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DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC SAFETY

AND

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



PATIENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

1990

128651

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
GOVERNOR

MELVIN A. STEINBERG
LT. GOVERNOR



BISHOP L. ROBINSON
SECRETARY

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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October 18, 1990

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Governor of the State of Maryland
Executive Department
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, documenting agency activities for Fiscal Year 1990. The information contained therein is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678, and Article 31B, Section 4(d), of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past fiscal year, Patuxent Institution has continued the process of internal review and reorganization that was initiated in 1989. Conditional release criteria and supervision practices have been revised and strengthened, and the inmate population targeted for treatment at the Institution is currently under review. In addition, new members have been appointed to the Institutional Board of Review as well as to the Citizen's Advisory Board, and new appointments have been made to the chief administrative positions at the Institution. The study to evaluate Patuxent Institution, mandated by the General Assembly in 1989, was awarded to Abt Associates. As required by Article 41, the results of this study will be submitted to the General Assembly by December 31, 1990.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is committed to providing adequate protection to the people of Maryland and will continue to ensure that the Patuxent Institution adopts this mandate as a primary objective.

Sincerely,

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

BLR/lab
Enclosure

128651

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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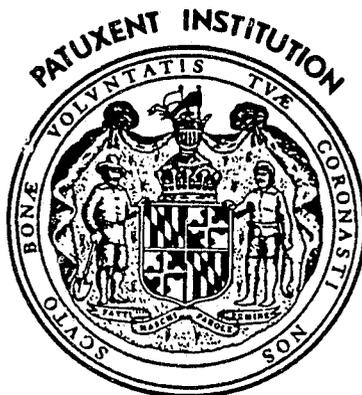
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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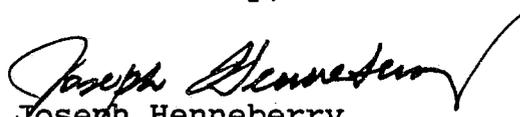
Bishop L. Robinson, Secretary
Department of Public Safety
and Correctional Services
6776 Reisterstown Road, Suite 310
Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dear Secretary Robinson:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, accounting for agency activities during Fiscal Year 1990. The issuance of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past year, Patuxent Institution has been engaged in a period of critical self-review. As a result of this process the type of inmate targeted for admission has been re-evaluated; closer supervision of clinical treatment staff has been implemented; conditional release criteria have been revised; and release supervision practices have been strengthened. Future program development efforts will be directed towards improving inmate assessment techniques, enhancing substance abuse treatment services, and implementing relapse prevention strategies during the conditional release stage of the program. These efforts will continue to take place in the context of the Institution's primary mission, that is, to protect the people of Maryland.

Sincerely,


Joseph Henneberry
DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Patuxent Institution is located in Jessup, Maryland, approximately fourteen miles south of Baltimore City. The Institution is a treatment oriented correctional facility maintained and operated by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. It is the only correctional facility in Maryland whose legislative mandate includes the treatment of offenders, with the goal of rehabilitation, as a means to protect the public from further criminal victimization. In addition, the Institution is the only co-ed correctional facility in the tri-state area.

Patuxent is one of the few remaining forensic treatment facilities established in the 1950's. Originally created to serve a special group of criminal offenders defined as 'Defective Delinquents' under Article 31B of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1951), the General Assembly has passed several major changes to the Institution's governing legislation:

- o In 1977, Article 31B was amended to abolish the definition of defective delinquency, and the involuntary civil commitment of offenders under an indeterminate sentence;
- o In 1982, the Governor's approval was required before an inmate serving a life sentence could be paroled;
- o In 1987, inmates serving more than one life sentence under Article 27, section 412, and inmates serving one or more life sentences when aggravating circumstances were found to exist under Article 27, section 413, were

excluded from the population eligible for treatment;
and

- o In 1989, Article 31B was further amended to exclude first degree murderers, first degree rapists, and first degree sex offenders from the population eligible for treatment, unless the sentencing judge has recommended referral to Patuxent. In addition, the authority of the Institutional Board of Review to grant conditional release status was restricted, and the Secretary of Public Safety was given increased authority over the operation of the Institution.

The Institutional Board of Review resumed full operation in August of 1989. The Board of Review is composed of nine members, including the Director and the three Associate Directors, and five members of the general public, one of whom is a member of a victim's rights organization. In addition, an eight member Citizen's Advisory Board was appointed by the Governor, to advise the Director and the Secretary on the operations and programs of the Institution. The Citizen's Advisory Board held its first meeting in February of 1990.

- o An evaluation of the Patuxent Institution, mandated by Article 41, Section 3, Annotated Code of Maryland, is being conducted by an independent contractor. The contract was awarded to Abt Associates, Inc., and the results will be presented to the General Assembly by December 31, 1990.

PUBLIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS

In Fiscal Year 1990, Patuxent Institution continued to revise its programs to better serve the safety needs of the community, as well as the treatment needs of the inmate

population. Efforts to achieve these goals have resulted in several major accomplishments:

- o As required by Article 41, Section 5, all inmates suspended from the Institution's work-release and leave programs in 1988 were reviewed to determine whether their return to conditional release status would pose a threat to public safety. By the end of Fiscal Year 1990, five of the twenty-eight work-release inmates and six of the twenty-four leave inmates had been returned to conditional release status.
- o The type of inmate accepted for treatment at the Institution has been re-evaluated, and three subgroups of inmates have been targeted for admission: the mentally retarded; the chronically mentally disordered; and the chronic youthful offender.
- o To strengthen the in-house stage of the treatment program, the level of supervision provided to clinical staff by senior Institution staff has been increased.
- o To provide additional protection to the public, supervision practices during the conditional release stage of the program have been strengthened. These practices include the increased use of drug and alcohol testing, more frequent supervision sessions, and the increased use of unannounced home and job checks. In addition, criminal history checks are now conducted on a regular basis, and the use of an automated system provides immediate notification to the Institution when a conditionally released inmate is arrested.
- o A draft of Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) to govern the Institution's operations was published in the February 23, 1990 issue of the Maryland Register.

These regulations are currently being revised to accommodate suggestions received during the public comment period.

- o In recognition of the link between drug and alcohol abuse and crime, a grant proposal was submitted to the National Institute of Corrections to enable the Institution to strengthen its substance abuse treatment services. Program development efforts will focus on enhancing the treatment offered during the in-house and the conditional release stages of the program.

INSTITUTION HIGHLIGHTS

To facilitate the reorganization of the Institution's programs and operations, three new Associate Directors were appointed in Fiscal Year 1990.

- o Dr. James Kludt, Associate Director, Treatment Services. Dr. Kludt earned a medical degree at Northwestern University, and received training in psychiatry at Boston State Hospital and the Baltimore-Washington Institute for Psychoanalysis. He was in private practice for over 20 years, and most recently was a staff psychiatrist at the Division of Forensic Services, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.
- o Dr. Henry Richards, Associate Director, Behavioral Sciences. Dr. Richards earned a doctoral degree in clinical psychology at Loyola University, and interned at St. Elizabeth's Hospital through the National Institute of Mental Health. He has served as the program director of a psychiatric substance abuse treatment program, conducted mental health quality assurance for forensic and correctional programs, served as a member of the District of Columbia

Commission on Mental Health Services, and most recently was a director of mental health services for Correctional Medical Systems (CMS).

- o Mr. Devon Brown, Associate Director, Warden. Mr. Brown holds a graduate degree in clinical psychology from the University of Toledo, a graduate degree in public administration from the University of Baltimore, and a law degree from the University of Maryland. As part of his clinical training, he completed a one year forensic internship with the New Jersey State Correctional System. Mr. Brown has been employed by the Institution at the managerial level for the past 15 years, and most recently was the Associate Director for Behavioral Sciences.

As a result of increased efforts to recruit minority mental health professionals, the number of minority staff has increased by 12% over the previous fiscal year. In addition, the number of minority staff holding administrative positions increased from 20% at the start of the fiscal year to nearly 40% by the end of the fiscal year.

Over the past year, inmate overcrowding has posed significant problems for the Division of Correction (DOC). Patuxent Institution has played an important role in assisting the DOC to alleviate this situation, by providing temporary housing and other services for an increased number of inmates.

- o At the beginning of the fiscal year, the average daily population at the Institution was 590 inmates, of which 158 were DOC housing inmates. By the end of the fiscal year, the average daily population was 963 inmates, of which 442 were DOC housing inmates.

- o A 128 bed dormitory was constructed on the grounds of the Institution, and opened to house DOC inmates in May of 1990.

- o Although the Maryland Department of Education normally provides educational services to DOC inmates, Patuxent's education department provided these services to the DOC inmates housed at the Institution in Fiscal Year 1990. During the past year, a total of 388 DOC inmates enrolled in the Institution's primary and secondary education programs, which accounted for over one-half of the total enrollment in these programs.

The construction of a 48 cell housing unit for female offenders accepted into Patuxent's treatment program was completed late in the fiscal year. Female eligible persons were moved from the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W) into the new housing unit on July 15, 1990.

- o With the completion of this building, female offenders are now able to fully participate in the treatment services of the Institution. The Patuxent Institution is currently the only co-ed correctional facility in the tri-state area.

The Institution's fixed asset and materials and supplies inventories were brought into complete compliance with state standards through the development of two computerized systems.

- o The development of these computerized systems and the associated user's manuals was performed internally by the Institution, resulting in a cost savings to the state of approximately \$50,000. The materials and supplies inventory program is now the model statewide system.

A joint program between the Department of General Services and the Institution was established to develop a computerized system for the efficient control of surplus state property. This cooperative effort utilizes the computer programming skills of the Institution's inmates, and the resulting system will be utilized by a variety of state agencies upon completion.

INMATE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

As an integral part of the Institution's treatment program, inmates are assisted to develop a sense of social responsibility and are encouraged to provide reparation to the community for the harm that they have caused. To achieve these ends, many Patuxent inmates participate in volunteer programs designed to serve needy members of the community. Three of the most notable efforts in this respect include:

- o **Services to The Blind and Physically Handicapped: The Friends of Mensa Program.** In conjunction with the Library of Congress, inmate volunteers create audio cassettes of books and articles for use by the blind and repair cassette players for the use of needy blind individuals. In addition, each weekday morning the Baltimore Sun newspaper is read to over 5,000 blind and physically handicapped residents of Maryland through the Baltimore Radio Reading Service.
- o **The Reasoned Straight Program.** Designed to assist youths to avoid criminal activity, Patuxent inmates have offered a counseling program serving over 500 juveniles per year to the Department of Juvenile Services, church groups, schools, and other interested community organizations.
- o **The Annual Walkathon.** In Fiscal Year 1990, Patuxent

inmates successfully held the third Annual Walkathon to benefit the Thurgood Marshall Black College Fund. Over \$5,000 has been raised for the fund over the past three years, and a fourth walkathon is planned for the fall of Fiscal Year 1991.

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I. OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION PRESENTED

The specific information requested by the General Assembly is presented in Section I through Section IX of the Annual Report. A brief summary of this information for Fiscal Year 1990 is provided below:

- o A total of 897 inmates were enrolled in the academic education program. This figure includes 388 Division of Correction inmates temporarily housed at Patuxent, and 509 Patuxent program inmates. A total of 309 Patuxent program inmates were enrolled in the vocational training program (Section II, p.3);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1990 the re-entry facility staff were supervising a total of 80 inmates. Seventy of these inmates were paroled to independent living situations in the community, 4 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility, and 6 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants (Section III, p.7);
- o The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$21,147,519. Average daily population was 875 inmates, which included an average of 320 inmates temporarily housed at the Institution for the Division of Correction. Per capita cost equaled \$24,169 (Section IV, p.9);
- o 178 inmates were evaluated for admission to Patuxent's program, of which 67 (38%) were admitted and 111 (62%) were rejected (Section V, p.10);
- o At the end of Fiscal Year 1990, 540 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons

(Section VI, p.13);

- o From July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990, the Institutional Board of Review granted leave status to 6 inmates, work-release status to 4 inmates, recommended parole through the Interstate Compact Agreement for 3 parolees, and recommended two parolees to the court for complete release. The Board did not make any new recommendations for parole to the re-entry facility or to the community during the course of the fiscal year (Section VII, p.15);
- o A total of 21 inmates were revoked from conditional release status by the Board of Review, and 17 inmates were found non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction. Although there were no escapes from the main Jessup facility, two parolees failed to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, and one parolee absconded/escaped from supervision. (Section VII, p.17);
- o A total of 181 inmates were completely discharged from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1990. Complete discharge includes mandatory release, return to the DOC as a non-eligible person, and voluntary return to the DOC (Section VIII, p.19);
- o Three year followup information is reported for 329 of the approximately 335 inmates paroled from Patuxent between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1989. Of the 329 parolees for whom followup information is currently available, 119 (36%) had been revoked by the Board of Review, 167 (51%) had been rearrested for any offense, 101 (31%) had been reconvicted of any offense, and 69 (21%) had been reincarcerated for a new offense (Section IX, p.20).

II. TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

All inmates who are accepted into Patuxent's program are required to participate in group or individual therapy sessions. Inmates are generally required to attend two and one-half hours of therapy per week, and failure to fully participate in therapy is considered grounds for expulsion from the program.

Patuxent's educational and vocational training programs also constitute an extremely important part of the total treatment program. Many inmates enter prison without a high school diploma, and very few have learned a trade or held a productive job. As a result, they must be prepared to return to society with the knowledge and the skills necessary to maintain crime free lives in the community.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

The educational program offers academic instruction beginning at the basic level of literacy and advancing through the High School curriculum. In conjunction with the Community College of Baltimore, Howard Community College, and Morgan State University, the Institution's education department conducts a collegiate program leading to the Associate of Arts or Baccalaureate degree.

- o Enrollment in the academic program during Fiscal Year 1990 totaled 897 inmates. Of these inmates, 730 (81%) were enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 167 (19%) were enrolled in the college program.

It should be noted that 388 of the 730 inmates enrolled in non-college classes were temporary DOC inmates, and 509 were Patuxent program inmates. Enrollment in the non-college

program has increased 75% over the previous fiscal year, and this increase has strained the resources of the Institution's education department. To accommodate this increase, it has been necessary to decrease the length of classes and establish waiting lists.

- o During the year, 65 inmates sat for the Graduate Equivalency Degree (GED), and 24 (37%) attained their Maryland High School Diploma. Lower passing rates on the revised test have been noted both state-wide and at Patuxent during the last two fiscal years. This situation has been attributed to the new functional writing requirement, which was added to the test in FY 1989.

- o All of the inmates enrolled in the college program during the fiscal year were Patuxent program inmates. Thirty-one inmates earned Associate of Arts degrees, and 2 inmates earned Bachelor of Arts degrees.

The extent to which the inmates' needs are served by Patuxent's academic program can be illustrated by reference to the pre and post-incarceration level of education among the 80 inmates on conditional release status at the end of Fiscal Year 1990.

- o Fifty (62%) of these inmates entered Patuxent with less than a high school level of education, 23 (29%) held high school diplomas, and 7 (9%) held college degrees.

- o While incarcerated at Patuxent, 29 (58%) of the inmates with less than a high school diploma earned their GED. Seventeen (34%) of these inmates went on to earn an A.A. degree, and 3 also earned a B.A. degree.

- o Thirteen (57%) of the inmates holding a high school degree improved their level of education by achieving A.A. degrees, and 1 of these inmates also completed a B.A. degree.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programs include carpentry, building trades, barbering, air conditioning and refrigeration, electricity, auto mechanics, bookbinding, drafting, welding, plumbing, sheet metal work, and culinary arts. These programs are offered to enable the inmates to develop entry level job skills, and many also include on the job training within the Institution. College credit is awarded to inmates who complete the automotive, house construction, and air conditioning and refrigeration programs.

- o The vocational training programs had an enrollment of 369 inmates in Fiscal Year 1990. Of these inmates, 187 (51%) completed programs and received completion of training certificates.
- o In relation to the vocational training received by the 80 inmates on conditional release status at the end of the fiscal year, 54 (68%) completed one or more of Patuxent's vocational shops. While 21 (26%) completed only one vocational shop, 14 (18%) completed two shops, and 19 (24%) completed three or more shops. The shops completed by the highest number of inmates included welding, carpentry, electricity, and plumbing.

During Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent implemented a computer assisted Office Automation Program (OATP) for the inmates, based on a \$56,720 grant award from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. OATP offers career planning instruction to all inmates preparing for

work-release or parole. In addition, it also offers instruction in typing, office procedures, introduction to computers, office automation, word processing, and microcomputer operations and applications to inmates who enroll in the full program.

- o During Fiscal Year 1990, 34 inmates participated in the OATP training program. Since the program's inception in Fiscal Year 1986, 296 inmates have received training through this program.

- o The type of computer courses offered was expanded in Fiscal Year 1989 with the development of specialized computer-assisted instruction for low level, disabled students, and a tutorial reading program. Nine learning handicapped inmates received specialized assistance in reading and mathematics during Fiscal Year 1990, and 37 functionally illiterate inmates were served by the reading tutorial program.

RECREATION AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Recreational and religious services, administered by the Warden's Office, also form an important part of Patuxent's treatment services. These voluntary programs provide daily gym or yard activities, intramural sports, regular religious services conducted by chaplains, and individual or group religious counseling.

- o As a result of the substantial increase in the inmate population during the course of the fiscal year, the Institution's two part-time Chaplains have devoted their time to coordinating 18 different religious activities. These activities have a weekly attendance of approximately 500 inmates and involve 100 religious volunteers.

Religious counseling is performed by the Chaplains as time permits, and many other religious services continue to be provided by other departments at the Institution.

III. CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

While incarcerated at the Institution's main facility in Jessup, inmates are assigned to one of four internal treatment units. On the basis of their progress in the treatment program, inmates are promoted through a graded tier system consisting of four levels of increasing responsibility and privilege. Inmates who successfully reach the fourth (highest) level in the internal program become eligible to participate in the Institution's conditional release programs.

In a manner similar to the graded tier system used by the internal program, inmates are gradually exposed to the community through programs such as supervised leaves and work or school release. If the inmate's behavior on these programs is acceptable, he/she may eventually achieve the status of parole. However, should there be any indication that the inmate is not responding favorably to treatment, the inmate can be demoted or denied participation in the conditional release program, returned to the Institution for further treatment, or returned to the Division of Correction as a non-eligible person.

- o The Institutional Board of Review determines whether an inmate is eligible to participate in a leave, school release, or work-release program. However, if the inmate's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, the Board is now required to seek approval for parole from the Secretary of Public Safety (lifers and non-lifers) and the Governor (lifers).

Patuxent operates two community re-entry facilities, one located in downtown Baltimore and the other located on the grounds of the Jessup facility. Together, these facilities house a maximum of 55 inmates at any one time.

- o The most critical function performed by the staff of the re-entry facility involves the close supervision and monitoring of conditionally released inmates.
- o Inmates attend regular supervision sessions with their assigned supervisor, in which they are required to document their employment, earnings and living situation, and they are also required to submit to regular urinalysis testing for illicit drug use.
- o Re-entry facility staff maintain a high level of contact with the inmate's associates, which includes family members, employers, and friends. These individuals are contacted on a regular basis to verify the inmate's level of adjustment and activities within the community.
- o Additional services provided by the re-entry facility staff include career planning, resume and interview preparation, liaison with potential employers, job placement assistance, substance abuse treatment, group or individual counseling, and family therapy.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1990, the re-entry staff were supervising a total of 80 inmates: 70 were paroled to independent living situations in the community; 4 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility; and 6 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants.

IV. FISCAL DATA AND STAFFING

Table 1 presents the Fiscal Year 1990 Operating Cost and Per Capita Cost Summary (Appendix, p.29). The total operating cost for the fiscal year was \$21,147,519, which represents an increase of 11.9% over the previous fiscal year.

- o By category of operating costs, the highest increases were noted in relation to dietary services (21%) and custodial care (17%). These costs reflect the substantial increase in inmate population that occurred during the fiscal year. For example, the average daily population in July of 1989 was 750: 592 Patuxent program inmates and 158 DOC housing inmates. By June of 1990, the average daily population was 963: 521 Patuxent program inmates and 442 DOC housing inmates.
- o Average daily population in Fiscal Year 1990 was 875 inmates. The daily population figure includes an average of 320 inmates temporarily housed for the Division of Correction, 7 inmates housed in the Institution's Re-Entry Facility, and 548 inmates housed at the main Jessup facility.
- o Per capita costs equaled \$24,169 in Fiscal Year 1990. This figure is \$303 lower than the previous fiscal year, primarily as a result of cost containment measures and the increased inmate population.
- o For comparison purposes, Fiscal Year 1990 per capita costs at the only other maximum security facility in the state, the Maryland Penitentiary, equaled \$21,176. It should be noted that the slightly higher cost of incarceration at Patuxent includes many services not directly provided by DOC facilities.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1990 the Institution was authorized 505 staff positions, grouped into the following categories: 348 (69%) correctional officers; 36 (7%) clinical treatment staff; 42 (8%) food service and maintenance staff; 22 (4%) educational staff; 14 (3%) administrative staff; and 43 (9%) fiscal, medical, and support staff.

V. INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1990

As provided in the revised Article 31B, inmates convicted of first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense are excluded from admission to Patuxent, unless the sentencing judge has recommended referral for evaluation. In addition, inmates serving multiple life sentences or life sentences with aggravating circumstances are also excluded. Non-excluded inmates must be evaluated and approved by an Institution evaluation team, which consists of clinical, administrative, and custodial personnel.

- o The evaluation process involves extensive psychiatric and psychological testing, and a thorough review of the inmate's social history.
- o In order to be found eligible for the program, the evaluation team must find that the inmate is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on it, has an intellectual deficiency or emotional imbalance, is likely to respond favorably to the Institution's programs, and can be better rehabilitated through these programs than by other incarceration.

Inmates who are not found to be eligible for Patuxent are returned to the jurisdiction of the Division of Correction.

- o In Fiscal Year 1990 Patuxent staff evaluated 178 inmates for admission to the program, of which 67 (38%) were diagnosed as Eligible Persons and the remaining 111 (62%) were diagnosed as Non-Eligible Persons.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the population evaluated are presented in Tables 2a-2d and Tables 3a-3c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 171 (96%) of the inmates evaluated were males and 7 (4%) were females (Table 2a). Patuxent began to evaluate female offenders for admission in Fiscal Year 1986. A total of 28 female offenders have been accepted into the program over the past four years, and 19 were still participating in the program at the end of Fiscal Year 1990.
- o 138 (78%) of the inmates evaluated were black and 40 (22%) were white (Table 2b). The proportion of black inmates among the referred population was higher in Fiscal Year 1989 and 1990 than in the preceding five fiscal years. In addition, 75% of the inmates accepted as Eligible Persons in Fiscal Year 1989 and 1990 were black, as compared to an average of 65% in the preceding five fiscal years.
- o The median age at referral was 28 years, which indicates that 50% of the inmates evaluated were below the age of 28 and 50% were over the age of 28 (Table 2c). The age distribution ranged from 16-62 years, and

a total of 2 inmates (1%) were aged 17 or less at the time of referral to Patuxent.

- o Sixty-five (65) percent of the inmates evaluated were born in the State of Maryland and 35% were born out of state (Table 2d).

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o A total of 50 (28%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of murder or manslaughter, and 14 of these inmates had been convicted of 1st degree murder (Table 3a). Five inmates convicted of first degree murder were accepted as eligible in Fiscal Year 1990, and each of these inmates had a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.
- o A total of 19 (11%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of a sex offense. Eight (5%) were convicted of 1st degree rape and 2 (1%) were convicted of a sex offense in the 1st degree (Table 3a). Four inmates convicted of first degree rape were accepted as eligible during the fiscal year, and each of these inmates had a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.
- o Among the 67 inmates found eligible, the highest proportion in any single offense category were convicted of robbery (24%) (Table 3a).
- o A total of 13 inmates serving life sentences, or 7% of the total population, were evaluated in Fiscal Year 1990. Three of the lifers were accepted as eligible persons (Table 3b). For purposes of comparison, a similar number of lifers (14) were referred for evaluation in Fiscal Year 1989. However, in the preceding five fiscal years an average of 35 lifers

were evaluated each year.

- o The median length of sentence among non-lifers evaluated in Fiscal Year 1990 was 20 years (Table 3b), which is four years lower than the median in Fiscal Year 1989 and eight years lower than the median in Fiscal Year 1988. This situation reflects the Institution's new policy of targeting youthful offenders for treatment.

- o Nearly 80% of the inmates evaluated were convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (42%), Prince Georges County (23%), and Baltimore County (14%) (Table 3c).

VI. CURRENT ELIGIBLE INMATE POPULATION

At the end of Fiscal Year 1990, a total of 540 inmates were eligible to participate in Patuxent's program. Of these inmates, 441 (81%) were males housed at the main Jessup facility, 19 (4%) were females housed at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women, and 80 (15%) were on conditional release status.

The demographic and offense characteristics of the total population are presented in Tables 4a-4e and Tables 5a-5c of the Appendix. A narrative summary of these characteristics is provided below:

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- o 521 (96%) of the eligible inmates are male and 19 (4%) are female (Table 4a).

- o 344 (64%) of the eligible inmates are black and 194 (36%) are white (Table 4b). It should be noted that the

proportion of black inmates in the Institution's eligible population appears to have increased over the past two fiscal years. From FY 1985 through FY 1988, an average of 58% of the total eligible population was black. In FY 1989 this figure increased to 60%, and reached 64% in the current fiscal year.

- o Median age at admission to Patuxent was 26 years, with a range of 16-55 years (Table 4c). The current median age of the inmate population is 31 years, with a range of 18-59 years (Table 4d).
- o Sixty-four (64) percent of the eligible inmates were born in the State of Maryland and 36% were born out of state (Table 4e).

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- o 221 (41%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of homicide, of which 93 were convicted of first degree murder (Table 5a).
- o The next highest proportion of inmates in any single offense category had been convicted of robbery (19%).
- o 89 (16%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of a sex offense. Of these inmates, 57 were convicted of first degree rape and 7 were convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 5a).
- o 107 (20%) of the eligible inmates were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 25 years, with a range of 7-110 years (Table 5b).
- o Over 70% of the eligible inmates had been convicted in

one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (35%); Prince Georges County (21%); and Baltimore County (17%) (Table 5c).

VII. BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS

Patuxent Institution is the only state correctional facility with its own conditional release authority, the Board of Review. As outlined in the revised Article 31B, the Board of Review is composed of nine members: the Director of Patuxent; the three Associate Directors; and five members of the general public appointed by the Governor. One of the five community members must be a member of a victim's rights organization.

- o Prior to making any decision concerning conditional release status, the Board must notify the victim and allow the victim a reasonable opportunity to comment.
- o The agreement of seven of the nine Board members is required before an inmate can be approved for any conditional release status, which includes leaves, work or school release, and parole.

If an Eligible Person's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, Article 31B places additional limits on the authority of the Board of Review in relation to the conditional release status of parole.

- o Eligible persons serving non-life sentences can only be recommended to the Secretary of Public Safety for parole status, and must be approved by the Secretary before parole can be granted.
- o The parole of eligible persons serving life sentences

must be approved by both the Secretary of Public Safety and by the Governor.

- o In addition, eligible persons serving a life sentence for first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense may not be released on parole until the inmate has served the same minimum time required for DOC inmates: 25 years for murder with an aggravating circumstance, and 15 years for other life sentences, less diminution of confinement credits.

GRANTS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE STATUS

The Board of Review may grant one of three different types of leave status. Accompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community only under the direct supervision of a Patuxent staff member. Unaccompanied leave status permits the inmate to enter the community for a few hours under the direct supervision of a family member or a community sponsor, and monthly leave status permits the inmate to remain in an approved community location for a period of one to three nights. Inmates on leave status continue to reside in the Institution's main facility in Jessup.

- o The Board granted leave status to 6 inmates in Fiscal Year 1990: 4 inmates received accompanied day leaves and 2 inmates received unaccompanied day leaves.

Four additional forms of supervised release status may be earned by Patuxent inmates. These include work-release or school-release, in which the inmate is permitted to work or attend school in the community during the day while residing in one of the Institution's two re-entry facilities; parole to the re-entry facility, in which the inmate also resides in one of the re-entry facilities and prepares for release to the community; and community parole, which permits the

inmate to establish an independent living situation in the state. The Board made the following grants/recommendations of work-release or parole status in Fiscal Year 1990:

- o Four inmates were placed on work release.
- o No inmates serving non-life sentences were recommended or approved for parole.
- o No inmates serving life sentences were recommended or approved for parole.

Under the forms of release status described above, the inmate remains under the direct supervision of Patuxent Institution. However, the Board also has the authority to recommend parole to another state under the Interstate Compact Agreement. An inmate accepted for parole under this agreement is placed under the direct supervision of an appropriate agency in another state. And finally, after an inmate has successfully been on parole for at least three years, the Board may recommend to the court that the inmate be released from the remainder of his sentence.

- o In Fiscal Year 1990, the Board of Review recommended parole through interstate compact for 3 inmates on parole status, and recommended 2 parolees to the court for complete release.

REVOCATIONS AND RETURNS TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION

Under the revised Article 31B, an eligible person's first major violation of a release condition requires mandatory revocation from the status for at least six months, and a second major violation automatically leads to expulsion.

- o In Fiscal Year 1990 a total of 21 inmates were revoked

by the Board of Review: 4 from leave status, 2 from work-release, and 15 from community parole.

- o 18 (86%) of the 21 inmates were revoked for major violations of the Institution's rules and 3 (14%) were revoked for minor violations.

- o Five paroled inmates were revoked for failure to report/escape, and 3 of these inmates committed their escape violations during Fiscal Year 1990. Two of the three escapes that occurred during the fiscal year were technical, involving failure to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, and one was an actual escape from parole supervision. No inmates escaped from the main Jessup facility in FY 1990.

- o Nearly 40% of the inmates were revoked for multiple reasons. Table 6 presents the reasons for revocation by the type of release status that the inmate was revoked from.

In Fiscal Year 1990, the Board of Review found that a total of 17 inmates were no longer eligible for the program and returned these inmates to the Division of Correction.

- o Seven (41%) of the inmates were found non-eligible for therapeutic reasons only, which includes lack of motivation for treatment, lack of participation, and failure to progress.

Of the remaining 10 inmates who were found non-eligible, 8 were excluded from further participation in the program for major violations of the Institution's in-house disciplinary rules, and 2 were excluded for major violations of a release condition. The following major violations were involved:

- o In-house possession of a weapon (2 inmates);
- o Testing positive for illicit drug use (2 inmates);
- o Possession of illicit drugs (1 inmate);
- o History of major infractions and many recent minor infractions (3 inmates); and
- o New offense arrests or convictions (2 inmates).

The Institution is currently developing a special review policy for long-term inmates, which will be presented to the Board of Review for approval upon completion. Under the proposed policy an inmate who has been in the treatment program in excess of seven years will, if the inmate is not currently on conditional release status, be reviewed by the Board to determine whether they should remain at the Institution as an Eligible Person. This process will ensure that an inmate who has received, or should have received, maximum benefit from the program is identified and removed.

VIII. DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT'S AUTHORITY

A total of 181 inmates were completely discharged* from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1990, for the following reasons:

- Mandatory Release (5)
- Voluntarily Opted Out (159)
- Found Non-Eligible by Board (17)

* Parole is not considered a form of complete discharge, as the parolee remains under the supervision and authority of Patuxent Institution.

IX. PAROLE OUTCOMES

As a means to provide updated annual reports on parole outcomes to the Secretary and the Governor, the Institution's Research Office instituted an extensive review of existing recidivism data in 1989. The data file used to produce recidivism reports from 1985 through 1988 was derived primarily from official (FBI) rap sheets. Since this form of criminal history information tends to be quite incomplete, a comprehensive review of institutional records dating back to Fiscal Year 1978 was undertaken. These records have included Board of Review notes, inmate base and progress files, and parole supervision notes. Computerized Maryland rap sheets and FBI rap sheets were also searched for new offense information.

- o Between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1989, a total of 335 inmates were paroled to either the re-entry facility or to the community from the Patuxent Institution.

This total includes 79 inmates who were missed by prior recidivism reports. These inmates were on parole under the Defective Delinquency law when Article 31B was revised in 1977, and were subsequently found to be eligible persons under the new law. The parole status of these inmates was continued by the Board of Review in Fiscal Year 1978, and these inmates are now included in the FY 1978 parole cohort.

- o The data presented in Tables 7 through 11 is based on 329 (99%) of the 335 parolees. Records could not be located for three of the FY 1978 parolees, and information concerning the other three parolees is currently incomplete. Updated information will be entered into the database as it is received, and

included in future reports.

The information presented in the following sections concerns revocations, rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations within a three year period of time, dating from the inmate's first release on parole status since FY 1978. The percent experiencing one of these events was first calculated in relation to the total group of parolees, and separate percentages were then calculated for the Defective Delinquents (inmates admitted prior to 1977), Eligible Persons (inmates admitted after 1977), non-lifers and lifers.

It should be noted that only the Fiscal Year 1978 to 1987 parole cohorts have accrued a full three year follow-up period. This is most apparent in relation to the Eligible Persons, in that 31 (23%) of these parolees were granted status after Fiscal Year 1987. All of the Defective Delinquents included in this report were paroled on or before Fiscal Year 1987. Although separate tables are presented for the Defective Delinquents and the Eligible Persons, the apparent differences between these groups may diminish as more of the Eligible Persons reach the full follow-up period.

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

- o Of the 329 parolees, 194 (59%) had originally been diagnosed as Defective Delinquents and admitted to Patuxent prior to July 1, 1977, and 135 (41%) had been accepted as Eligible Persons after July 1, 1977.

- o 313 (95%) of the parolees were serving non-life sentences and 16 (5%) were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 20 years (range 4-77 years), and the median number of

years served to parole was 8. Among the lifers, the median years served to parole was 9.

- o In relation to the most serious offense incarcerated at Patuxent for, 116 (35%) of the 329 parolees were incarcerated for robbery, 76 (23%) for homicide, 67 (20%) for sex offenses, 41 (12%) for assault, and the remaining 29 (10%) for kidnapping, arson, burglary, weapons, larceny, public order, or domestic offenses (Table 7a).
- o By July of 1990, 95 (29%) of the 329 parolees remained under the authority of Patuxent Institution: 88 (27%) were on parole status and 7 (2%) had been returned to the main Jessup facility on suspension or revocation. Of the 234 parolees who were no longer under Patuxent's authority, 64 (19%) had been found non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction, 51 (16%) had voluntarily returned to the Division, 69 (21%) had reached either their mandatory release or expiration of sentence date, 40 (12%) had been released from their sentence by the court, and 10 (3%) were deceased (Table 7b).

REVOCATION SUMMARY

The Institutional Board of Review may revoke conditional release status for two primary sets of reasons: violations of the technical conditions of the release contract, which includes illicit drug use, failure to report as directed, and reporting late; or when the Board has cause to believe that the releasee has violated any state, federal or municipal law.

The following information concerns revocations experienced by the 329 parolees within a three year follow-up period.

While information concerning the nature of the charges placed against the parolees is also discussed, past data was not recorded in a form that permitted the final reason for revocation to be positively identified.

- o 119 (36%) of the 329 parolees were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date (Table 8a). Forty-seven (14%) were charged with technical violations only, and 72 (22%) were charged with violations of the law.

- o 68 (35%) of the Defective Delinquents and 51 (38%) of the Eligible Persons were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date (Tables 8b-8c). Twenty-two (11%) of the Defective Delinquents and 25 (19%) of the Eligible Persons were charged with technical violations only, and 46 (24%) of the Defective Delinquents and 26 (19%) of the Eligible Persons were charged with violations of the law.

- o 117 (37%) of the non-lifers and 2 (13%) of the lifers were revoked for any reason within three years of their parole date. Forty-six (15%) of the non-lifers and one (6%) of the lifers were charged with technical violations only, and 71 (23%) of the non-lifers and one (6%) of the lifers were charged with violations of the law.

REARREST SUMMARY

- o 167 (51%) of the 329 parolees had been rearrested for any offense within three years of their parole date

(Table 9a), 96 (29%) for a serious personal offense.¹

- o In relation to the 96 parolees who were arrested for serious personal offenses, the most serious arresting offenses were: homicide (7); kidnapping (5); sex offenses (20); robbery (26); and assault (38) (Table 9d).
- o 105 (54%) of the Defective Delinquents and 62 (46%) of the Eligible Persons had been rearrested for any offense within three years (Tables 9b-9c). Sixty-four (33%) of the Defective Delinquents and 32 (24%) of the Eligible Persons had been rearrested for a serious personal offense.
- o 163 (52%) of the 313 non-lifers had been rearrested for any offense, 94 (30%) for a serious personal offense. In relation to the 16 lifers, 4 (25%) had been rearrested for any offense, 2 (13%) for a serious personal offense.
- o In relation to the 167 parolees who were rearrested, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious arresting offense (Table 9d). Nineteen (16%) of the 116 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were rearrested for robbery, 7 (17%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were rearrested for assault, 11 (16%) of the 67 incarcerated for sex offenses were rearrested for a sex offense, and 3 (4%) of the 76 incarcerated for homicide were rearrested for homicide.

¹ Any offense ranges from motor vehicle/traffic violations through to homicide. Serious personal offenses were defined as assault, arson, homicide, kidnapping, sex offenses, and robbery.

RECONVICTION SUMMARY

- o 101 (31%) of the 329 parolees had been reconvicted of any offense within three years of their parole date (Table 10a), 53 (16%) for a serious personal offense.
- o 70 (36%) of the Defective Delinquents and 31 (23%) of the Eligible Persons had been reconvicted of any offense within three years (Tables 10b-10c). Forty (21%) of the Defective Delinquents and 13 (10%) of the Eligible Persons had been reconvicted for a serious personal offense.
- o 99 (32%) of the 313 non-lifers had been reconvicted of any offense within three years, 52 (17%) for a serious personal offense. In relation to the 16 lifers, two (13%) had been reconvicted within three years, one for a serious personal offense.
- o In relation to the 101 parolees who were reconvicted, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious reconviction offense (Table 10d). Fifteen (13%) of the 116 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were reconvicted of robbery, 8 (12%) of the 67 incarcerated for a sex offense were reconvicted of a sex offense, 4 (10%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were reconvicted of assault, and 1 (1%) of the 76 incarcerated for homicide was reconvicted of homicide.

REINCARCERATION SUMMARY

- o 69 (21%) of the 329 parolees received sentences of reincarceration within three years of their parole date (Table 11a), 53 (16%) for more than one year.
- o 50 (26%) of the Defective Delinquents and 19 (14%) of

the Eligible Persons received sentences of reincarceration within three years (Tables 11b-11c). Forty-one (21%) of the Defective Delinquents and 12 (9%) of the Eligible Persons received sentences of more than one year.

- o 68 (22%) of the non-lifers received sentences of reincarceration within three years, 52 (17%) for more than one year. Only one (6%) of the lifers was reincarcerated during this timeframe, and the sentence received was greater than one year.

With reference to information collected at the national level, in 1989 the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported follow-up data on 108,580 inmates released from state prisons in 1983. The report noted that 62.5% were rearrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor within three years, 46.8% were reconvicted, and 41.4% were reincarcerated for a new offense conviction.²

While the rates noted in relation to Patuxent appear to be lower than national rates, comparable data is not currently available for inmates paroled from DOC facilities. However, the independent contractor evaluating the Institution will examine rates of reincarceration among Patuxent and DOC inmates, and the results will be submitted to the General Assembly in December of 1990. In the interim, supervision practices have been modified to increase the level of control over Patuxent releasees. In addition, the criteria used in the past to determine inmate eligibility for admission and release are under review, and both are targeted for substantial modification.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983. U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989.

APPENDIX

TABLES 1-11

TABLE 1

OPERATING COST-FISCAL YEAR 1990

General Administration.....	\$ 1,366,522
Custodial Care.....	11,965,448
Dietary Services.....	1,167,928
Plant Operation and Maintenance.....	1,707,205
Diagnostic, Classification and Treatment Services.....	3,275,633
Educational, Vocational, Recreational, and Religious Services.....	1,366,077
Outpatient Services.....	298,706
TOTAL OPERATING COST.....	\$21,147,519

PER CAPITA COST SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990

Total Expenditure	Mean Daily Population*	Per Capita Cost
\$21,147,519	875	\$24,169

* This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1990, an average of 320 Division of Correction inmates were temporarily housed at Patuxent to relieve crowding in the Division.

**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED
IN FISCAL YEAR 1990**

TABLE 2a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

Sex	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
MALE	64 (96)	107 (96)	171 (96)
FEMALE	<u>3 (4)</u>	<u>4 (4)</u>	<u>7 (4)</u>
	67 (100)	111 (100)	178 (100)

TABLE 2b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

Race	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
BLACK	50 (75)	88 (79)	138 (78)
WHITE	<u>17 (25)</u>	<u>23 (21)</u>	<u>40 (22)</u>
	67 (100)	111 (100)	178 (100)

TABLE 2c: AGE IN YEARS WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT

Age	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
15-19	8 (12)	7 (6)	15 (8)
20-24	19 (28)	25 (23)	44 (25)
25-29	15 (22)	28 (25)	43 (24)
30-34	12 (18)	21 (19)	33 (19)
35-39	10 (15)	18 (16)	28 (16)
40-44	2 (3)	6 (5)	8 (5)
45-49	- -	4 (4)	4 (2)
50-54	1 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)
55+	<u>- -</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>1 +</u>
	67 (100)	111 (100)	178 (100)

Mean:	27.5 yrs	29.9	28.9
Median:	26.0 yrs	29.0	28.0
Range:	18-52 yrs	16-62	16-62

+= less than 1%

TABLE 2d: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Allegheny Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Anne Arundel Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Baltimore City	30(45)	57(52)	87(49)
Baltimore Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Dorchester Co.	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
Frederick Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Harford Co.	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
Montgomery Co.	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Pr. Georges Co.	4 (6)	6 (5)	10 (6)
Talbot Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Md., Co. Unknown	2 (3)	7 (6)	9 (5)
Washington DC	17(25)	16(14)	33(19)
Other Out of State	<u>9(13)</u>	<u>20(18)</u>	<u>29(16)</u>
	67(100)	111(100)	178(100)

+ = less than 1%

**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED
IN FISCAL YEAR 1990**

TABLE 3a: MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

Offense	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Murder 1st	5 (7)	9 (8)	14 (8)
Other Homicide	10 (14)	25 (23)	35 (20)
Manslaughter	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Rape 1st	4 (6)	4 (4)	8 (5)
Other Rape	2 (3)	3 (3)	5 (3)
Sex Offense 1st	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Other Sex Offense	- -	4 (4)	4 (2)
Kidnapping	2 (3)	1 +	3 (2)
Robbery(a)	16 (24)	18 (16)	34 (19)
Assault	6 (9)	12 (11)	18 (10)
Arson	- -	1 +	1 +
Burglary	4 (6)	16 (14)	20 (11)
Weapons	1 (2)	1 +	2 (1)
Drugs	6 (9)	5 (5)	11 (6)
Larceny(b)	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
False Pretense	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Domestic	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Court Violation	7 (10)	6 (5)	13 (7)
	<u>67 (100)</u>	<u>111 (100)</u>	<u>178 (100)</u>

(a) Includes armed and unarmed robbery += less than 1%
 (b) Includes auto theft and stolen goods

TABLE 3b: SENTENCE IN YEARS

Years	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Less than 5 years	- -	1 (1)	1 +
5-9.9	1 (1)	9 (8)	10 (6)
10-14.9	15 (22)	17 (15)	32 (18)
15-19.9	9 (13)	13 (12)	22 (12)
20-24.9	13 (19)	13 (12)	26 (15)
25-29.9	10 (15)	16 (14)	26 (15)
30-34.9	5 (8)	15 (13)	20 (11)
35-39.9	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
40-44.9	3 (5)	4 (4)	7 (4)
45-49.9	2 (3)	4 (4)	6 (3)
50+	6 (9)	7 (6)	13 (7)
Life	3 (5)	10 (9)	13 (7)
	<u>67 (100)</u>	<u>111 (100)</u>	<u>178 (100)</u>

Mean: 25.0 yrs 23.8 24.2
 Median: 20.0 yrs 22.0 20.0
 Range: 7-100 yrs 3-70 3-100
 += less than 1%

TABLE 3c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Allegany Co.	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Anne Arundel Co.	3 (4)	2 (2)	5 (3)
Baltimore City	20(30)	55(50)	75(42)
Baltimore Co.	13(19)	12(11)	25(14)
Caroline Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
Charles Co.	2 (3)	3 (3)	5 (3)
Dorchester Co.	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
Frederick Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
Harford Co.	3 (4)	2 (2)	5 (3)
Howard Co.	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
Kent Co.	1 (2)	- -	1 +
Montgomery Co.	5 (8)	6 (5)	11 (6)
Pr. Georges Co.	17(25)	23(21)	40(23)
Talbot Co.	1 (2)	1 +	2 (1)
Washington Co.	- -	1 +	1 +
	67(100)	111 (100)	178(100)

+ = less than 1%

**DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1990**

TABLE 4a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
MALE	521	(96)
FEMALE	19	(4)
	<u>540</u>	<u>(100)</u>

TABLE 4b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
BLACK	344	(64)
WHITE	194	(36)
UNKNOWN	2	+
	<u>540</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+=less than 1%

TABLE 4c: AGE WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	64	(12)
20 - 24	156	(29)
25 - 29	133	(25)
30 - 34	90	(17)
35 - 39	54	(10)
40 - 44	25	(4)
45 - 49	11	(2)
50 - 54	6	(1)
55 AND OVER	1	+
	<u>540</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+=less than 1%

MEAN: 27.7 YEARS
 MEDIAN: 26.0 YEARS
 RANGE: 16-55 YEARS

TABLE 4d: CURRENT AGE

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	10	(2)
20 - 24	82	(15)
25 - 29	137	(25)
30 - 34	136	(25)
35 - 39	93	(17)
40 - 44	44	(8)
45 - 49	21	(4)
50 - 54	9	(2)
55 AND OVER	8	(2)
	540	(100)

MEAN: 31.9 YEARS
 MEDIAN: 31.0 YEARS
 RANGE: 18-59 YEARS

TABLE 4e: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	3	+
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	4	+
BALTIMORE COUNTY	4	+
BALTIMORE CITY	204	(38)
CALVERT COUNTY	2	+
CECIL COUNTY	2	+
CHARLES COUNTY	1	+
DORCHESTER COUNTY	1	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	10	(2)
HARFORD COUNTY	7	(1)
HOWARD COUNTY	2	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	14	(3)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	12	(2)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	2	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	1	+
TALBOT COUNTY	5	(1)
WASHINGTON COUNTY	4	+
WICOMICO COUNTY	6	(1)
WORCESTER COUNTY	1	+
MD., COUNTY UNKNOWN	60	(11)
WASHINGTON, D.C.	81	(15)
OTHER OUT OF STATE	114	(21)
	540	(100)

+ = less than 1%

**OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON
POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1990**

TABLE 5a: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

Offense	#	(col%)	
MURDER 1ST	93	(17)] 221 (41%)
OTHER HOMICIDE	124	(23)	
MANSLAUGHTER	4	+	
RAPE 1ST	57	(11)] 89 (16%)
OTHER RAPE	18	(3)	
SEX OFF 1ST	7	(1)	
OTHER SEX OFF	7	(1)	
KIDNAPPING	8	(2)	
ROBBERY	105	(19)	
ASSAULT	42	(8)	
BURGLARY	22	(4)	
WEAPONS	6	(1)	
DRUGS	14	(3)	
LARCENY	8	(2)	
FALSE PRETENSE	2	+	
DOMESTIC	7	(1)	
COURT VIOLATION	14	(3)	
OTHER	2	+	
	<u>540</u>	<u>(100)</u>	

+=less than 1%

TABLE 5b: SENTENCE IN YEARS

Years	#	(col%)
5 - 5.9	5	+
10 - 14.9	42	(8)
15 - 19.9	48	(9)
20 - 24.9	78	(14)
25 - 29.9	71	(13)
30 - 34.9	76	(14)
35 - 39.9	30	(6)
40 - 44.9	30	(6)
45 - 49.9	11	(2)
50 AND OVER	42	(8)
LIFE	<u>107</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	540	(100)

NON-LIFERS ONLY

MEAN: 28.2 YEARS

MEDIAN: 25.0 YEARS

RANGE: 7-110 YEARS

TABLE 5c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	6	(1)
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	23	(4)
BALTIMORE COUNTY	89	(17)
BALTIMORE CITY	191	(35)
CAROLINE COUNTY	3	+
CARROLL COUNTY	4	+
CECIL COUNTY	5	(1)
CHARLES COUNTY	5	(1)
DORCHESTER COUNTY	3	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	8	(2)
GARRETT COUNTY	1	+
HARFORD COUNTY	10	(2)
HOWARD COUNTY	8	(2)
KENT COUNTY	2	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	38	(7)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	112	(21)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	3	+
SOMERSET COUNTY	1	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	2	+
TALBOT COUNTY	3	+
WASHINGTON COUNTY	11	(2)
WICOMICO COUNTY	8	(2)
WORCESTER COUNTY	4	+
	540	(100)

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 6: CONDITIONAL RELEASE STATUS BY REASONS REVOKED

MULTIPLE REASONS FOR REVOCATION

STATUS	Tx (1)	FTR (2)	DRUG (3)	WEAPON (4)	MAJOR INFR(5)	OFFENSE (6)	OTHER (7)
LEAVES (n=4)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
WORK-REL (n=2)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
PAROLE (n=15)	0	5	7	2	0	8	2
TOTALS (n=21)	4 19%	5 24%	9 43%	2 10%	1 5%	8 38%	2 10%

Note: A total of 21 inmates were revoked in FY 1990, 8 (38%) for multiple reasons. As a result, the seven 'TOTALS' columns will sum to more than 21.

LEGEND

- 1) Includes poor adjustment, therapeutic regression.
- 2) Includes failure to report for supervision, failure to report to the REF within one hour of the time due, and escape/absconding from supervision.
- 3) Includes possession or use of illicit drugs or alcohol.
- 4) Possession of a weapon.
- 5) Commission of a major infraction of the Institution's in-house disciplinary rules.
- 6) New offense charges.
- 7) Includes failure to stay employed or performing any of the following acts without permission: changing jobs; changing place of residence; leaving the state.

TABLE 7a

FY 1978-1989 PAROLEES: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

Offense	#	(col%)
MURDER 1ST	13	(4)
OTHER HOMICIDE	63	(19)
RAPE 1ST	40	(12)
OTHER RAPE	7	(2)
SEX OFF 1ST	2	+
OTHER SEX OFF	18	(5)
KIDNAPPING	6	(2)
ROBBERY	116	(35)
ASSAULT	41	(12)
ARSON	8	(2)
BURGLARY	10	(3)
WEAPONS	1	+
DOMESTIC	1	+
LARCENY	2	+
PUBLIC ORDER	1	+
	<u>329</u>	<u>(100)</u>

+ = less than 1%

TABLE 7b

FY 1978-1989 PAROLEES: STATUS AT END OF FY 1989

Status	#	(col%)
PAROLE	83	(25)
INTERSTATE PAROLE	5	(2)
COURT RELEASED	40	(12)
MAND REL/EXPIRATION	69	(21)
NON-ELIGIBLE	64	(19)
OPT-OUT	51	(16)
DECEASED	10	(3)
RETURNED TO PATUXENT	7	(2)
	<u>329</u>	<u>(100)</u>

TABLE 8a

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTAL # (ROW%)
1978	110 *	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	33	2 (6)	7 (21)	4 (12)	13 (39)
1981	26	4 (15)	5 (19)	2 (8)	11 (42)
1982	27	4 (15)	4 (15)	4 (15)	12 (45)
1983	15	2 (13)	5 (33)	- (-)	7 (46)
1984	14	5 (36)	4 (29)	- (-)	9 (65)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	20	4 (20)	3 (15)	2 (10)	9 (45)
1987	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	1 (4)	8 (35)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (8)
	329	49 (15)	50 (15)	20 (6)	119 (36)

* This figure includes 76 Defective Delinquents who were on parole when Article 31B was revised in 1977. These inmates were subsequently found to be Eligible Persons and continued on parole in FY 1978.

TABLE 8b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	31	2 (6)	7 (23)	4 (13)	13 (42)
1981	17	2 (12)	5 (29)	- (-)	7 (41)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	4 (75)
1983	8	2 (25)	2 (25)	- (-)	4 (50)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	1 (33)	1 (33)	- (-)	2 (66)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	29 (15)	28 (14)	11 (6)	68 (35)

TABLE 8c

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	2 (22)	- (-)	2 (22)	4 (44)
1982	23	2 (9)	3 (13)	4 (17)	9 (39)
1983	7	- (-)	3 (43)	- (-)	3 (43)
1984	13	4 (31)	4 (31)	- (-)	8 (62)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	17	3 (18)	2 (12)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1987	22	2 (9)	5 (23)	1 (5)	8 (37)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (8)
	135	20 (15)	22 (16)	9 (7)	51 (38)

TABLE 9a

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (16)	6 (5)	61 (56)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	33	10 (31)	8 (24)	3 (9)	21 (64)
1981	26	5 (19)	3 (12)	4 (15)	12 (46)
1982	27	7 (26)	8 (30)	3 (11)	18 (67)
1983	15	2 (13)	1 (7)	4 (27)	7 (47)
1984	14	7 (50)	2 (14)	- (-)	9 (64)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	20	3 (15)	2 (10)	2 (10)	7 (35)
1987	23	4 (17)	4 (17)	- (-)	8 (34)
1988	18	4 (22)	2 (11)	1 (6)	7 (39)
1989	13	2 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (15)
	329	92 (28)	51 (16)	24 (7)	167 (51)

TABLE 9b

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (16)	6 (3)	61 (56)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	31	9 (29)	7 (23)	3 (10)	19 (62)
1981	17	4 (24)	1 (6)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	1 (12)	1 (12)	1 (12)	3 (36)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	1 (33)	- (-)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	62 (32)	31 (16)	12 (6)	105 (54)

TABLE 9c

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			TOTALS #(ROW%)
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	1 (50)	1 (50)	- (-)	2 (100)
1981	9	1 (11)	2 (22)	2 (22)	5 (55)
1982	23	5 (22)	7 (30)	3 (13)	15 (65)
1983	7	1 (14)	- (-)	3 (43)	4 (57)
1984	13	6 (46)	2 (15)	- (-)	8 (61)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	17	3 (18)	1 (6)	2 (12)	6 (36)
1987	22	4 (18)	4 (18)	- (-)	8 (36)
1988	18	4 (22)	2 (11)	1 (6)	7 (39)
1989	13	2 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (15)
	135	30 (22)	20 (15)	12 (9)	62 (46)

TABLE 9d

MOST SERIOUS ARREST WITHIN THREE YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

ARREST OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
SEX	1	11	1	2	4	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	4	1	19	1	-	-	-
ASSAULT	7	9	-	13	7	1	1	-
BURGLARY	1	3	-	5	1	-	1	1
WEAPONS	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
DRUGS	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
LARCENY	2	2	-	6	3	1	1	-
FORG/FP	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	3	1	-	5	1	-	-	-
#ARRESTED	24	37	2	71	25	2	5	1
#IN GROUP	76	67	6	116	41	8	10	1

TABLE 10a

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	33	2 (6)	6 (18)	3 (9)	11 (33)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	4 (15)	6 (22)	2 (7)	12 (44)
1983	15	- (-)	2 (13)	2 (13)	4 (26)
1984	14	2 (14)	3 (21)	- (-)	5 (35)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	20	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)	2 (10)
1987	23	- (-)	6 (26)	1 (4)	7 (30)
1988	18	2 (11)	1 (6)	- (-)	3 (17)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	28 (9)	56 (17)	17 (5)	101 (31)

TABLE 10b

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	31	2 (6)	6 (19)	3 (10)	11 (35)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	- (-)	1 (12)	1 (12)	2 (24)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	22 (11)	37 (19)	11 (6)	70 (36)

TABLE 10c

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	2 (9)	9 (40)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	1 (14)	2 (28)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	17	- (-)	1 (6)	- (-)	1 (6)
1987	22	- (-)	6 (27)	1 (5)	7 (32)
1988	18	2 (11)	1 (6)	- (-)	3 (17)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	6 (4)	19 (15)	6 (4)	31 (23)

TABLE 10d

MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION WITHIN 3 YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

NEW CONVICT. OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEX	-	8	-	1	2	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	3	1	15	2	-	-	-
ASSAULT	4	5	1	2	4	1	-	-
BURGLARY	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-
WEAPONS	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-
LARCENY	1	1	-	8	3	1	-	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
#CONVICT.	16	24	2	38	16	2	2	0
#IN GROUP	76	67	6	116	41	8	10	1

TABLE 11a

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	33	- (-)	6 (18)	3 (9)	9 (27)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	2 (7)	5 (19)	1 (4)	8 (30)
1983	15	- (-)	1 (7)	1 (7)	2 (14)
1984	14	2 (14)	3 (21)	- (-)	5 (35)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	20	- (-)	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)
1987	23	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (4)	3 (13)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	- (-)	2 (12)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	15 (5)	39 (11)	15 (5)	69 (21)

TABLE 11b

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	31	- (-)	6 (19)	3 (10)	9 (29)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	1 (25)	1 (25)	- (-)	2 (50)
1983	8	- (-)	- (-)	1 (13)	1 (13)
1984	1	1 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	12 (6)	27 (14)	11 (6)	50 (26)

TABLE 11c

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
		YEAR 1 # (ROW%)	YEAR2 # (ROW%)	YEAR 3 # (ROW%)	TOTALS # (ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	1 (4)	4 (17)	1 (4)	6 (25)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	- (-)	1 (14)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	17	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1987	22	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (5)	3 (14)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	- (-)	2 (12)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	3 (2)	12 (9)	4 (3)	19 (14)

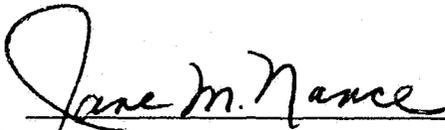
STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF JESSUP

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the 23rd day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety, Joseph Henneberry, Director of Patuxent, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1990, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,

NOTARY PUBLIC



Jane M. Nance

My Commission expires: 7-20-94