increased privileges, but also requires a higher level of acceptable behavior and therapeutic progress on the part of the inmate. In addition to providing incentive for improvement, the graded tier system provides each inmate with some tangible sign of where he stands within the Institution and also serves as one gauge by which both he and the staff can measure his progress within the total treatment program.

Formal psychotherapy is begun very shortly after the inmate has been found to be an eligible person. Group psychotherapy is considered the treatment of choice with inmates of the type found at the Institution since experience has shown this type of treatment is generally most beneficial to them. Individual psychotherapy is available and is utilized independently or in conjunction with group psychotherapy as the needs of the inmate indicate. It is expected that all committed inmates actively participate in some form of formal psychotherapy. Psychotherapy is

conducted only by trained social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists.

An equally important aspect of the treatment program is the Educational/Vocational program of the Institution. Most inmates are school drop-outs and have never learned a trade or held a productive job. Obviously, such individuals must be prepared for return to society and, therefore, must have sufficient knowledge and skills to maintain themselves in the community. For this reason, great emphasis is placed on educational and vocational development to maximize the abilities of the individual. The educational program offers academic instruction from the level of illiteracy through the high school curriculum, and in conjunction with the Community College of Baltimore conducts a collegiate program leading to the Associate Arts degree. All classes are conducted within the Institution and enrollment during FY 1979 totaled 398 individuals. Of these 398 persons, 302 were enrolled in the regular school program and 96 attended classes on the college level. During the year, 28 individuals took the 8th grade exam with 11 passing, and 86 individuals sat for the high school exam with 47 attaining their G.E.D. diplomas. Of the 96 enrolled in the college program, 11 graduated with Associate Arts Degrees.

The vocational training programs involve not only specific trade-oriented shops, but also make every effort to include on-the-job training in various work areas within the Institution. Formal shop training includes carpentry, building trades, air conditioning and refrigeration, electronics, arts and crafts, auto mechanics, bookbinding and drafting. A special Barber Training Program is conducted which includes both theory and practice.

In addition to these formal training programs, there are many on-the-job training programs. Such programs include cooking, baking, meat cutting, plumbing, electrical repair, offset printing, photography, stationary engineering and painting. The Education Department is also responsible for the recreation program of the Institution. This program not only provides daily gym or yard activities, but also provides intramural team activity to those who wish to participate.

The Institution's Education Building also houses the Speech Pathology and Audiology Center which is staffed by a speech therapist. This center, believed to be the first of its kind to be established within a correctional facility in the United States, provides for diagnostic evaluation and treatment of speech and hearing disorders.

Religious activity is an active part of the treatment program also. In addition to regular services conducted by a Chaplain and volunteers from the community, individual and group religious counseling is provided to interested parties.

Another important aspect of the total treatment program is the reintegration of the inmate with his family. In order to foster this process, special visiting programs are included in the overall schedule of the Institution. During late Spring, Summer, and early Fall, lawn visiting is permitted for 4th level inmates. During the Christmas holidays, 4th level tiers enjoy "open house" with visitors permitted in the tier dayroom for a "Christmas party". Buffet luncheon is served on the tier and the guests are permitted to bring gifts to the inmates. Activities such as these have value in maintaining family contact and inmate morale.

PRE-PAROLE AND PAROLE PROGRAMS

The Institutional Board of Review is charged with the responsibility of reviewing each inmates' status as an eligible person at least once a year. Following this review, the Board makes appropriate recommendations for the future treatment and status of the inmate.

The Board also has the authority to grant leaves of absence to inmates whose progress in treatment indicates they are ready to begin the slow process of reentry into society. Conditional release programs may take the form of Monthly Leaves to visit with family and friends one week-end per month, Work/School Release, which enables the inmate to work or attend school during the day and returning at night to the Institution, and Parole to the community.

To fulfill its responsibility, the Board of Review holds monthly meetings to review the status of eligible persons and to act upon Unit recommendations concerning changes of status for any inmate. Each scheduled inmate appears before the Board and is interviewed. His entire record of Institutional adjustment and treatment is reviewed, and the Board determines if any change in status is appropriate. The Board also reviews those on pre-parole status to determine placement on full parole, and those on parole to determine, after three years' successful adjustment, suitability for total release.

The Leave Program provides for individual patients to take periodic absences from the Institution and enter the community where they may visit their families, friends, seek employment, or for any purpose acceptable to the Unit and the Board. This program is usually the first step in the reintegration of the patient to the community. It is monitored by the

Unit Treatment Team to which the individual is assigned. They not only supervise the individual during the course of the leave, but also will make an evaluation of the family's reaction to the leave. Such leave may range from a few hours during daylight hours to three to five days over a holiday period.

The Work Release Program is designed to provide essential resources for those inmates who have no positive resources in the community. In this program, the inmate leaves the Institution during the day for the purpose of full-time employment in the community, returning to the Institution each evening. This program usually runs 60 to 90 days, allowing the inmate to gradually become accustomed to the daily routine of employment and at the same time earn funds to sustain him when he returns to the community full-time. A similar program, School Release, authorizes the inmate's daily return to the community for the purpose of academic or vocational training.

All individuals granted leaves or Work/School Release status by the Institutional Board of Review reside in the Institution's Pre-Release Center throughout the time they are on such status. The Pre-Release Center, a 40-bed facility, is under the directorship of a trained social worker who is assisted by five officer-counselors who provide twenty-four hour house coverage. A dormitory-like structure, the Pre-Release Center provides its residents with individual rooms and conditions more closely approximating those found in the community.

The Parole Program is designed for those whose success on pre-parole programs indicate they have progressed sufficiently to warrant release to the community. Parole status may be granted in various forms depending on each individual's particular situation. For example, those without

adequate community resources are generally paroled to the Institution's Halfway House in Baltimore. Inmates originally from other states may be granted parole via the Interstate Compact. The majority, however, are granted parole to establish an approved independent living situation within the State.

Pre-parole and parole programs do not mark an end to the inmate's treatment or supervision by the Institution. All such programs are directly under the administration of the Institution and are supervised by the staff members familiar with the inmate while he was at the Institution. To provide for continuation of treatment in these programs, the Institution operates a Community Services Program.

The Community Services Clinic, located in Metropolitan Baltimore, provides professional treatment services to those on pre-parole and parole status. Attendance at the clinic is mandatory for all persons residing or working the Metropolitan area. In addition to continued psychotherapy, the clinic staff also provides job and family counseling, parole guidance, and social casework services for the individual and his family. This continued treatment is especially important since it permits group interaction dealing with a set of circumstances involving the individual in the community; and such circumstances cannot be created within the Institution. Experience indicates that parolees who fail frequently fail during the early period of their return to society. The need for continued treatment and support during this critical period cannot be over emphasized. The Clinic also serves to gauge adjustment within the community and to assist the Board of Review in determining when the parolee is ready for complete release to society.

In conjunction with the Clinic, the Institution operates a Halfway House at the same location. This is a residential facility providing housing units for parolees of the Institution who have inadequate personal or family resources to support them in the community.

Those on pre-parole or parole status who do not live in the Metropolitan area receive continued guidance and supervision from staff members who travel regularly to their geographic area for this purpose. The minimum period on parole is set by statute as three years, but may be longer if necessary. If, after this period, the Board of Review believes that the parolee is ready for complete return to the community without further supervision, the Board may petition the Court having jurisdiction over the case to vacate or suspend any remaining criminal sentence. The Court may schedule a hearing on the issue and may continue the patient on parole, vacate or suspend his sentence, or require he serve the remainder of his original sentence. In practice, the Courts have frequently concurred with the Board's recommendations.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Research at Patuxent includes both practical and theoretical research. Practical research has as its goal the immediate application of results to the current operation, while theoretical research concerns itself with gains in the general body of knowledge where results may not be immediately applicable. Practical research includes the planning, development, and evaluation of programs of operation and treatment and the long term evaluation of the effectiveness of various programs. Such work includes evaluation of personnel training, operational procedures, educational and vocational training, and psychotherapy programs, parole supervision and many other diversified projects.

OPERATING COST

	Fiscal 1979
.01 General Administration	\$ 455,690
.02 Custodial Care	3,681,397
.03 Dietary Services	504,718
.04 Plant Operation and Maintenance	604,255
.05 Diagnostic, Classification, and Treatment Services	1,011,937
.06 Educational, Vocational, Recrea- tional, and Religious Services	453,401
.08 Outpatient Services	143,632
	<hr/> \$6,855,030

PER CAPITA COST SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditure	Mean Daily Population	Per Capita Cost
1979	6,855,030	463	14,806

GENERAL STATE OF TEXAS

FISCAL YEAR 1977

ASSETS

CURRENT

Petty Cash - Working Fund \$ 2,500.00

CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS 388,413.76

INVENTORIES

Supplies and Materials 183,162.92

FIXED ASSETS

Land and Improvements 254,836.40

Buildings 10,020,888.81

Equipment 515,184.16 10,790,909.37

\$11,364,986.05

RESERVES AND CAPITAL SURPLUS

RESERVE FOR CURRENT ASSETS \$ 2,500.00

RESERVE FOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS 388,413.76

RESERVE FOR INVENTORIES 183,162.92

CAPITAL SURPLUS 10,790,909.37

TOTAL RESERVES AND CAPITAL SURPLUS \$11,364,986.05

SUMMARY OF INMATE STATISTICS 1978-1979

		Fiscal Year....		1978	1979	Total
I.	Admissions					
A.	Total Number of Admissions			303	267	570
II.	Diagnosis					
A.	Total Number Diagnosed by Evaluation Team			201	265	466
1.	Number Diagnosed as Eligible Persons			93	97	190
2.	% Diagnosed as Eligible Persons			46%	37%	41%
3.	Number Diagnosed as Not Eligible Persons			80	126	206
4.	% Diagnosed as Not Eligible Persons			40%	48%	44%
5.	Refused to Remain			28	42	70
6.	% Refused to Remain			14%	16%	15%
III.	Eligible Persons Later Returned to the Division of Correction					
A.	Total Number of Eligible Persons Later Returned to Division .			14	56	70
1.	Number Returned by Inmate's Own Request			11	39	50
2.	Number Returned by Action of Institutional Board of Review			3	17	20
3.	% Returned by Inmate's Own Request			79%	70%	71%
4.	% Returned by Action of Institutional Board of Review ...			21%	30%	29%
IV.	Parole, Leave and Discharges					
*A.	Number on Parole as of 6-30-79					121
B.	Number Paroled by Institutional Board of Review			41	24	65
1.	Number Returned for Violation of Terms and Conditions ...			5	6	11
2.	Number Returned for Commission of New Offense			14	10	24
C.	Number Placed on Work Release Program			25	22	47
1.	Number Returned for Violation of Terms and Conditions ...			4	5	9
2.	Number Returned for Commission of New Offense			2	11	13
D.	Number Placed on Leave Program			23	15	38
1.	Number Returned for Violation of Terms and Conditions ...			2	2	4
2.	Number Returned for Commission of New Offense			1	0	1
E.	Number Discharged at Expiration of Sentence			47	4	51
V.	Deceased While Under the Jurisdiction of the Institution			0	0	0
VI.	Population					
	Current Population			455	470	
	Average Daily Population			431.4	462.7	

* All inmates on parole were received at the Institution prior to July 1, 1977. No inmates received under re-enacted Article 31B have been paroled.

Table 1

ADMISSION AGES OF PERSONS RECEIVED

<u>Admission Age</u>	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>		<u>Fiscal 1979</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
15 - 19	57	19	55	20
20 - 24	108	35	90	34
25 - 29	75	25	52	19
30 - 34	38	13	28	10
35 - 39	13	4	18	7
40 - 44	5	2	10	4
45 - 49	4	1	8	3
50 and above	3	1	6	3
	<u>303</u>		<u>267</u>	

Average Age at Admission: 26.4 years
Range: 16 to 75 years

26.4
16 to 63 years

Table 2

LENGTH OF SENTENCES OF PERSONS RECEIVED

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>		<u>Fiscal 1979</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 4.9	3	1	5	1
5 - 9.9	40	13	37	14
10 - 14.9	53	17	41	15
15 - 19.9	33	11	36	13
20 - 24.9	46	15	32	12
25 - 29.9	14	5	13	5
30 - 34.9	15	5	26	10
35 - 39.9	9	3	4	1
40 - 44.9	7	2	9	3
45 - 49.9	5	2	4	1
50+	16	5	7	3
Life	62	21	53	20
	<u>303</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>100%</u>

Average Length of Sentence: 30.2 years
Range: 4 to 100 years

26.5 years
3 to 180 years

Table 3

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY PERSONS RECEIVED

<u>Crime Group</u>	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>		<u>Fiscal 1979</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Murder, Assault with Intent to Murder	108	36	94	35
2. Rape, Sex Related	59	19	52	19
3. Assault	14	5	12	4
4. Robbery	94	30	79	30
5. Miscellaneous (Deadly Weapon, etc.)	2	1	7	3
6. Burglary	18	6	15	6
7. Larceny	8	3	8	3
Total	<u>303</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>100%</u>

Table 4

AREA OF JURISDICTION OF PERSON RECEIVED

<u>Area of Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>		<u>Fiscal 1979</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Urban	139	46	120	45
2. Suburban (Baltimore, Howard, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Montgomery)	115	38	104	39
3. Rural (Remaining counties in the State)	49	16	43	16
Total	303	100%	267	100%

Table 5

RACE OF PERSONS RECEIVED

<u>Race</u>	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>		<u>Fiscal 1979</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Black Male	208	69	153	57
Black Female	1	Less than 1%	0	0
White Male	94	31	112	42
White Female	0	0	2	1
Total	303	100%	267	100%

Comparative Data on Persons Evaluated

Table 6

Years	LENGTH OF SENTENCE							
	Fiscal 1978		Fiscal 1979					
	Eligible N %	Not Eligible N %	Eligible N %	Not Eligible N %	Eligible N %	Not Eligible N %	Eligible N %	Not Eligible N %
0 - 4.9	1 1	1 0.5	0 0	5 3				
5 - 9.9	5 5	16 15	3 3	34 20				
10 - 14.9	12 13	17 16	18 19	23 14				
15 - 19.9	13 14	10 8	17 18	20 12				
20 - 24.9	18 19	15 14	14 14	17 10				
25 - 29.9	7 8	4 4	5 5	8 5				
30 - 34.9	6 6	5 5	10 10	16 10				
35 - 39.9	1 1	5 5	2 2	2 1				
40 - 44.9	2 2	3 3	5 5	4 2				
45 - 49.9	1 1	1 0.5	3 3	0 0				
50 and above	7 8	5 5	0 0	7 4				
Life and above	20 22	26 24	20 21	32 19				
Total	93 100	108 100	97 100	168 100				

Table 7

CRIME CATEGORIES

Crime Group	Fiscal 1978				Fiscal 1979			
	Eligible		Not Eligible		Eligible		Not Eligible	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Murder, Assault with Intent to Murder	35	38	45	42	37	38	57	34
2. Rape, Sex Related Crimes	18	19	14	13	25	24	28	17
3. Assault	8	9	3	3	1	1	11	6
4. Robbery	29	31	35	32	30	31	48	29
5. Miscellaneous (Deadly Weapon, etc.)	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	3
6. Burglary	2	2	6	6	4	4	11	6
Larceny	1	1	4	4	0	0	8	5
Total	93	100	108	101	97	100	168	100

Table 8

RACE OF PERSONS EVALUATED

Race	Fiscal 1978				Fiscal 1979			
	Eligible		Not Eligible		Eligible		Not Eligible	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black	59	42	83	58	48	49	104	62
White	34	58	25	42	49	51	64	38

Table 9

JURISDICTION, PERSONS EVALUATED

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	Fiscal 1978				Fiscal 1979			
	Eligible		Not Eligible		Eligible		Not Eligible	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Urban (Baltimore City)	33	35	54	50	43	44	77	46
2. Suburban (Balto., Howard, Anne Arundel, P.G., Mont.)	45	48	36	33	37	38	62	37
3. Rural (Remaining counties)	15	16	18	17	17	18	29	17
Total	93	99	108	100	97	100	168	100

Table 10

ADMISSION AGES OF PERSONS EVALUATED

<u>Age</u>	Fiscal 1978				Fiscal 1979			
	Eligible		Not Eligible		Eligible		Not Eligible	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15 - 19	19	20	11	10	28	29	27	16
20 - 24	37	40	40	37	32	33	57	34
25 - 29	22	24	27	25	24	25	28	17
30 - 34	11	12	17	16	5	5	22	13
35 - 39	3	3	6	6	5	5	13	8
40 - 44	1	1	3	3	2	2	8	5
45 - 49	0	0	2	2	1	1	7	4
50+	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	3
Total	93	100	108	101	97	100	168	100
Mean =	21.37		27.70		23.8		27.9	
Median =	23.0		28.0		23.0		25.0	
Range =	18 - 43		18 - 52		16 - 46		17 - 63	

Table 11

I.Q. FISCAL 1979

I.Q.	Total Admissions		Eligible		Not Eligible	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
50 - 59	2	1	0	0	2	2
60 - 69	8	3	2	2	6	5
70 - 79	37	17	17	18	20	16
80 - 89	52	23	17	18	35	28
90 - 99	66	30	36	37	30	24
100 - 109	42	19	18	19	24	19
110 - 119	11	5	6	6	5	4
120 - 129	4	2	1	1	3	2
130+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	222	100	97	101	125	100
Mean =	90.7		91.9		89.8	
Median =	91.0		93.0		20.0	
Range =	57 - 129		63 - 121		57 - 129	

DESCRIPTION OF IN-HOUSE COMMITTED POPULATION*

ON 6-30-79

Table 12

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 4.9	3	<1
5 - 9.9	19	5
10 - 14.9	55	15
15 - 19.9	52	14
20 - 24.9	78	21
25 - 29.9	22	6
30 - 34.9	36	10
35 - 39.9	8	2
40 - 44.9	14	4
45 - 49.9	6	2
50+	15	4
Life	64	17
Total	<u>372</u>	<u>100</u>

Mean = 26.9 years
 Median = 20.0 years
 Range = 3.0 - 140.4 years

*Fifty percent of the in-house committed population (186 inmates) were in the Institution prior to the re-enactment of Article 31B whose effective date was July 1, 1977.

Table 13

<u>Crime Categories</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Murder, etc.	132	35
2. Rape, Sex Related Crimes	103	28
3. Assault	15	4
4. Robbery	96	26
5. Miscellaneous (Deadly Weapon, etc.)	4	1
6. Burglary	16	4
7. Larceny	6	2
Total	372	100

Table 14

<u>Race</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Black	219	59
White	153	41
Total	372	100

Table 15

<u>Court Jurisdiction</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Urban	148	40
2. Suburban	164	44
3. Rural	60	16
Total	372	100

Table 16

<u>Age at Admission</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
15 - 19	90	24
20 - 24	127	34
25 - 29	86	23
30 - 34	38	10
35 - 39	18	5
40 - 44	8	2
45 - 49	2	1
50 - 54	2	1
55 - 59	1	<1
Total	372	100

Mean = 24.6 years
Median = 23.0 years
Range = 15.0 - 57.0 years

Table 17

<u>I.Q.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>
50 - 59	1	<1
60 - 69	13	4
70 - 79	57	15
80 - 89	88	24
90 - 99	113	30
100 - 109	74	20
110 - 119	18	5
120 - 129	6	2
130+	1	1
Total	371	100

Mean = 92
Median = 95
Range = 57 - 130
N = 371
N/A = 1

INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW ACTIVITY

	<u>Fiscal 1978</u>	<u>Fiscal 1979</u>
A. <u>Cases Reviewed</u>		
1. Annual Reviews	298	381
2. Special Reviews	73	63
3. Revocation Hearings	50	42
4. Administrative Hearings	126	138
Total	<u>547</u>	<u>624</u>
B. <u>Status Changes</u>		
1. Leaves	23	15
2. Work or School Release	25	22
3. Parole	41	24
4. Recommend Complete Release	13	9
5. Found No Longer Eligible	4	17

END