

THE STRATEGY OF THE PRISON SYSTEM

CH. VI

Local Prisons for Men—continued

Name	Certified Normal Accommodation*	Date first used for custody of offenders	Purpose for which built
Brixton ..	621	1853	County female penitentiary reconstructed and added to before 1914
Canterbury ..	219	1808	County Gaol Rebuilt 1852
Cardiff ..	215	1830	County Gaol
Dorchester ..	137	1855	County Gaol rebuilt by Prison Commission 1879
Durham ..	678	pre 1877	County Gaol Rebuilt 1881
Exeter ..	235	1853	County Gaol
Gloucester ..	166	c. 1800	County Gaol Rebuilt 1840
Leeds ..	559	1840	City Gaol
Leicester ..	214	1828	County Gaol Rebuilt 1850
Lincoln ..	322	1869	County Gaol
Liverpool ..	1050	1854	City Gaol. Subsequent ex- tensions and rebuilding
Manchester ..	782	1869	County Gaol Alterations pre-1914
Norwich ..	181	1892	Built by Prison Commission
Oxford ..	123	1858	County Gaol (To be closed)
Pentonville ..	885	1842	"Model" prison for much of nineteenth century
Shrewsbury ..	165	1795	County Gaol Rebuilt 1885
Swansea ..	225	1859	County Gaol
Wandsworth ..	1073	1849	County Gaol
Winchester ..	333	1855	County Gaol
Wormwood Scrubs (Also long-term training prison)	914	1874	Completed in 1891 mostly by "Convict labour"

*i.e. the number of offenders that the institution will hold without overcrowding of cells or dormitories.

Training Prisons for Men (Other than Open Prisons)

Albany	480	1967	Mostly purpose built. Some army barracks adapted
Aylesbury ..	300	1845	County Gaol Inebriates Reformatory added in 1902
Blundeston ..	304	1963	Purpose built
Camp Hill ..	354	1912	Purpose built
Chelmsford ..	202	1819	County Gaol
Coldingley ..	296	1969	Purpose built
Dartmoor ..	668	1851	Built by prisoners of war in Napoleonic Wars and used by them
Gartree	408	1966	Purpose built
Grendon	325	1962	Purpose built
Psychiatric Prison Haverigg ..	400	1967	Former R.A.F. Camp
	when adaptation completed		
Hull	260	1869	City Gaol. Part rebuilt since 1945 after bombing
Lancaster ..	198	?	Castle with Norman keep. County Gaol from 1788
Lewes	281	1855	County Gaol
(also takes some trial and remand prisoners)			
Maidstone ..	496	1817	County Gaol, reconstructed before 1914
Northallerton ..	146	1850	County Gaol. Some buildings are older
Northeye ..	250	1969	R.A.F. Camp
	when adaptation completed		
Nottingham ..	214	1890	City Gaol, reconstructed 1912
Parkhurst ..	613	c. 1800	Originally a juvenile prison, much altered before 1914
Portsmouth ..	140	1878	City Gaol
	when adapted from Borstal use		
Preston	451	1799	County Gaol Rebuilt 1820

Training Prisons for Men (Other than Open Prisons)—continued

Reading	185	1845	County Gaol
	when adapted from Borstal use		
Shepton Mallet	198	pre 1877	County Gaol and later military prison
Stafford	664	1845	County Gaol
The Verne	339	1949	Formerly a citadel of Harbour Defence.
Wakefield	631	1847	County Gaol

Open Prisons for Men

Name	Certified Normal Accommodation	Date first used for custody of offenders	Purpose for which built
Appleton Thorn	311	1960	Wartime or service camp
Ashwell	300	1955	Wartime or service camp
Bela River ..	332	1953	Wartime or service camp
Drake Hall ..	380	1958	Wartime or service camp
Eastchurch ..	562	1950	Wartime or service camp
Ford	536	1960	Wartime or service camp
Haldon	144	1949	Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation Centre
(linked to Exeter prison)			
Kirkham	494	1962	Wartime or service camp
Leyhill	432	1946	Wartime or service camp
Spring Hill ..	170	1953	Wartime or service camp
(linked to Grendon)			
Sudbury	339	1948	Wartime or service camp
Thorp Arch ..	324	1959	Wartime or service camp

Remand Centres

<i>Boys only</i>			
Ashford	361	1961	Former L.C.C. Residential School
Brockhill ..	105	1965	Purpose built
Cardiff	49	1965	Wing of prison
Exeter	34	1964	Part purpose-built (Part old County Court offices)
Thorp Arch ..	84	1965	Purpose built
Winchester ..	43	1965	Purpose built
<i>Boys, Women and Girls</i>			
Low Newton ..	76	1965	Purpose built
Pucklechurch ..	57	1965	Purpose built
<i>Men, Boys, Women and Girls</i>			
Risley	507	1965	Purpose built

Establishments for Women and Girls

Holloway ..	500	1853	City of London Gaol
(includes borstal and remand centre)			
Styal	198	1963	Former cottage homes
Askham Grange	63	1946	Converted Country Mansion
Moor Court ..	42	1957	Converted Country Mansion
Bullwood Hall borstal	92	1962	Purpose built
Exeter borstal ..	29	—	Part of prison
East Sutton Park open borstal	39	1946	Converted manor house

Closed Borstals for Boys

Dover	269	1953	Nineteenth Century Fort. New accommodation being built
Everthorpe ..	300	1958	Built as prison
Feltham	320	1910	Industrial School 1856
Hindley	300	1961	Built as prison
Huntercombe ..	140	1946	Country House
Manchester ..	303	—	Part of prison
Allocation Centre			
Onley	300	1968	Purpose built
Portland	400	1848	Built as convict prison. Converted after 1918
Rochester	312	1873	Built as convict prison. Extensively reconstructed
Stoke Heath ..	304	1964	Built as prison
Wellingborough	224	1964	Purpose built
Wormwood Scrubs Allocation Centre	316	—	Part of prison

Open Borstals for Boys

Finnamore Camp (linked to Feltham)	80	1960	Built pre-war as a holiday camp
Gaynes Hall ..	180	1946	Country House and wartime camp
Guys Marsh ..	265	1962	Former Army hospital
Hatfield and	220	1946	Army camp
Gringley			Land army hostel
Hewell Grange	120	1946	Country House and war time camp

Open Borstals for Boys—continued

Hollesley Bay ..	345	1938	Former L.C.C. Agricultural School. New buildings added since war
Lowdham Grange	250	1931	Purpose built
Morton Hall ..	159	1958	Former R.A.F. station
Pollington ..	140	1950	Former Army camp
Prescoed ..	120	1939	Purpose built
(linked to Usk)			
Wetherby ..	220	1958	Former R.N. Training Establishment

Detention Centres for Boys

Aldington ..	84	1947	Former agricultural camp with additional buildings
Blantyre House	100	1954	Formerly farm house and buildings (Mr. Fegan's Homes)
Buckley Hall ..	106	1954	Converted country house
Campsfield House (Junior Centre)	71	1952	Former agricultural camp
Eastwood Park (Junior Centre)	101	1968	Purpose built by inmate labour
Erlestoke ..	92	1962	Country house and former Ministry of Defence camp
Foston Hall ..	65	1956	Converted country house
(Junior Centre)			
Haslar	100	1962	Additions made to former R.N. Hospital
Kirklevington ..	76	1963	Most purpose built: part former Manor House
(Junior Centre)			
Latchmere House	131	1948	Private residence: Wartime interrogation centre
Medomsley ..	100	1961	Former local authority building
New Hall ..	75	1936	Built in 1936 as open prison
North Sea Camp	95	1935	Built largely by borstal boys
Send	73	1962	Addition to former isolation hospital
(Junior Centre)			
Swinfen Hall ..	182	1963	Purpose built as borstal
Usk	100	1838	Old County Gaol
Werrington ..	100	1957	Former local authority building
Whatton ..	200	1966	Purpose built

VII

STAFF AND ORGANISATION

GENERAL

203. There are about 15,000 public servants working in the prison service. Their wages and salaries in the last financial year amounted to about £24m., something over half the total cost of the prison system. Like any other service or organisation dealing with people the prison system is, therefore, "labour intensive" and it is important that staff should be of the right quality, well trained and efficiently used. This Part gives some account of the work and training of the many different types of people employed by the service and emphasises in particular the role of the modern prison officer. It also deals with the organisation of the service, both at headquarters and in institutions, and discusses some of the decisions that have to be made about the best use of the human resources available.

204. The following table shows the main groups of staff and the type of institutions at which they work:

STAFF IN POST ON 1st JANUARY 1969 BY GRADE AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT IN WHICH SERVING

	Governor Grades		Prison Officer Grades		Medical Officers, Chaplains and other Professional Grades	Executive, Clerical and Typing Grades	Other non-Industrial Grades	Industrial Grades
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Local Prisons and Remand Centres	100	14	4,214	289	179	660	331	367
Closed Training Prisons	67		2,433		76	307	253	318
Open Training Prisons	25	6	598	38	24	137	88	171
Training Borstals	116	6	1,518	106	50	235	201	394
Detention Centres (including Junior Detention Centres)	19		633	30	26	94	28	135
Staff of Training Establishments	21	1	29		1	8	9	72
New Entrants under Training	46	5	304	10				
TOTALS	394	32	9,729	473	356	1,441	910	1,457

GRAND TOTAL 14,792

(In this table two part-time staff count as one full-time officer. The table does not include Tutor Organisers and Prison Welfare Officers who are not appointed by the prison service although the cost is met from the Prison Vote.)

INCREASE IN STAFF

205. The following table shows how the total number of staff has increased since 1964:

	<i>Average prison Population</i>	<i>Total Prison Officer grades in post at end of year</i>	<i>Total staff in post at end of year</i>
1964	29,600	8,109	11,770
1965	30,421	8,261	12,042
1966	33,086	8,909	12,883
1967	35,009	9,532	13,810
1968	32,461	10,202	14,792
.....			
1st July 1969	34,782	10,607	15,245

Various factors in the past few years have made it necessary to increase the staff. They include the increase in the numbers of offenders in custody, the opening of new establishments, usually smaller than those of a previous age, and requiring a greater ratio of staff to offenders, new security and escort duties, the development of new activities and new methods of treatment and the decision to allow offenders more time out of their cells. The Prison Department must always be seeking ways to use staff more economically but, in general, improvements in the prison system entail additional staff, although in some cases (e.g. automatic locking systems) they should lead to economies.

GOVERNORS AND ASSISTANT GOVERNORS

206. The governor of a prison is responsible for the maintenance of security, good order and discipline, for the effective co-ordination of the work of all the members of his staff, for the regime of the establishment and the treatment and training of offenders, and for the proper use of public money and property. This is a formidable assignment. It requires qualities of leadership and management, allied to a continuing concern for individuals. Assistant governors have managerial and administrative responsibilities for certain parts of an establishment, or certain aspects of its work, or for the devising and implementation of the methods of training offenders. They play a large part in assessing the suitability of offenders for parole, and in selection for home leave or pre-release employment schemes.

RECRUITMENT OF GOVERNORS

207. There are about 400 governors and assistant governors. They are at present recruited in three ways:

- (a) by an annual limited competition open only to serving members of the prison officer class;
- (b) by the promotion of chief officers;
- (c) by open competition.

Some prison officers, and occasionally other members of the prison service, enter the Governor class by open competition, but, in the main, successful candidates in the competition have come from outside the service, some direct from Universities, others after experience in a wide variety of occupations. The following table gives the details of recruitment in the last five years:

	<i>Limited competition (prison officers only)</i>	<i>Promotion (chief officers)</i>	<i>Open competition (open to those in and outside the Service)*</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total from prison officer class</i>
1964	5	1	16 (0)	22	6 (27%)
1965	6	1	19 (4)	26	11 (42%)
1966	10	1	15 (1)	26	12 (46%)
1967	10	1	39 (4)	50	15 (30%)
1968	13	2	39 (7)	54	22 (41%)

208. 151 serving governors have come from within the service and, as the table shows, the number of such governors has risen over the years. But demand has risen also and, while it has been the aim of successive governments since 1948 to recruit as far as possible from within the service, progress in this direction has been slow. The Government is convinced that there is much untapped talent within the service and that faster progress towards a unified service would be beneficial. A working party of departmental and staff representatives under the chairmanship of the Director General of the Prison Service has been set up to examine this problem. Its terms of reference are:

- “(1) To recommend what changes are necessary to secure that over a period a one-tier system is introduced into the Prison Service in England and Wales and that meanwhile an increasing proportion of the vacancies in the governor class is filled from within the Prison Service; and for this purpose

*Figures in brackets indicate the number of serving members of the prison officer class.

(2) to examine:

- (a) what modifications are needed in the arrangements for the recruitment of prison officers, their conditions of entry and opportunities of promotion to assistant governor;
- (b) what improvements are needed in the facilities available to suitable prison officers wishing to prepare for such promotion; and
- (c) what steps are needed to remove any circumstances which may deter officers from seeking such promotion".

THE MEDICAL SERVICE**DOCTORS**

209. The Prison Medical Service is staffed by some 90 full-time medical officers and an equal number of part-time medical officers who are usually also general practitioners in the National Health Service. There are also visiting specialists, including psychotherapists, dentists, surgeons, anaesthetists and venereologists. The Working Party on the Prison Medical Service, which reported in 1964, recommended the establishment of posts in forensic psychiatry jointly between the Home Office and the various regional hospital boards. Four consultant posts have, so far, been created, and further appointments of joint consultants and registrars will be made as suitable candidates are found.

OTHER STAFF

210. The medical staff is supported by nursing sisters and hospital officers, and the service employs its own pharmacists. The nursing sisters are under the direction of the Nursing Matron-in-Chief and are mainly stationed in establishments for women and girls and for boys, but some are also in post at Wormwood Scrubs and Grendon. Hospital officers are members of the prison officer class and whenever possible are recruited from men who are qualified as state registered or enrolled nurses. As the number from this source is inadequate for the needs of the service anyone (including any serving officer) who has experience of, or an aptitude for, nursing may apply to be trained as a hospital officer. All potential officers must first undergo the normal initial training course for prison officers and obtain some experience of discipline duties. They then attend special training courses, at the end of which they take an examination, success in which qualifies them for the Prison Nursing Certificate.

PSYCHOLOGISTS

211. The Prison Department now employs 60 psychologists and 20 psychological testers, their services being used in a wide variety of ways. When psychologists were first appointed to the prison service their role was seen mainly as the diagnostic assessment of prisoners on remand, and some psychologists still do this work in local prisons or remand centres. Others work in allocation centres contributing to the initial assessment of prisoners received on conviction, and others in training prisons where the task may be that of assessing change in attitudes and behaviour during sentence. Whatever the area of his work, the

psychologist aims to provide recommendations on which operational decisions may be made and to collect data for evaluative research into the effectiveness of the system to which he is contributing. Psychologists have played a considerable part in the development of group counselling at certain establishments to which reference was made in paragraph 43, and they take training and support groups for the staff engaged on this work. In his general approach to his work in the prison service, the psychologist aims to assess and understand institutional processes and the ways in which they can affect both prisoners and staff.

ADMINISTRATION

212. Working under an Administration Officer there is, in effect, a secretariat in each establishment whose staff are drawn from the general Civil Service executive, clerical and typing classes. As the number of offenders in custody increases so does the work of this administrative staff, for example in correspondence with the courts and the police. New legislation can also add considerably to its work—the parole scheme introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1967 made substantial demands on staff responsible for obtaining, assembling and copying the necessary documents. Normally, the administrative staff are not directly involved in the treatment or supervision of offenders, although there are some areas, for example in the new provisions concerning legal aid, where, in co-operation with prison officers, they do play such a part; but the smooth running of the establishment and the ability to reach informed decisions about the treatment of offenders obviously depend on the efficiency of the administrative machinery.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

213. Staff must be given decent working conditions. Too often, with the increase in numbers in recent years, the office accommodation—whether for professional staff, prison officers or administrative staff—is inadequate and overcrowded. Some staff have to work in converted cells, others in temporary accommodation. There are some establishments where new buildings provide satisfactory working conditions; and part of the modernisation programme of older buildings must be devoted to bringing more offices up to this standard.

PRISON OFFICERS

214. Two thirds of the staff employed in prison service establishments are the prison officers. The general public all too often sees these officers as gaolers, and little more. This picture is false.

SPECIALISATION

215. Prison officers may be divided into two broad groups: 7,500 carry out the general work of the establishment including, at a local prison, the work at the courts. The remaining 2,500 have chosen to specialise, at least for part of their career. The specialists, in this sense, include the instructors referred to in paragraph 217 below, the hospital officer, catering officer, physical education instructor, the dog handlers and the trade assistants and works officers. The trade assistant is responsible for carrying out works services (for example

maintenance work, plumbing, carpentry, decorating) and for the instruction and supervision of offenders engaged on such work. The works officer is a more senior officer with general responsibility for this work in an establishment. New physical security arrangements and the new impetus to improve the physical conditions of old buildings, together with the never-ending maintenance work in obsolete buildings, have combined to place a heavy burden on this group of prison officers in recent years.

THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

216. Much of the time of the general prison officer is spent on custodial duties, including court and escort work, and recent measures to improve security have added considerably to those essential tasks. But the prison officer has been encouraged in recent years to become more involved in the treatment of the offenders he deals with. A Working Party, which includes representatives of management and staff, meets regularly to explore areas in which the prison officer can play a more constructive role, and has already made good progress. In many establishments an officer now has the responsibility for a group of offenders whom he can get to know and in whose activities he may join. The assessment and recording of information about offenders, for example in classification procedures and for parole, provide prison officers with opportunities for new and rewarding work, and often reveal new skills which, with training, are of great value in the modern treatment of offenders.

INSTRUCTORS

217. Personal influence is often best exercised when working together on a job, and there is probably no section of the staff better placed to influence offenders than the instructors in the workshops and on the prison farms. There are altogether some 1,160 instructors, 650 belonging to the prison officer grades. The rest are civilian instructional officers. While in many workshops discipline is still maintained by prison officers undertaking general custodial duties, experience shows that in an increasing number of cases security and discipline in the shops can be left to the instructors themselves. This points to the need for greater training of civilian instructors in the treatment of offenders so that they can make a contribution to the work of their establishment which goes beyond their technical and managerial work. Equally, as the place of industry in the regime of a prison becomes more important, there is a need for members of the staff to learn more about the functioning of industry.

HIGHER GRADES OF PRISON OFFICERS

218. The Chief Officer in each establishment is responsible to the Governor for the deployment and efficient use of the prison officers under his control. Under the Chief Officer are a number of Principal Officers whose main responsibilities may be in one wing or house of an institution and who are increasingly being given a managerial role. Last year, in accordance with a recommendation of the Mountbatten Report, a third grade called Senior Officer was introduced. So far over 900 basic grade officers, including 100 specialist officers, have been promoted to this new rank.

STAFFING NEEDS

219. For some years past there has been a need for more prison officers. Their changing and developing role and the move towards giving them a five day week have added to the shortage. In the last three years there have also been added the heavy security duties already mentioned, and further escort duties. The effect of all this together with the improved classification procedures, the operation of the parole and legal aid schemes and the extension of evening association for prisoners, has been to produce a serious shortage of trained officers.

EFFICIENCY

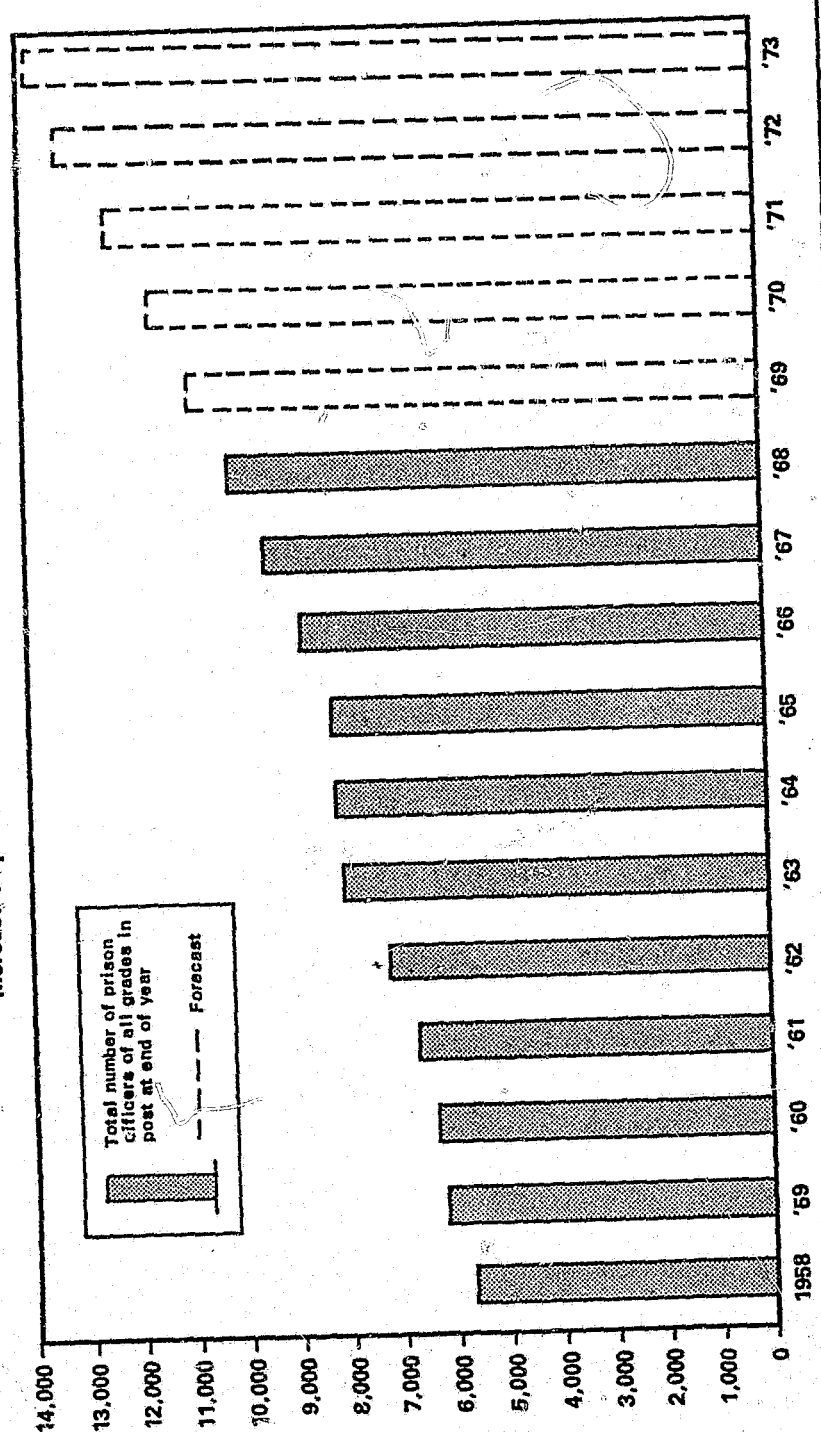
220. There are three ways of meeting this shortage: by economies in the use of manpower, by recruitment, and by overtime working. A survey is now being made of the utilisation of manpower among prison officer grades in certain establishments. Another study—also conducted by Home Office Management Services in co-operation with the prison service—has been made of arrangements for escorting offenders to and from court and from one establishment to another. There must be other such studies. The prison service, like any other, has its share of hallowed customs and procedures that have outlived their usefulness.

RECRUITMENT

221. Regardless of the fruits of such studies, the recruitment drive must continue. The diagram on page 96 shows the rise in the total number of officers in post in each year since 1958. It also shows the planned rate of growth in future years based on a current assessment of staffing requirements and assuming recruitment and wastage continue at about the present rate. Experience has shown that advertising in newspapers is an effective way of obtaining recruits. £180,000 was spent in the financial year 1968/69 on such advertisements. In the same year, and in line with a recommendation in the Report of the Select Committee on Estimates, new recruiting arrangements were brought into operation, involving four permanent selection boards able to make immediate offers of appointment to suitable candidates, subject to satisfactory references and other checks. Formerly the selection was carried out in stages, the final appointment being made at the training school some three months after the recruit had joined the service.

222. The recruitment target for the financial year 1969/70 is 1,150. This allows for a net increase of about 750 — which is as many new officers as the service can effectively train and absorb. There may well be a shortage of 750 basic grade officers at the end of the year. Allowing for normal wastage and for the opening of new establishments and for new duties already foreseen, it would be unrealistic to think that the staffing of all establishments can be brought to a desirable level for several years.

Increase in prison officer strength 1958 - 73



OVERTIME

223. Staff shortages must be made good by overtime. The staffing needs of institutions vary from day to day, for example with the incidence of court work and escorts, and it would be wrong to base permanent staff complements on periods of peak activity. It will never therefore be possible to abolish overtime in the prison service entirely. But at present it is a matter of great concern that prison officers must regularly work overtime (both in the way of additional hours and of rest day working) to an extent which impairs efficiency and may affect health and welfare.

TRAINING

224. The prison service, like other public services, has increasingly come to realise in the last few years that training is not a once-for-all operation at the beginning of a career. Central training in the service is undertaken at the Wakefield Staff College, with residential accommodation for 110 students, and at two Officers' Training Schools, one at Leyhill and one in new premises at Wakefield, which together have over 250 places. A Principal Officer at every prison has part time responsibilities for training, but the possible amount of formal staff training varies greatly from one establishment to another.

PRISON OFFICERS

225. Prison Officers have three months' training on joining the service, two of which are spent at a Training School to which they return for a fortnight at the end of their year's probation. This first year should be planned with training very much in mind although this ideal is rarely attainable in busy short-staffed establishments. On promotion to Principal Officer or Chief Officer, officers attend courses at the Wakefield Staff College, where the emphasis is on management, and there are specialist courses for security officers, for those in charge of pre-release hostels and for others.

OTHER STAFF

226. The initial training of assistant governors aims to provide the basis on which management, custodial and institutional social work skills can be developed. The course lasts eight months, part of which is spent working in prisons or borstals and with the probation and after-care service. There are short courses for members of the governor grades and other senior staff at various stages of their career, and there is one for probation officers on appointment as prison welfare officers. The graphs overleaf show the number of students attending courses at the Staff College in each academic year since 1962/63.

WIDER EXPERIENCE

227. The prison service does not and should not attempt to be self-sufficient in its training programme. The staff are encouraged to attend courses arranged by the extra mural departments of Universities and local Colleges of Further Education. About 800 attended such part time courses last year. A small number attend full time courses such as those at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology. There are links with other Universities, particularly at Leeds, where five lecturers also teach at the Wakefield Staff College. Since prison staff should have the opportunity of getting to know members of other services with common problems, an increasing number of prison officers now spend a few days attached to the local probation and after-care service or to psychiatric hospitals. Some staff are enabled, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, to study the penal systems of other countries, and the Prison Department is regularly represented at international conferences.

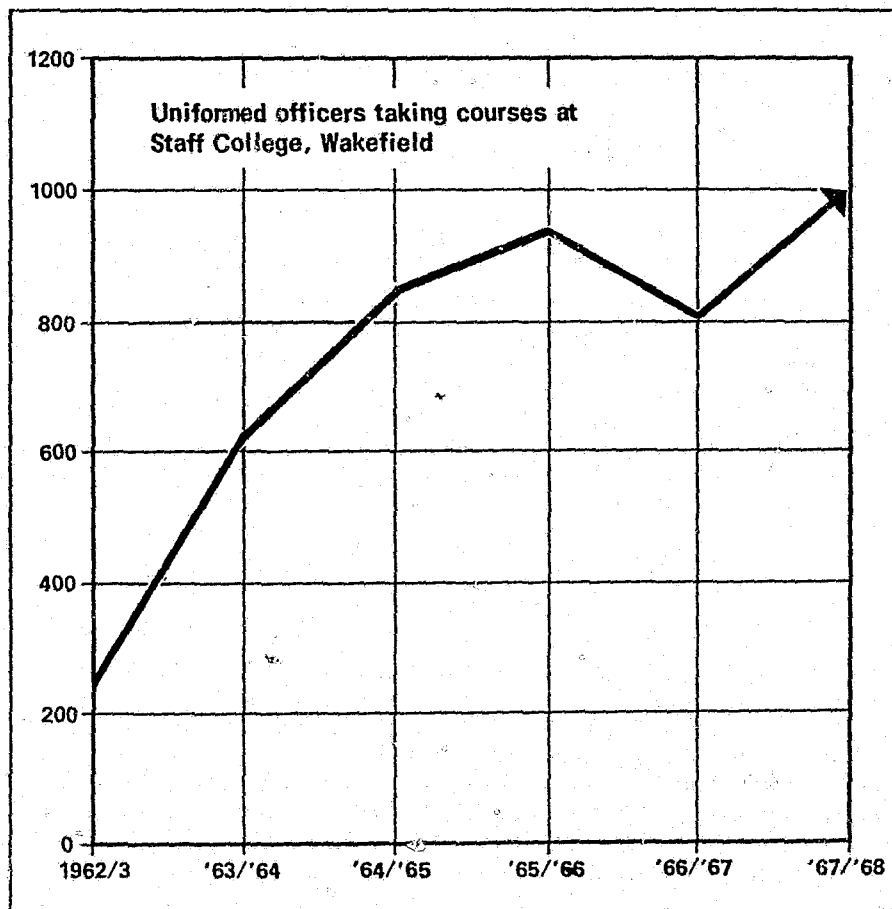
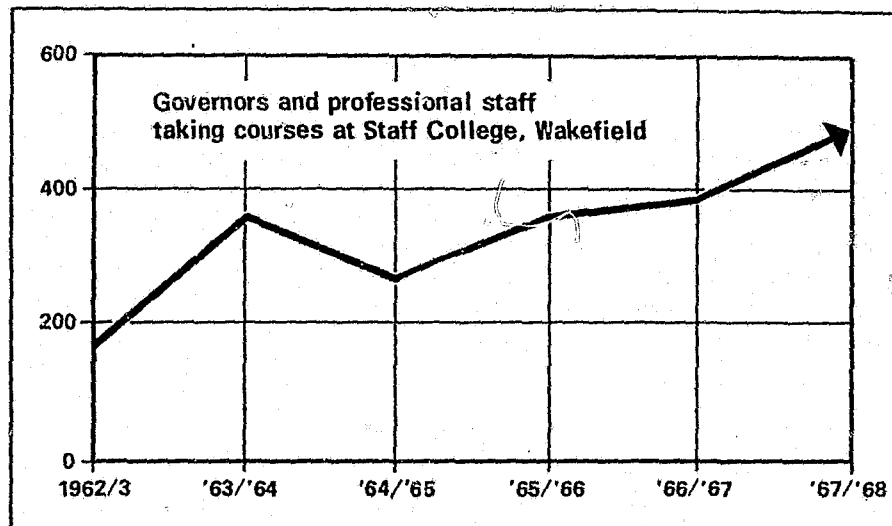
228. All this emphasises that training is not to be seen as merely the absorption of knowledge or skill. It is an opportunity for sharing experience and discussing common problems. Too little is done at present to bring together in this way people of different grades and disciplines within the prison service itself. The Staff College has organised some small and successful joint conferences, but if it is to do more of this work, and if its staff are to carry out a programme of evaluation and research into the aims and effectiveness of training, the College will need new and more suitable premises.

THE ORGANISATION
OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT

229. Unlike many of the other civilian services for which central Government has a general responsibility, the prison service is directly administered as part of a Government Department and not by a local authority or public corporation. This direct Ministerial responsibility reflects the frequent and proper public and parliamentary interest in the treatment of people in custody. It is one indication of this interest that Home Office Ministers in 1968 answered over 100 Parliamentary Questions and about 1,500 letters from Members of Parliament on the treatment of particular offenders in custody, on parole, and on various matters dealt with by the Prison Department. Increasingly the work of that Department is linked to that of the Probation and After-Care Department of the Home Office as well as to that of the Department of the Office with responsibilities for the criminal law. The prison service also needs to be in close touch with the development of modern management techniques in the public service.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

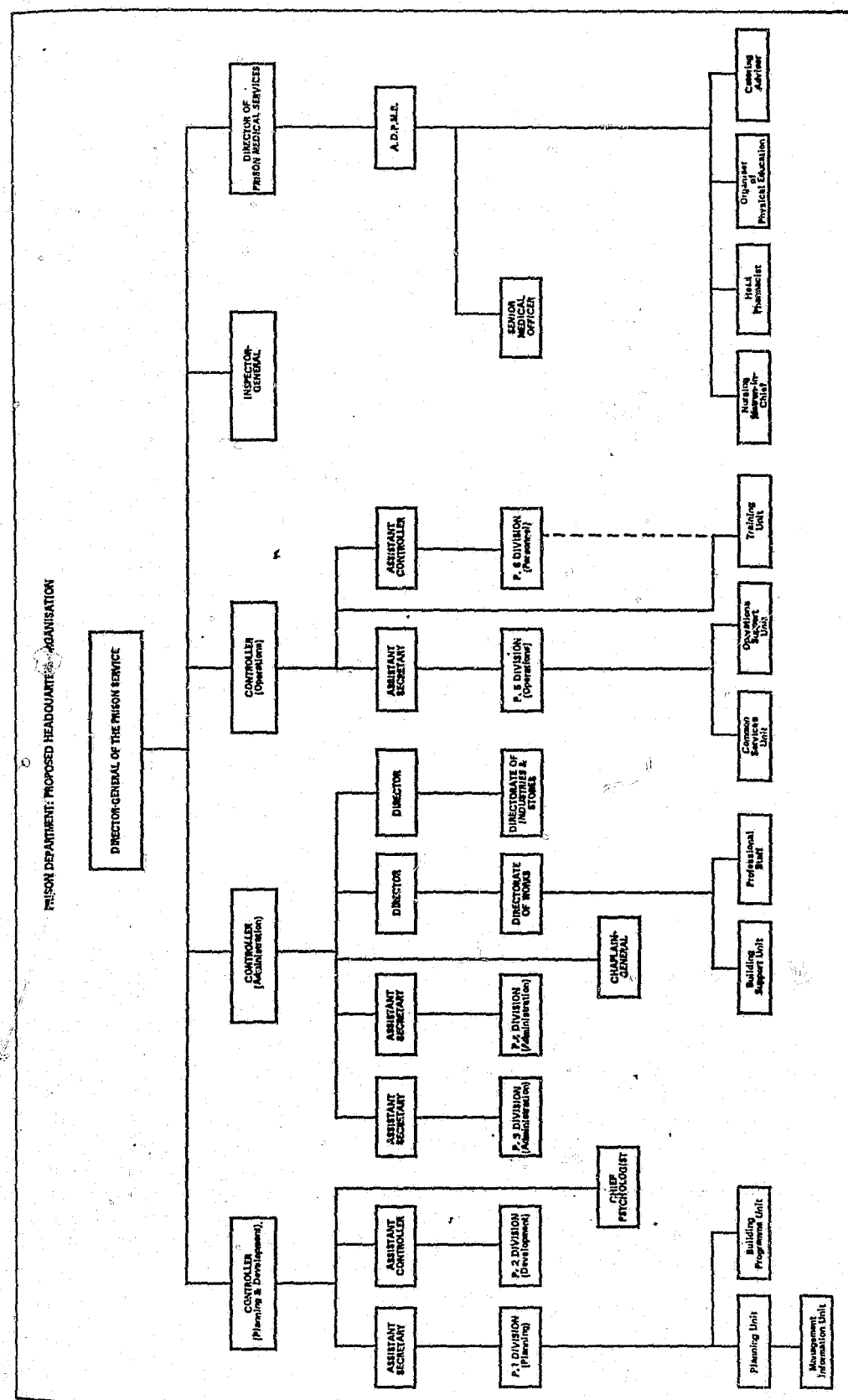
230. The Government accordingly decided to carry out a wide ranging review of the organisation, functions, management and administrative practices of the Prison Department. This review was entrusted to a team including members of the Home Office and Civil Service Department Management Services and of outside consultants. They obtained and discussed the views of members of the



- (a) Too much detailed work was centralised at headquarters.
- (b) It was necessary to establish clearer lines of authority and responsibility at headquarters, and between headquarters, regions and the field, and to integrate the work of the administrative and executive classes and of the professional advisers.
- (c) There was inadequate provision for planning the use to be made of available resources, and for assessing the effect and value of changes in the treatment of offenders in custody. A planning organisation divorced from the heavy pressure of Parliamentary and other day to day work was needed.
- (d) Inspection had been too closely linked with executive functions and had not been sufficiently comprehensive.

THE NEW STRUCTURE

232. Under the new organisation there are no longer senior posts which are the exclusive preserve of members of the administrative or executive classes of the Civil Service and others which are the preserve of those who have previously been governors of prisons or borstals. Nor are the latter seen primarily as advisers. Staff of different backgrounds and experience work as an integrated team. The following chart gives the main features of the new organisation.



REGIONALISATION

233. A regional office of the Prison Department had already been established at Manchester. The Government now proposes to develop as rapidly as possible a regional structure in each of the four regions into which the country is divided for this purpose (Northern, Midlands, South Eastern and South Western). This will enable a great deal of detailed work and correspondence to be devolved from the London offices, and will enable each institution to obtain decisions, advice and assistance from a regional management that does not seem remote from it. The new arrangements, together with the proposed system of regular inspections, should assist in the flow of information throughout the service, making each institution more aware of its particular role in the system, and of the total demands on resources that prevent its own particular needs being met as quickly as the governor and his staff would like.

MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

234. In the past, prisons have sometimes changed too radically with a change of governors and although many important improvements in the system have had that origin, decisions about the allocation of resources must be accompanied by the efficient management of individual institutions. The first need is for a definition of the role of each institution within its region and within the system as a whole. Personal initiative is still needed, and the opportunity to put forward fresh ideas, but it is important that developments should not be started if there is no reasonable prospect of the resources becoming available to complete them, and that the continuation of experiments should not depend on the enthusiasm of one or two individuals. The creation of the new planning and development organisation should mean that the future role of each institution in the system is planned more carefully than has been possible in the past, although so long as the sheer pressure of numbers continues unabated there may have to be occasional changes in the role of institutions.

TRADITION AND CHANGE

235. The efficient management of a prison or borstal is not easy. Since the war institutions have undertaken new tasks and recruited new grades of staff to perform them. Assistant governors are used in very different ways in different establishments, some largely in a managerial role and some largely as case workers; and the development of casework has bred a good deal of uncertainty and experimentation concerning the relative responsibilities of the assistant governor, the prison welfare officer and others. The variety of tasks to be performed makes it the more important that all staff should understand how their particular role in an institution relates to the general regime. Some governors have recently found it helpful to designate all the senior staff as part of a management group, with scope for formal and informal means of consultation between the governor and staff of all ranks. In the future development of the prison service there may well be a need, as Lord Mountbatten pointed out in his Report, for radical changes in the internal organisation of institutions, with more differences than at present between one institution and another.

236. The interests of the staff themselves and of their families, whose life is affected by their hours of work, must never be forgotten. There is an increasing expectation that all staff will be able to work the five day week that most have at present and will have alternate weekends free of duty. Accordingly, since offenders are in custody for 24 hours a day 7 days a week and some staff have always to be on duty, a major problem in the next ten years is going to be the accommodation of all the various activities within staff working hours. It will become more acute as a greater proportion of prisoners become fully occupied for seven or eight hours a day for five days of the week in productive industry or in building work. Difficult decisions will have to be taken on such questions as whether family visits, interviews with prison welfare officers, group work and many other activities should be allowed to cut into the normal working hours or left to be fitted into the remainder of the day or weekend. The answer cannot be the same at all institutions and must depend partly on the role of the institution within the system. There are a wide variety of people in custody. We must provide a wide variety of regimes and opportunities for them.

VIII

CONCLUSION

NUMBERS AND OVERCROWDING

237. Two factors have dominated the history of the prison service ever since the war. The first is the rise in numbers, and the consequent overcrowding. The second is the development of alternatives to the traditional form of imprisonment.

RISE IN NUMBERS

238. In 1967 the daily average number of people in custody was the highest ever recorded: 35,000. It fell in 1968 to 32,500. (This was primarily due to the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 summarised on page 16, which were designed to reduce the number of people sent to prison for short periods.) The daily average in the first half of 1969 has been nearly 34,000. On the best evidence available, and taking account of recent crime figures and the likely growth of the total population of England and Wales, the Government believes that the prison service must plan on the assumption that the number of people in custody is likely to continue to rise by over 1,000 a year, thus reaching about 40,000 by the early 1970's.

OVERCROWDING

239. There are today about 9,000 prisoners sleeping two or three in a cell. Overcrowding is the worst feature of our prison system, worse even than the old buildings in which it takes place, and its effects are seen throughout the system. It is true that it has been found to be possible for men to sleep two or three in a cell with surprisingly little friction and with no obvious detriment to health. Some men prefer the company. Others feel the total lack of privacy. But it is not so easy, though it has to be done, to overcrowd men in workshops, to produce more meals from the same kitchens, to give more men baths in old bath houses, or to supervise more visits in the same visiting room. Overcrowding weakens security and makes it more difficult for staff to get to know prisoners. Shortage of places in training prisons means that many men must remain in local prisons throughout their sentence. Shortage of places in training borstals means that young offenders have to wait in local prisons, or in allocation centres, for a vacancy. This waiting period is sometimes far too long and makes a deplorable start to a borstal sentence. With the general pressure on numbers it sometimes seems that the wonder is not that things occasionally go wrong, especially in overcrowded local prisons, but that the system functions as well as it does.

CHANGES IN TRADITIONAL FORMS OF IMPRISONMENT

240. The traditional form of imprisonment involved sending people to a building designed largely for solitary confinement, providing the minimum necessities of life and allowing the minimum contact with the outside world. Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote in *The Devil's Thoughts*:

*"As he went through Cold-Bath Fields he saw
A solitary cell;
And the Devil was pleased, for it gave
him a hint
For improving his prisons in Hell."*

Offenders were kept in prison for a predetermined period and then released abruptly to complete freedom. The account given in this White Paper of the various aspects of the work of the modern prison service shows how far we have moved from this concept of imprisonment to a more constructive one.

DETENTION CENTRES AND BORSTALS

241. Most offenders under 21 whom the courts commit to custody for a short period no longer go to prison at all: they are sentenced instead to a period in a detention centre. The Government has virtually completed a programme for building new detention centres so that this alternative to imprisonment is now available to courts in all parts of the country; and in 1968, for the first time, the supply of places was adequate to meet the current demand. The borstal system has long provided an alternative to the traditional forms of imprisonment for young offenders, and it has expanded since the war so that it now provides the normal method of treatment for those under 21 whom the courts commit to custody for a period of between six months and two years.

OPEN PRISONS

242. Another major development since the war has been the use of open prisons for adult prisoners. About 4,000 places have been provided in these prisons, and the selection of men and women for transfer to them is but one example of the increasing importance of assessing individual offenders, and developing a range of different prisons with different degrees of security and with different regimes.

243. A beginning, though only a beginning, has been made in providing a wider range of prisons for adult offenders. Prisons such as Wakefield and Maidstone pioneered the idea of the training prison with a full and constructive day's work. Other prisons, notably Blundeston, have concentrated on the rehabilitation of "inadequate" offenders. At Grendon psychiatric prison important work has been done in the treatment of disturbed offenders.

THE CHANGE IN ATMOSPHERE

244. One must not exaggerate the extent of all these changes. About 40 per cent of all those in custody, and more than half the adult men, are in overcrowded

local prisons. Some borstals are in prison buildings. Moreover, the designation of an institution as a detention centre, a borstal or a training prison does not, of itself, alter the basic condition of custody, the artificiality of the inmate's life, the boredom or the drab uniformity. On the other hand, even in the Victorian buildings in which most prisoners still live, there have been great changes. The last vestiges of the rule of silence have long since disappeared in the noise of radios in workshops, and people in custody may now talk freely to each other. So far as the severe limitations of space and shortages of staff allow, offenders in prison, as well as in borstals and detention centres, now eat meals together and can associate with each other in the evening. Books, radio, television and newspapers provide some contact with the world outside. Above all, staff of all grades are now encouraged to get to know offenders and to concern themselves with their treatment. All this has produced a change in atmosphere, and in the attitudes of staff and prisoners to each other.

WILL PRISONS DISAPPEAR?

245. Some people feel that our society ought to be able to do without prisons. The Government hopes that in the years ahead new penalties and new methods of treatment, and the greater use of existing alternatives to prison, will further reduce the proportion of offenders committed to custody. It hopes too that there will be further changes designed to break down the old rigid barriers between a period of incarceration and a period of complete freedom. There may be extensions, for example, of the scheme under which long sentence prisoners can already spend the last six months of a sentence working for an outside employer or of the experiment under which young offenders at borstal live in a hostel and go out each day to work. There may be extensions of the Parole scheme and of after-care hostels for inadequate offenders. But no large modern state has found it possible to dispense with some form of imprisonment. Whatever may be the changes in our penal system in the last third of the twentieth century there is no immediate prospect of the prison system withering away. Indeed it is likely that there will be more people in custody in the next few years than ever before. These are unpalatable facts, but they will not be altered by our wishing they were otherwise.

BUILDINGS AND STAFF

246. The community has been slow to accept the need for new prisons and borstals, and equally slow to recognise the need to devote resources to the improvement of existing buildings. There is a vast backlog to be disposed of before the service is within sight of even its more limited aims—the elimination of overcrowding and the provision of currently acceptable living conditions for all those in custody. Indeed the number of those in custody is likely to rise more quickly in the years up to 1972 than the number of new places becoming available for them. On the other hand the Government has set in hand a regular and properly planned building programme. The total capital expenditure planned for 1970/71 is about £10m. and this figure should increase in future years. Equally important, the balance is being adjusted so that a greater proportion of the resources made available to the prison service is devoted to capital expenditure.

The ratio of capital to current expenditure which was only 1: 7 in 1959, will be about 1: 4 next year and is likely to be higher than 1: 3 in a few years' time. This means that the last third of the twentieth century will be as important a period as the middle of the nineteenth century in altering the shape of the buildings in which and with which the prison service has to work.

THE CONTROL OF RESOURCES

247. It is not enough simply to ask for more resources to meet increased demands. The more complex the system and the greater the resources devoted to it, the more important it is that the management of the prison system should be efficient. Efficient organisation is not an end in itself, although the taxpayer is entitled to require that his money is well spent and that the service for which he pays will be well administered. Only if the organisation is efficient can the efforts of all members of the prison service be consistently directed to achieving its aims.

STAFF

248. The most important of the resources available are the 15,000 members of the prison service. More than half the money devoted to the prison service each year is spent on their wages and salaries. While there are some purely custodial duties in which new equipment and modern techniques, such as automatic locking, can be of great assistance, the treatment of people in custody must depend on the humanity, skill and training of the staff. The Government's plans for improving the training of staff emphasise the need for training throughout a career, and the importance of training staff of all disciplines to understand their role in the service and how that role relates to that of their colleagues.

249. The complement of the prison service has increased by about 1,000 a year in the last few years. The Government plans for a further increase of 1,000 in the current financial year and hopes that this rate of increase can be maintained.

STAFF FOR THE TASKS OF THE SERVICE

250. The extra staff are needed if the service is to carry out its first task of detaining people in custody in currently acceptable conditions. For example, the security duties found necessary to reduce the rate of escape from closed prisons require more staff. It is not currently acceptable to hold large numbers of offenders in solitary confinement, and it requires more staff to supervise men who are in association with each other than it did to supervise them when locked in their cells. Since everything that happens to people in custody must be seen as part of their treatment, the additional staff needed when offenders work for longer hours, or have more frequent visits, are contributing also towards the second task of the service: the rehabilitation of the offender.

251. Staff are also needed for the development of the further education service for those in custody, using modern skills and techniques, and for the continued expansion of medical and psychiatric treatment especially of the disturbed and unstable offender.

EVALUATION

252. There is a natural desire to press ahead with all these activities. But many make heavy demands on staff. Some require skilled and highly trained professional staff, and others a substantial increase in the ratio of staff to prisoners so as to allow treatment of offenders in small groups. Moreover, many of these methods of treatment have not yet been adequately evaluated, and their efficacy in altering the attitudes and behaviour of offenders after they leave custody is unproven. Not enough is known, for instance, about the effects of long periods of imprisonment and it is hoped that research already in progress will throw more light not only on the effects of prolonged imprisonment, but also on the development of effective forms of custodial treatment for these men. Although the number of such prisoners is still small it is growing and many of them are vicious, ruthless and resourceful, so that they impose a totally disproportionate strain on the human and material resources of the prison service. One of the most difficult problems in any service is to know how far to assign resources to the evaluation of work already in progress and how far it is right to expand activities which, though apparently promising, have not yet been fully evaluated. In the next few years the emphasis may well need to be on more careful evaluation of small scale experiments in the treatment of offenders rather than on the planning of a general expansion of methods of treatment that make heavy demands on limited resources.

AFTER-CARE AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF
THE PUBLIC

AFTER-CARE

253. The probation and after-care service is now responsible for the after-care of all groups of offenders, including those released on parole. If after-care is to be further developed as a major aspect of the treatment of offenders the service will need more trained staff, most working in the community but a proportion working as welfare officers in penal institutions. There were 2,100 established probation officers in 1964. There are over 3,100 today and the Government expects that there will be 3,500 by 1971. Associated with them will be an increasing number of voluntary workers.

254. The Government intends to do all it can to encourage and assist voluntary organisations to expand the work of after-care hostels. The Government is already making grants to 72 hostels in which nearly 800 places are available for people discharged from custody and it is hoped that at least another 1,000 places may be provided in the next few years.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC

255. Members of the public have an important part to play in after-care. Voluntary organisations can provide hostels, private individuals can befriend the discharged prisoner and his family and can work as volunteers under the guidance

of the probation and after-care service. Private persons can also assist while offenders are in custody. Voluntary organisations and private individuals may, for example, be able to help the wives and families of offenders to meet the loneliness and hardship that the sentence may inevitably cause them. They can help during visits by looking after children. They can act as prison visitors. They can provide transport for relatives and friends to visit people in prison.

256. It is not only the individual offender who can benefit from the maintenance of a link with the community. So can the staff of the institution in which he is detained. For example, the local College of Further Education or University may assist with the training of staff. On special occasions the local parish may worship in the prison chapel. The Government thinks it important that a prison or borstal should develop ties with the local community. There may be a sports day to which local people come, or an "open day" during which the local press and members of the public can learn of the work of the institution. There is the formal and valuable link provided by the Board of Visitors or Visiting Committee* for the institution.

257. The Government believes that such links with the local community help the staff to see themselves as members of that community and enable the public to take a more informed interest in what is being done in their name. For the routine opposition that is so frequently expressed to any proposal to build a prison or borstal, or to set up a hostel for ex-prisoners, in a particular area is often an opposition based on lack of information. The Government and the prison service have an obligation to provide such information. This is why facilities are now freely given to research workers and others to study the work of the prison service, and why reporters and cameramen from press, radio and television are given much more access than hitherto.

258. The share of national resources given to the prison service and the probation and after-care service must, in a democracy, reflect in part the degree of public knowledge, public understanding and public support of their work. It also reflects something of the values of a nation, changed as they are from the days when Hawthorne could write of "the black flower of civilized society—a prison". These services are charged with the duty of looking after and endeavouring to rehabilitate the offenders whom society has for a time, and for lack of any safe alternative, committed to custody. A society that believes in the worth of individual human beings can have the quality of its belief judged, at least in part, by the quality of its prison and probation services and of the resources made available to them.

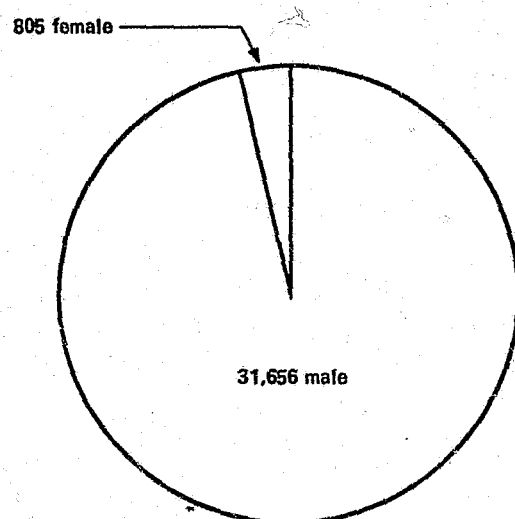
*A very brief account of the duties of these bodies is given in the glossary on page 4.

APPENDIX—THE PEOPLE IN CUSTODY

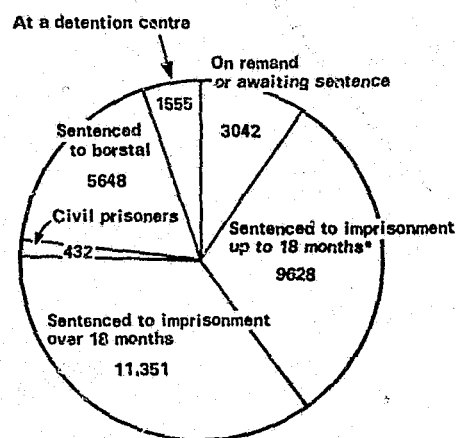
1. The following paragraphs aim to give certain facts about people in custody: how many there are; how old they are; of what offences they have been convicted; what sentences they are serving and in what type of institution and how many times they have been in custody before. Some comparisons are made with earlier years. All the figures relate to England and Wales. Much of the information comes from an analysis of the different groups of people sent to custody ("receptions") in 1967, some comes from an analysis of the average population of prisons, borstals and detention centres in 1968 and some from a special analysis of the records now available on a Home Office computer of all those in custody in March 1969. The totals in the different tables are not therefore identical. Figures for prisons include remand centres.

2. The charts below show the main groups of people in custody in 1968.

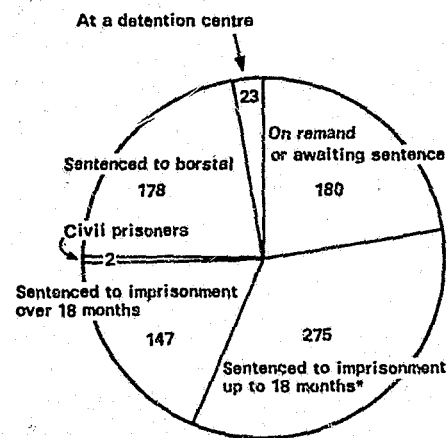
People in custody 1968



Main groups of males in custody 1968



Main groups of females in custody 1968



*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

APPENDIX

EARLIER YEARS

3. The following table shows how the average population in 1968 compares with that of earlier years.

TABLE 1

Number* of people in custody in Prisons, Borstals and Detention Centres

	Prisons		Borstals		Detention Centres		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1913	14,892	2,335	841	87	—	—	15,733	2,422
1938	8,368	558	2,020	140	—	—	10,388	698
1948	15,736	923	2,885	221	—	—	18,621	1,144
1958	20,474	735	3,714	185	271	—	24,459	920
1963	24,156	810	4,755	143	1,014	18	29,925	971
1968	24,712	608	5,389	174	1,555	23	31,656	805

*The figures given are of the average population in each type of establishment during the year.

The most striking difference is that between men and women. The number of women and girls in custody is only 800, not very different from the number in 1938 and much less than in 1913, while the number of men and boys in custody has increased three times since 1938. The illustration also shows how the prison service has devoted more of its resources since the war to special institutions for young offenders, only relatively few of whom now go to prison.

4. The number of people in custody at any time is very small when expressed as a proportion of the total number of people in the country. Nevertheless as Table 2 shows the proportion of men and boys in custody has risen in the last ten years.

TABLE 2

Number of males and females in custody per 100,000 of the population* in England and Wales in selected years

Year	Males		Females	
	Average population in prisons, borstals and detention centres	Number per 100,000 of male population of 14 years of age and over in England and Wales	Average population in prisons, borstals and detention centres	Number per 100,000 of female population of 16 years of age and over in England and Wales
1958	24,459	146	920	5.1
1959	25,727	152	896	4.9
1960	26,198	154	901	4.9
1961	28,094	162	931	5.1
1962	30,066	171	997	5.4
1963	29,925	169	971	5.2
1964	28,718	161	882	4.7
1965	29,580	165	841	4.5
1966	32,127	178	959	5.1
1967	34,056	189	953	4.8
1968	31,656	175	805	4.2

*The population figures are the Registrar General's figures for the home population.

APPENDIX

PERSONS NOT UNDER SENTENCE

5. The charts on page 110 showed that about 10 per cent of men and boys in custody and over 20 per cent of the women and girls had not been sentenced. Table 3 shows who these people are.

TABLE 3

	Males		Females	
	Under 21	21 and over	Under 21	21 and over
Unconvicted	567	1,309	44	58
Convicted and awaiting sentence etc.	526	630	46	32
Civil prisoners	—	432	—	2

(A civil prisoner is one detained for failure to obey court orders, generally in respect of debts.)

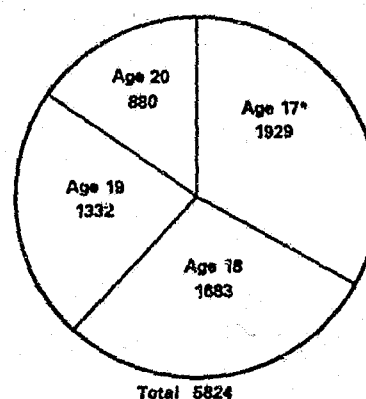
It is often appropriate to remand someone in custody if the court requires a full medical or psychiatric report to be provided and there are some people who cannot safely be allowed bail. 30,864 of the people who were remanded, or committed in custody in 1968, most for short periods, were not sent to custody after sentence. Any unconvicted person is entitled to certain special facilities in custody and although this group of people form only a small proportion of the total population at any one time, the prison service has to devote a great deal of staff time, effort and skill to looking after them in local prisons (see paragraph 163) and in special remand centres for those under 21 (see paragraph 147).

YOUNG OFFENDERS

6. The following paragraphs describe the young men in custody in *senior detention centres* and *borstals* or as young prisoners. They do not deal with women under 21 in custody or with the junior detention centres, whose average population in 1967 was 267. A detention centre sentence is short, so that although 5,824 young men were received in the centres in 1967 the average population was only 1,318. The first two charts at the top of the following page show their ages and the offences of which they had been convicted.

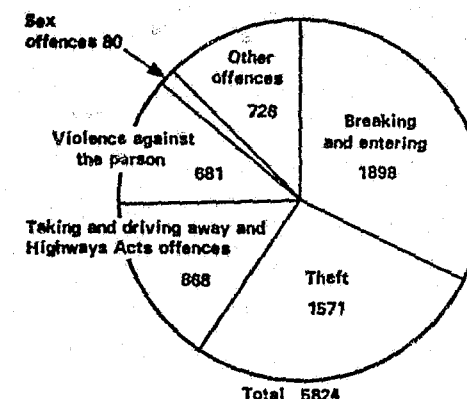
7. The third chart shows that a small proportion of boys sent to detention centres—only one in 8—were first offenders, while three quarters had between 1 and 5 previous proved offences. On the other hand only 1 in 7 of these boys had previously been at an approved school or received any institutional sentence. This is shown in the table opposite.

Age of male offenders at senior detention centres
(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)

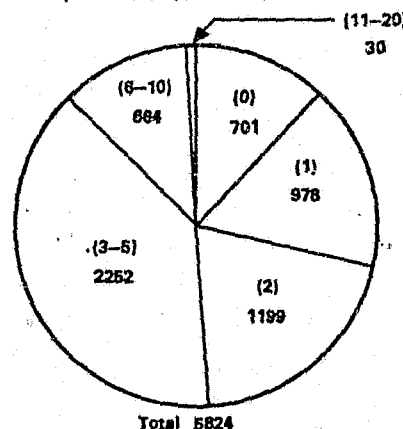


*The 17 age-group includes a small number of 16-year-olds.

Male offenders at senior detention centres: type of offence
(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



Male offenders at senior detention centres: number of previous proved offences
(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



Note: It is not possible to give the number of previous institutional sentences served by male offenders in senior detention centres

Male offenders at senior detention centres: previous periods of custody
(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)

Institution	No. received	% of total receptions
No previous institutional experience	4919	84.5
Approved school	623	10.7
Detention centre	192	3.3

This table does not show how many offenders have previously been committed to more than one type of institution. Thus an offender who had been both to an approved school and to a detention centre would be counted twice and the figures given are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX

BORSTALS

8. A young man sentenced to borstal training may spend between six months and two years in custody—the average being something over a year—and may be recalled to custody while under supervision after release. About 5,000 young men were sentenced to borstal training in 1967 and about the same number in 1968. The average population in 1968 was 5,648 and the following table shows where these young men were detained.

TABLE 4
Distribution of Borstal Population in 1968

Prison or remand centre	..	..	259
Allocation centre	..	..	701
Training borstal	..	..	4,377
Recall centre	..	..	290
Psychiatric centre	..	..	21
TOTAL	..	..	5,648

The two upper charts opposite show the age at which the young men received in 1967 were sentenced and the offences for which they had been convicted.

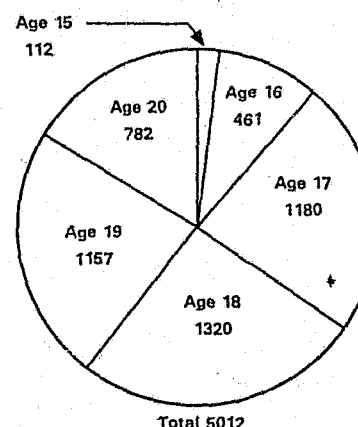
Almost half those sent to borstal have been convicted of breaking and entering and almost a quarter of theft.

9. In terms of their previous criminal careers the young men at borstal are very different from those at senior detention centres. Only 3 per cent have no previous convictions and over a quarter have more than six previous convictions. This information is given in the lower chart opposite (left).

Even more striking is the fact that two thirds of the young men at borstal have previously been in custody or approved school, often more than once (lower chart opposite right). The table below the chart shows that over a third have been in approved schools and slightly more in detention centres.

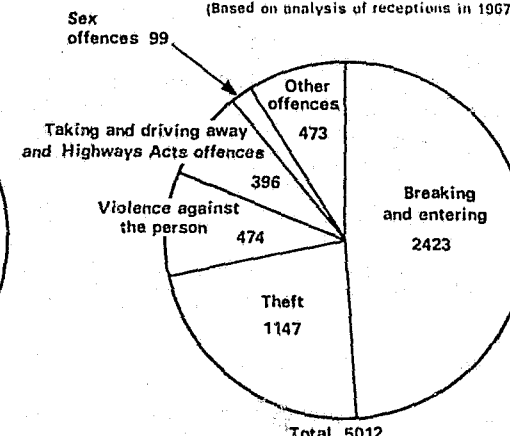
Age of male offenders at borstal

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



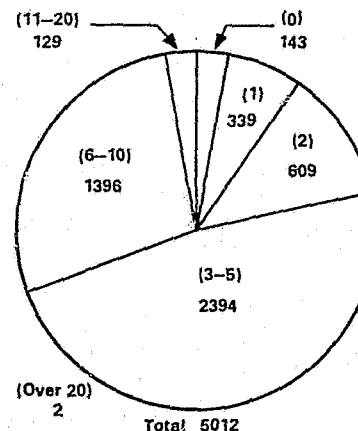
Male offenders sentenced to borstal training: type of offence

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



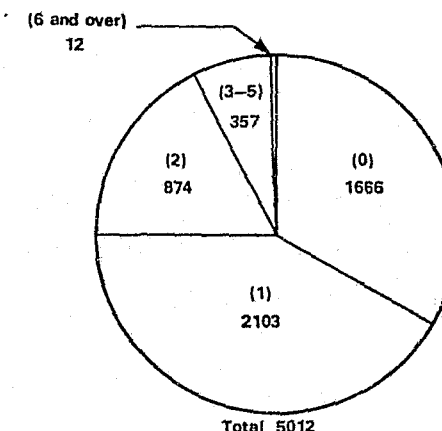
Male offenders sentenced to borstal training: number of previous proved offences

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



Number of previous institutional sentences served by male borstal inmates

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)



Offenders sentenced to borstal training: previous periods in custody or at an approved school

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)

Institution	No. received	% of total receptions
No previous institutional experience	1666	33.2
Approved school	1741	34.7
Borstal	318	6.3
Detention centre	1959	39.1
Prison	195	3.9

This table does not show how many offenders have previously been committed to more than one type of institution. Thus an offender who had been both to an approved school and to a detention centre would be counted twice, and the figures given are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX

YOUNG PRISONERS

10. About 2,200 young men were received under sentence of imprisonment and 1,300 in default of payment of a fine in 1967; the average number in custody in 1968 was 985. Any figure for an average length of sentence would, however, be virtually meaningless since because of the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 almost all young prisoners are either serving short sentences (of up to six months) or sentences of eighteen months and over. (See paragraph 156.) 292 were serving sentences of up to six months, 69 over six and less than eighteen months, 463 from eighteen months to three years and 161 over three years.

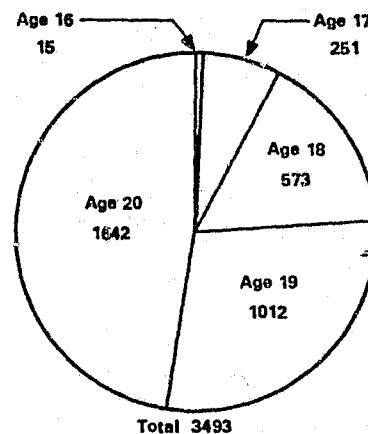
11. The upper chart opposite (left) shows that 3 out of 4 young prisoners were aged 19 or 20 when sentenced. They are thus an older group than those sent to detention centres or borstal.

As with all other young offenders the largest group had been convicted of breaking and entering, but, as the upper chart opposite (right) shows, 1 in 5 young prisoners in custody have been convicted of crimes of violence, including 2.6 per cent convicted of murder.

12. Most young prisoners have been in trouble before—only 1 in 11 being first offenders and more than 1 in 3 having more than 5 previous proved offences. The proportion of young prisoners with no previous institutional sentence is however high (43 per cent). The information is given in the lower two charts and the following table opposite.

Age of male young prisoners

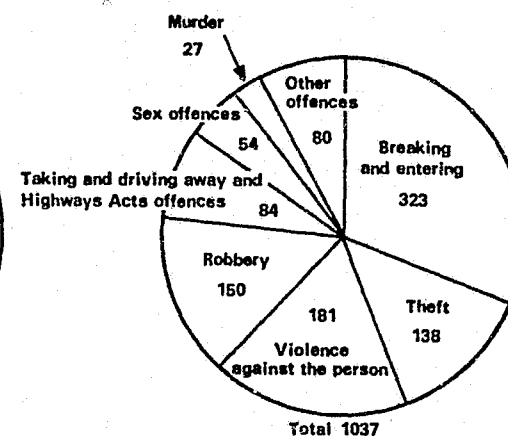
(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)



*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

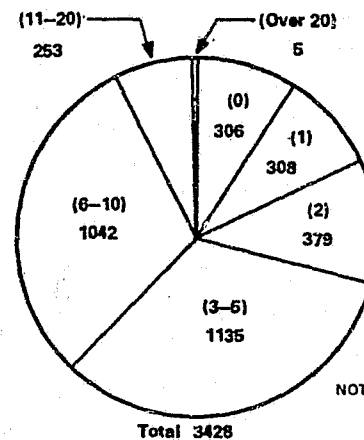
Male young prisoners: type of offence

(Based on population in early 1969*)



Male young prisoners: number of previous proved offences

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)

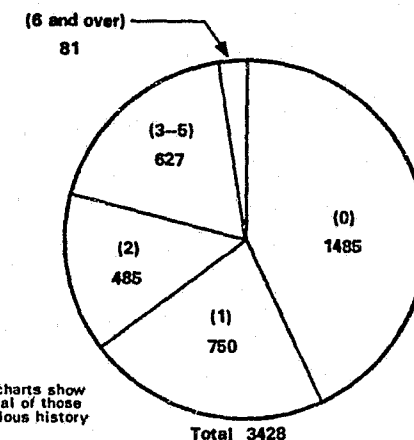


NOTE: These two charts show only the total of those whose previous history was known.

*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

Number of previous institutional sentences served by young prisoners

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)



Male young prisoners: previous periods in custody or at an approved school

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)

Institution	No. received*	%
No previous institutional experience	1485	43.3
Approved school	897	26.2
Borstal	995	29.0
Detention centre	907	26.5
Prison	513	15.0

*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

This table does not show how many offenders have previously been committed to more than one type of institution. Thus an offender who has been to both an approved school and to a detention centre would be counted twice, and the figures given are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX

ADULT MALE PRISONERS

13. Almost two thirds of those in custody are men over 21 sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Most of the men in this group are fairly young. Just under half are under thirty and only 1 in 5 is over 40. The age distribution is given in the upper chart opposite (left).

14. As with young offenders the largest group of adult prisoners are serving sentences for breaking and entering or for theft. The next largest group of those in custody (about 10 per cent) are serving sentences for violence against the person and there are smaller groups serving sentences for sexual offences, robbery and fraud. The information is given in the upper chart opposite (right).

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

15. Table 5 shows the proportion of men in custody serving sentences of different lengths. About 1 in 3 are serving sentences of from 6 to 18 months and less than 1 in 20 is serving a sentence of ten years or more.

Some further information about length of sentence and the small group serving very long sentences is given on pages 14-19.

TABLE 5

Analysis of the sentenced adult male population by length of sentence
(Based on population in March 1969*)

Length of sentence	No. in custody*	%
Up to 6 months	3,071	14.8
Over 6 months and up to 18 months	6,501	31.4
Over 18 months and less than 3 years	3,699	17.9
3 years	2,191	10.6
Over 3 years and less than 10 years	4,273	20.7
10 years	195	0.9
Over 10 years (excluding life)	202	1.0
Life	566	2.7
	<u>20,698</u>	<u>100.0</u>

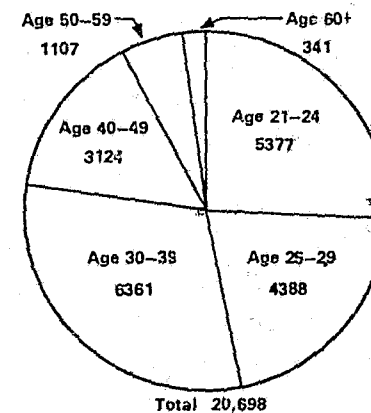
*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

PREVIOUS RECORD

16. About 31,000 adult men were received under sentence of imprisonment and 11,000 in default of payment of a fine in 1967. About 1 in 10 were first offenders and at the other extreme about 1 in 10 had over twenty previous convictions. 60 per cent of those sentenced to imprisonment had been in prison before. As many as 1 in 3 of those sentenced to imprisonment had not received any previous form of institutional sentence while about twenty per cent had already served 6 or more such sentences. The information is summarised in the two lower charts and in the table below them which, like the table on page 117, does not show how many offenders have previously been committed to more than one type of institution (see note at foot of page 117). It must be remembered, however, that these facts relate to all those sentenced to imprisonment and not to the population in custody at any one time.

Analysis of the sentenced adult male population by present age

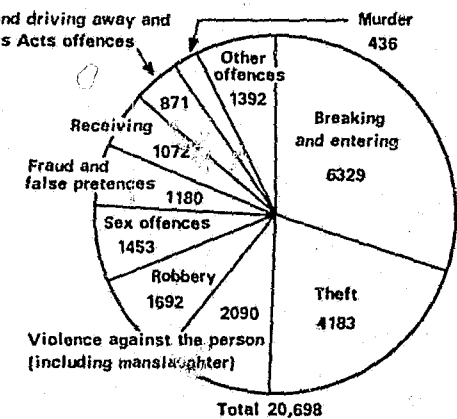
(Based on population in March 1969*)



*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

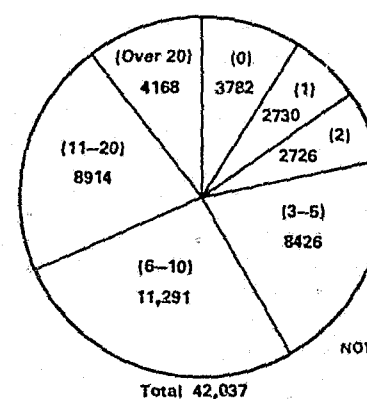
Analysis of the sentenced adult male prisoner population by type of offence

(Based on population in March 1969*)



Adult male prisoners received into custody: number of previous proved offences

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)

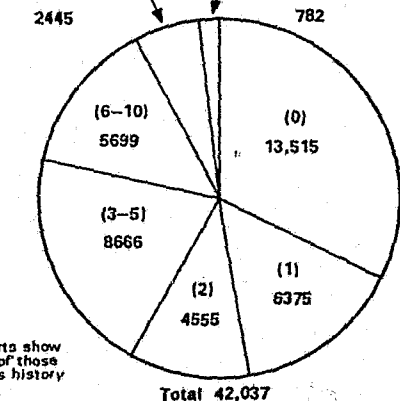


NOTE: These two charts show only the total of those whose previous history was known.

*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

Adult male prisoners: number of previous institutional sentences*

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967*)



Number of adult male prisoners who have been previously in various types of institution

(Based on analysis of receptions in 1967)

Previous institutions	No. received*	% of total receptions
No previous institutional experience	13,515	32.2
Approved school	5638	13.4
Borstal training	7849	18.7
Detention centre	3183	7.6
Prison†	25,407	60.4

*Including those committed to prison in default of payment of fines.

†Including corrective trainees and preventive detainees.

INDEX

- 1) Most references are to paragraph numbers of the text and Appendix.
- 2) Roman numerals refer to paragraph numbers in the note on pages 14-19.
- 3) Page numbers are distinguished by P. e.g. P.82.

A

ADMINISTRATION OFFICER, 212
 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS, 46, 50, 51
 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PENAL SYSTEM, 140, 144, 150, 158, 161, 176
 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 87, 103
 AFTER-CARE, 10, 87, 88, 93, 94, 102-13, 121, 253ff; Borstal, 103, 154; Compulsory, 103, 104, 107, 112, 154, 157
 see also Probation Service
 ALCOHOLICS, 72, 112
 ALLOCATION CENTRES: Adult, 167; Borstal, 151, 192
 ALVINGTON, proposed prison, 177
 AMALGAMATED UNION OF BUILDING TRADE WORKERS, 62
 APPROVED SCHOOLS, 152, app. 7, 9
 ASSOCIATES, VOLUNTARY, 94, 110, 255
 AYLESBURY YOUNG PRISONERS' CENTRE, 156

B

BAIL, VIII
 BLUNDESTON TRAINING PRISON, 198, 243
 BOOKS, ACCESS TO, 34, 37
 BORSTALS, 25, 151-153, 159, P 86, 239, 241; After-care, 154; Girls', 141, 144-6; Length of Sentence, 30, 157; Open, 16, 153, P 86; Population, II, 27, 125ff; 151, 159, 160, app. 1-4, 6, 8, 9; Reconvictions, 125-30; Treatment, 36, 37, 43, 64, 70, 84, 89, 95-97, 120, 153, 244; see also allocation centres
 BOYS, see Offenders, Junior
 BUILDINGS: Existing, 36, 47, 162, 181-6, 213, 239; New, 49, 166, 172-3, 187, 190-6, 213, 246; Sites, 187-9, 257; Staff Quarters, 193

C

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Institute of Criminology), 227
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, XI, 199

CATEGORIES, SECURITY: "A", X, 156, 168, 169, 174-8, 200; "B", 168, 169, 174, 191, 200; "C", 168, 169, 172-3, 190; "D", 168, 169, 172
 CHAPELS, 24, 256
 CHAPLAINS, 41, 85
 CHESHIRE HOMES, 89
 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1969, 149n., 161
 "CHILDREN IN TROUBLE", 149n., 161
 CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE, 84
 CLOTHES: In Custody, 31, 68-9; On Discharge, 97
 COLDINGLEY INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PRISON, 56, 57, 171, 191
 COMMUNITY SERVICE, 89
 CONTROLLERS (Administration; Operations; Planning and Development), 231
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT: (1948), 150; (1961), 158, app. 10; (1967), 21, III, VI, VIII, IX, 103, 170, 212, 238

D

DETENTION CENTRES, 25, IV, 33, 60, 149-50, 156ff., 192, 241; Junior, 149n., P 87; Number of, 149, P 87; Population of, 9, II, 27, 125, 126, 128, app. 1-4, 6, 7, 9; Report on, Forthcoming, 192; Treatment in, 36, 95, 150, 244; Women's, 144
 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PRISON SERVICE, 231
 DISCIPLINE, 34, 35
 DOGS FOR PATROL DUTIES, 201, 215
 DRUG ADDICTS, 72

E

EARNINGS, 63-66, 98-101
 EASTWOOD PARK JUNIOR DETENTION CENTRE, 60, 62, 64
 EDUCATION, 78-83, 251; Academic, 79, 80, 171; Physical, 76-77, 215, 256; Remedial, 79, 80; Vocational, 46, 79, 80, 82, 84, 171, 179; Women's, 143; Young Prisoners', 156
 EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY DEPT. OF, 19, 97, 99

INDEX

EMPLOYMENT, PRE-RELEASE, see release
 ESCAPES, see Security
 EXPENDITURE, 23, 195, 221, 246, 258

F

FAMILIES, OFFENDERS', 90ff, 106, 110, 164, 167, 187, 255
 FARMS, 58
 FINES, 21, III, VII, VIII; Default of Payment, V, VIII, app. 10, 16
 FOOD, 67, 74, 239
 FULTON COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE, 230

G

GIRLS, see Women and Girls
 GLADSTONE COMMITTEE, 18, 36
 GOVERNORS, 41, 99, 204, 206; Assistant, 41, 85, 153, 206, 235; Recruitment, 207-8; Training, 226
 GRENDON PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING PRISON, 43, 72, 171, 243
 GROUP COUNSELLING, 43, 211

H

"HALFWAY HOUSES", 137
 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, DEPT. OF, 19, 100
 HOLLESLEY BAY BORSTAL, 152, 153
 HOLLOWAY WOMEN'S PRISON, 145, 146, 191
 HOME LEAVE, 96, 100
 HOME OFFICE: Management Services, 220, 230; Research Grants, P 57; Research Unit, 88, 101, 138, P 58; Statistical Division, 123; see also Prison Department
 HOME SECRETARY: Life Sentence Reviews, P 51; Parole Decisions, 114, 115; Responsibility to Parliament, 229
 HOSPITALS, PRISON, 24; 70, 75; Holloway, 146, 191; Officers, 210, 215
 HOSTELS, 98ff., 112-13, 137, 245, 254
 HOUSING ASSOCIATION, 110, 113

I

ILLITERACY, 80
 INDUSTRY, see Work
 INSPECTIONS, 233
 INSPECTOR GENERAL, 231
 INSTRUCTORS, 41, 215, 217

K

KIRKHAM OPEN PRISON, 64
 KOESTLER, ARTHUR (Award), 80

L

LATEY COMMITTEE ON AGE OF MAJORITY, 160
 LEEDS UNIVERSITY, 227
 LEGAL AID, 212, 219
 LETTERS, 91, 92, 95
 LEYHILL OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, 224;
 LICENCE, RELEASE ON, see After-care, compulsory; parole;
 LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 19; Education, 79, 82; Planning, 188
 LOCKING SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC, 196, 205, 248

M

MAIDSTONE TRAINING PRISON, 243
 MAJORITY, AGE OF, 160
 MANAGEMENT, of Prison Department, 229ff; of Institutions, 234
 MEDICAL SERVICES, 70-75, 146, 164, 209-10, 251; Director, 231; Officers, 70, 71, 74, 75, 204, 209; Visiting Specialists, 209; Working Party, 209
 MOOR COURT DETENTION CENTRE, 144, 145
 MOUNTBATTEN, LORD, see Report (Mountbatten, 1966)

N

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, LIAISON WITH, 70, 75, 209
 NURSING CERTIFICATE, PRISON, 210
 NURSING SISTERS, 210
 OFFENCES, 20, 21, 124, 141, app. 8, 11, 14
 OFFENDERS: Adult, 124, 162-80; characteristics of, 24, 38ff., 135ff., 174, 176, 252; disturbed, 171, 243, 251; First, VI, 29, 124ff., app. 7, 9, 12, 16; Junior (under 17), 130, 149, 161; Persistent, 124ff., 130, 137, 170, 177, app. 16; Young, IV, VI, 80, 95, 125, 139, 147-51
 see also prisoners; women and girls

O

OVERCROWDING, 9, 23, 48, 162, 237-39, 244
 OXFORD LOCAL PRISON, 191

P

PARLIAMENT, 229
 PAROLE BOARD, 114ff., 180
 PAROLE SCHEME, 104, 114-9, 180, 219, 231, 245; Local Review Committees, 114ff; and prisons, 119, 206, 216; Research, 118; statistics, 115; Young Offenders, 157

INDEX

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, see Education
 POLICE, 201
 PRE-RELEASE, see Release
 PRISON DEPARTMENT: Borstal pre-release Unit, 154; Industries, 51; Organisation, 229-36; Planning and Development, 231, 234, 246; Regionalisation, 92, 170, 233; Review Team, 230; Works Department, 194
 PRISON OFFICER, 204, 214-28; Escort Duties, 163, 205, 216, 220, 223; Grades, 218, 235; Overtime, 220, 223, 236; Promotion, 207-8, 218; Recruitment, 145, 164, 187, 221-2; Relations with Prisoners, 35, 38ff., 108, 119, 138, 143, 216, 244; Role, 203, 215-18; Security Duties, 201, 216, 250; Shortage, 36, 59, 108, 219-20; Specialisation, 215, 225; Training, 224-8, 256, see also Staff
 PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, 23, 139-202; List of, P 82; see also Borsstals; Detention Centres; Prisons; Remand Centres; Women and Girls
 PRISONERS: Ages, 29, app. 13; "Careers", 179-80; Civil, 163, app. 5; Classification, 17, 156, 165, 167-78 *passim*, 216, 242; Description, 24, 29, 38ff., 138, app. 2, 14; Life Sentence, X, XI, 74, 97, 98, P 51, 199; Long Sentence, X, 98ff., 119, 130, 156, 163, 165, 167, 199, 245; numbers, 12, 22, 23, P 14, 27, 167, 238, app. 1ff; Young, 25, 155-8, app. 10-12 see also Categories; offenders; remand, Custody on; Sentences of Imprisonment
 Prisoners' Education Advisory Committee (1947), 81
 PRISONS, 25; Local, 9, VIII, 36, 48, 74, 77, 88, 91, 92, 148, 156, 162ff., P 82, 239, 244; Open, 25, 97, 168, 169, 172, 179, P 85; Population, see Prisoners: numbers; Psychiatric, see Grendon; Training, 36, 170-1, P 84, 239
 PRISONS BOARD, 231
 PRIVILEGES, 37
 PROBATION SERVICE, 10, 19, III, VI, 87, 93-5, 103, 117, 253; Officers, 87, 93, 95, 106ff., 110, 116, 154, 164, 187, 227, 253; see also After-care; Prison Officers; Welfare Officers
 PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, 71-2, 120, 146, 171, 209, 251; see also Grendon
 PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT, 39, 97, 110, 121, 252
 PSYCHOLOGISTS, 211
 PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS, MINISTRY OF, 166, 191, 194

Q

QUARTERS, 193

R

RECIDIVISM, see Offenders: persistent
 RECONVICTION RATES, 122-30
 REHABILITATION, 8, 13ff., 18-19, 24ff., 89ff., 250, see also Treatment
 REMAND CENTRES, 25, 28, 74, 87, 147-8, 192, app. 5, 8;
 REMAND, CUSTODY ON: Assessment during, 74, app. 5; People held in, VIII, 27, 28, 163ff., app. 5; Visitation, 92, 164; Young Offenders on, 147-8
 "REFURBISHING PROGRAMME", 184
 RELEASE, 10, 18, 19, 31, 62, 84; E ployment, pre-release, 98-101, 193, 179-80, 245; Preparation for, 84, 96ff
 RELIGION, 34, 85, 86, 143
 REPORTS: (Gladstone Committee, 1895) on Prisons, 18, 36; (Mountbatten, 1966) on Escapes and Security, 17, 98, 168, 197, 201, 218, 235; on Regime for Long-Term Maximum Security Prisoners, X, 176; on Place of Voluntary Service in After-Care, 109, 111; Select Committee on Estimates, 221
 RESEARCH, 120, 131-8, and NOTE, 252;
 ROYAL COMMISSION ON ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS, 166

S

SECURITY, 16-17, 24, 25, 48, 59, 143, 153, 156, 197-202, 216, 250; Advisory Group, 200; Categories, 167(c), 168-78, 200; Cost, 202; Escapes, 197, 199; Special Security Wings, 175, 178;
 SEGREGATION UNITS, 178
 SENTENCE, CUSTODIAL: Deterrent, 14, 15, 132; Extended, 104; Length of, 21ff., IIIff., IX, 30, app. 6, 8, 10, 15; Short, 21, 22, III, IX, app. 10; Suspended, 21, III, VI-VII; see also prisoners
 SENTENCE, OTHER: Conditional Discharge, VI; Corrective Training, 170; Fines, q.v.; Preventive Detention, 170;
 SEXUAL OFFENDERS, 73, 169, 174, app. 14
 "SLOPPING-OUT", 185, 196
 SOCIAL INQUIRY REPORTS, VIII, 106
 SOCIETY, Relation of Prisons to, 7-11, 19, 255-8; see also Voluntary Services
 SPORT, see Education, Physical
 STAFF: Accommodation, 193; Numbers and Groups, 12, 23, 142, 203-5, 248-52; Organisation, 203-28, 235, 236; Wages and Salaries, 203, 248; Women's Prisons, 142ff.

INDEX

W

STYAL WOMEN'S PRISON, 146
 SWINFEN HALL, 76

T

TATTOOS, REMOVAL OF, 73
 TEACHERS, see Education
 TRADE UNIONS, 55, 62
 TRAINING, VOCATIONAL, see Education
 TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION, 62
 TREATMENT, 25, 31-2, 33ff., 90ff., 120ff., 132, 135-8, 244, 252
 TUTOR ORGANISERS, 79, 82

V

VIOLENCE, CRIMES OF, VI, 169, 174, app. 11, 14
 VISITING COMMITTEE, 99, 256
 VISITORS, BOARD OF, 99, 256
 VISITORS, PRISON, 94, 255
 VISITS, 91, 92, 95, 145, 164, 236, 239, 250; Conjugal, 96; Help for Family, 92, 255; women prisoners, 145; Young Offenders, 95
 VOLUNTARY SERVICES, 19, 94, 102, 105, 109-13, 253ff.; Government Financial help, 110ff.;

Y

WAKEFIELD: Officers' Training School, 224; Staff College, 224-8; Training Prison, 243
 WELFARE OFFICERS, 19, 41, 85, 87, 88, 107, 235, 236, 253; After-care, 107; Family Problems, 93; Midlands Experiment, 88; Parole, Reports for, 117; Release Arrangements, 97; Training, 226
 WOMEN AND GIRLS, 139; Classification and numbers, 141, app. 2-5; Clothes, 68; Hostel Scheme, 98; Institutions, 141-7, P 86; Psychiatric Treatment, 71
 WORK, 25, 31, 45-66, 217; Building, 60ff., 84, 186, 236; Domestic, 48, 57; Economic Value, 46, 50-60, 120; Farming, 58, 59, 217; Industrial, 50-56, 217, 236; Outside, 59; see also Release
 WORKSHOPS, 24, 47ff., 54, 239
 YOUNG PRISONER CENTRES, 156, 163

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB

13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR

109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW

Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE

258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

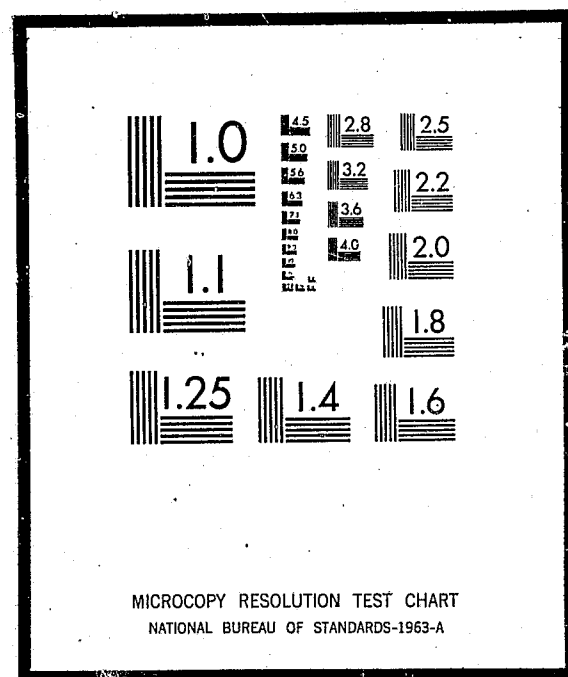
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*

END

NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 10/20/75

U13625

~~1973~~ ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

1973



712-285 6371

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

TEXAS BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

H. H. COFFIELD
Chairman
Rockdale, Texas

JAMES M. WINDHAM
Vice-Chairman
Livingston, Texas

ROBERT J. BACON, M.D.
Member
Houston, Texas

LESTER BOYD
Member
Vernon, Texas

JOE V. LaMANTIA, JR.
Member
McAllen, Texas

T. LOUIS AUSTIN, JR.
Secretary
Dallas, Texas

MARK McLAUGHLIN
Member
San Angelo, Texas

FRED W. SHIELD
Member
San Antonio, Texas

L. H. TRUE
Member
Wimberly, Texas

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

W. J. ESTELLE, JR.
Director

ALTON L. AKINS
Assistant Director
for Construction

SAMMIE D. BRADLEY
Assistant Director
for Industry

DON E. KIRKPATRICK, PH.D.
Assistant Director
for Treatment

JACK D. KYLE
Assistant Director
for Business

D. V. McKASKLE
Assistant Director
for Special Services

PAUL H. NEWTON
Assistant Director
for Agriculture

PREFACE

This report presents a statistical analysis of the background and characteristics of inmates admitted to and released from the Texas Department of Corrections during 1973. The information presented here was extracted from Data Processing files that are regularly updated with information furnished by the Bureau of Records and Classification.

The information contained in this document was funded under Texas Criminal Justice Grant Number EA-4-G3-2189. The fact that the Criminal Justice Council furnished financial support to the activity described in this publication does not necessarily indicate the concurrence of the Criminal Justice Council in the statements or conclusions contained herein.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. SUMMARY	1
Table 1A - Texas Population Compared to Crime Rate and Inmate Statistics	3
Figure 1 - Inmate Population and State Population .	4
Figure 2 - Departed, Received, Paroled and Dis- charged	5
Table 1B - Inmate Rate Per 100,000 by Texas SMSA .	7
Figure 3 - Offense Breakdown of Confined Population	8
II. MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED	9
Table 2A - Number of Inmates Received by Months (Male)	12
Table 2B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Male Inmates Received in 1973 by Stan- dard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	13
Table 2C - Ethnic Group of Male Inmates Received in 1973	14
Table 2D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Male Inmates Received in 1973	14
Table 2E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other Than TDC of Male Inmates Received in 1973	15
Table 2F - Segregative Classification of Male In- mates Received in 1973	15
Table 2G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Male Inmates Received in 1973	16
Table 2H - Educational Achievement Scores of Male Inmates Received in 1973	17
Table 2I - Offenses Committed by Male Offenders Received by TDC in 1973	18

	<u>Page</u>
Table 2J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Male Inmates Received in 1973	19
Table 2K - Age Distribution of Inmates Received (Male)	20
III. FEMALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED	21
Table 3A - Number of Inmates Received by Months (Female)	24
Table 3B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Female Inmates Received in 1973 by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	25
Table 3C - Ethnic Group of Female Inmates Received in 1973	26
Table 3D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Female Inmates Received in 1973	26
Table 3E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other Than TDC of Female Inmates Re- ceived in 1973	27
Table 3F - Segregative Classification of Female Inmates Received in 1973	27
Table 3G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Female Inmates Received in 1973	28
Table 3H - Educational Achievement Scores of Female Inmates Received in 1973	29
Table 3I - Offenses Committed by Female Inmates Received by TDC in 1973	30
Table 3J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Female Inmates Received in 1973	31
Table 3K - Age Distribution of Inmates Received (Female)	32
IV. MALE FELONS DISCHARGED	33
Table 4A - Number of Inmates Discharged by Months (Male)	36
Table 4B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973 by Stan- dard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	37

	<u>Page</u>
Table 4C - Ethnic Group of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	38
Table 4D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	38
Table 4E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other Than TDC of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	39
Table 4F - Segregative Classification of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	39
Table 4G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	40
Table 4H - Educational Achievement Scores of Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	41
Table 4I - Offenses Committed by Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	42
Table 4J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Male Inmates Discharged in 1973	43
Table 4K - Age Distribution of Inmates Discharged (Male)	44
Table 4L - Actual Time Served by Male Inmates Dis- charged in 1973	45
V. FEMALE FELONS DISCHARGED	46
Table 5A - Number of Inmates Discharged by Months (Female)	49
Table 5B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Fe- male Inmates Discharged in 1973 by Stan- dard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	50
Table 5C - Ethnic Group of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	51
Table 5D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	51
Table 5E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other Than TDC of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	52

	<u>Page</u>
Table 5F - Segregative Classification of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	52
Table 5G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	53
Table 5H - Educational Achievement Scores of Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	54
Table 5I - Offenses Committed by Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	55
Table 5J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	56
Table 5K - Age Distribution of Inmates Discharged (Female)	57
Table 5L - Actual Time Served by Female Inmates Discharged in 1973	58
VI. MALE FELONS PAROLED	59
Table 6A - Number of Inmates Paroled by Months (Male)	62
Table 6B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973 by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	63
Table 6C - Ethnic Group of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	64
Table 6D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	64
Table 6E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other than TDC of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	65
Table 6F - Segregative Classification of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	65
Table 6G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	66
Table 6H - Educational Achievement Scores of Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	67
Table 6I - Offenses Committed by Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	68

	<u>Page</u>
Table 6J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	69
Table 6K - Age Distribution of Inmates Paroled (Male)	70
Table 6L - Actual Time Served by Male Inmates Paroled in 1973	71
VII. FEMALE FELONS PAROLED	72
Table 7A - Number of Inmates Paroled by Months (Female)	75
Table 7B - Place of Conviction and Residence of Fe- male Inmates Paroled in 1973 by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	76
Table 7C - Ethnic Group of Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	77
Table 7D - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	77
Table 7E - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other than TDC of Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	78
Table 7F - Segregative Classification of Female In- mates Paroled in 1973	78
Table 7G - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	79
Table 7H - Educational Achievement Scores of Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	80
Table 7I - Offenses Committed by Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	81
Table 7J - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	82
Table 7K - Age Distribution of Inmates Paroled (Female)	83
Table 7L - Actual Time Served by Female Inmates Paroled in 1973	84
VIII. MALE FELONS CONFINED DECEMBER 31, 1973	85
Table 8A - Place of Conviction and Residence of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 by Stan- dard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). .	88

	<u>Page</u>
Table 8B - Ethnic Group of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	89
Table 8C - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 . . .	89
Table 8D - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other than TDC of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	90
Table 8E - Segregative Classification of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	90
Table 8F - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Male In- mates on Hand December 31, 1973	91
Table 8G - Educational Achievement Scores of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	92
Table 8H - Offenses Committed by Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	93
Table 8I - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 . . .	94
Table 8J - Age Distribution of Inmates on Hand Decem- ber 31, 1973 (Male)	95
Table 8K - Program Participation of Male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	96
IX. FEMALE FELONS CONFINED DECEMBER 31, 1973	97
Table 9A - Place of Conviction and Residence of Fe- male Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	100
Table 9B - Ethnic Group of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	101
Table 9C - Number of Prior Confinements in TDC of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 .	101
Table 9D - Number of Prior Confinements in Prisons Other than TDC of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	102
Table 9E - Segregative Classification of Female In- mates on Hand December 31, 1973	102

	<u>Page</u>
Table 9F - Intelligence Quotient Scores of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	103
Table 9G - Educational Achievement Scores of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	104
Table 9H - Offenses Committed by Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	105
Table 9I - Length of Maximum Sentence Received by Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973 .	106
Table 9J - Age Distribution of Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	107
Table 9K - Program Participation of Female Inmates on Hand December 31, 1973	108

SUMMARY

SECTION

INSTITUTION POPULATION SUMMARY

The inmate population of the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) is currently exhibiting a trend of rapid growth. The Department has been exhibiting this trend since 1970 with the exception of a brief recession in 1972 which occurred primarily due to a sudden increase in the number of paroles for that year. At the year's end (1973) the total number of inmates confined in the Texas Department of Corrections had increased by 1354 inmates over the year end figure for 1972. (See Table 1A). This rapid increase has occurred even though the state population has continued to increase gradually as exhibited in Figure 1.

This year the release figures for TDC are starting to level off (see Figure 2) while the receives figure continues to climb. At the year's end (1973) the total receives transactions had climbed to 10,558 receives while the departure transactions had leveled off at 9,198 departures. When the continued increase in new receives is combined with the fact that in 1973 the inmates received had longer sentences than did those received in 1972, it is logical to assume that TDC's inmate population will continue to climb, barring unusual outside interference.

This year as in the past the majority of the confined population has come from just a few areas in the state. As an example, the Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Fort Worth

TABLE 1A

TEXAS POPULATION COMPARED TO
CRIME RATE AND INMATE STATISTICS

Year (Dec. 31)	Texas Pop.	FBI Crime Rate Per 100,000	Inmate Rate Per 100,000	Inmate Pop.
1960	9,579,677	1,177.5	118.05	11,308
1961	9,768,138	1,125.8	121.73	11,891
1962	9,978,146	1,143.4	122.30	12,203
1963	10,257,000	1,243.3	117.81	12,084
1964	10,217,249	1,363.0	120.17	12,278
1965	10,336,141	1,403.9	124.27	12,845
1966	10,711,743	1,382.7	115.69	12,392
1967	10,838,502	1,541.1	113.61	12,313
1968	10,945,000	2,064.3	111.60	12,215
1969	11,144,700	2,464.2	113.26	12,622
1970	11,196,730	2,705.8	128.00	14,331
1971	11,428,000	2,697.4	139.91	15,989
1972	11,649,000	2,655.6	134.94	15,719
1973	11,875,100*	**	143.77	17,073

* Projected population

** Not available and cannot be projected

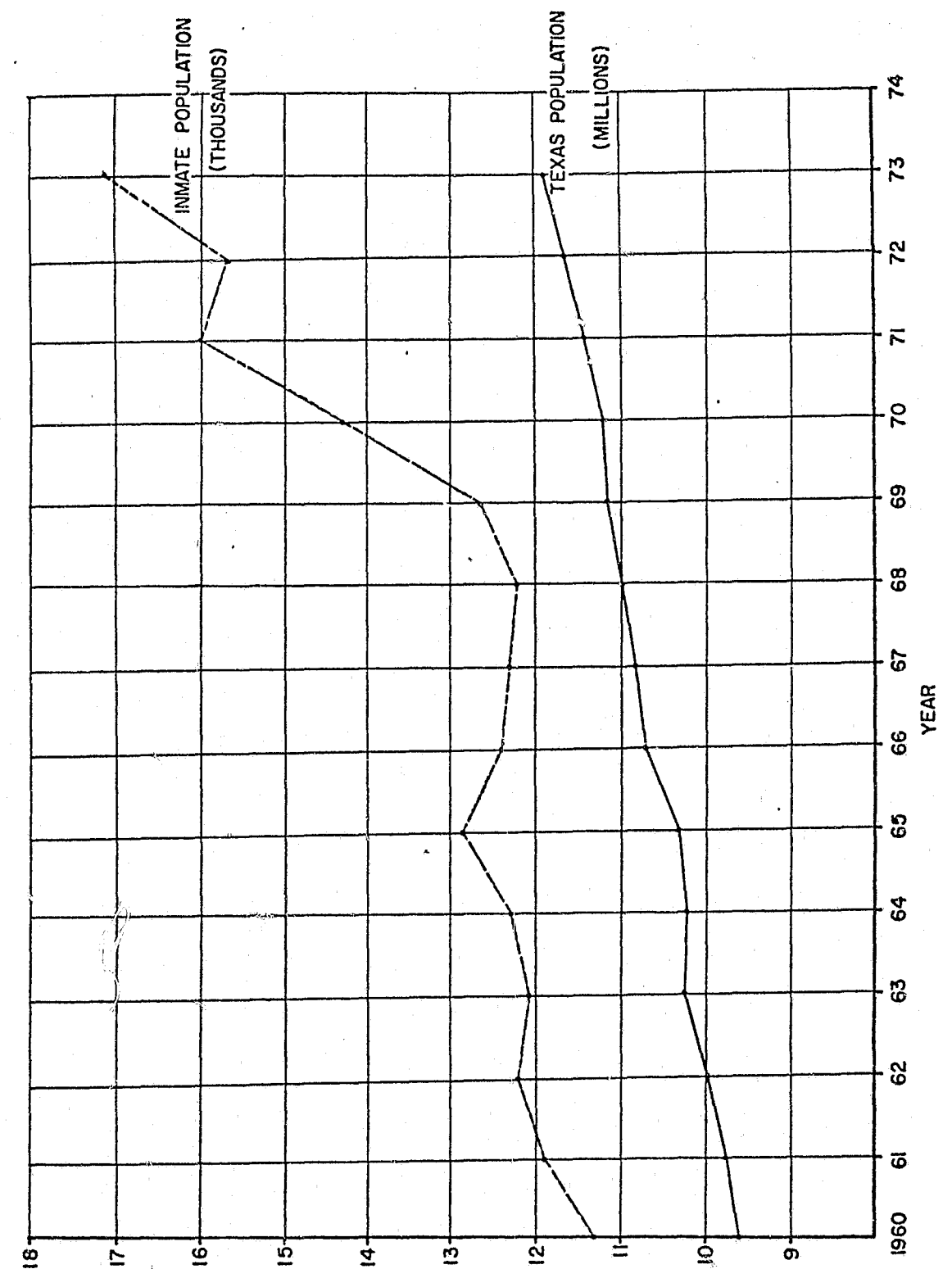
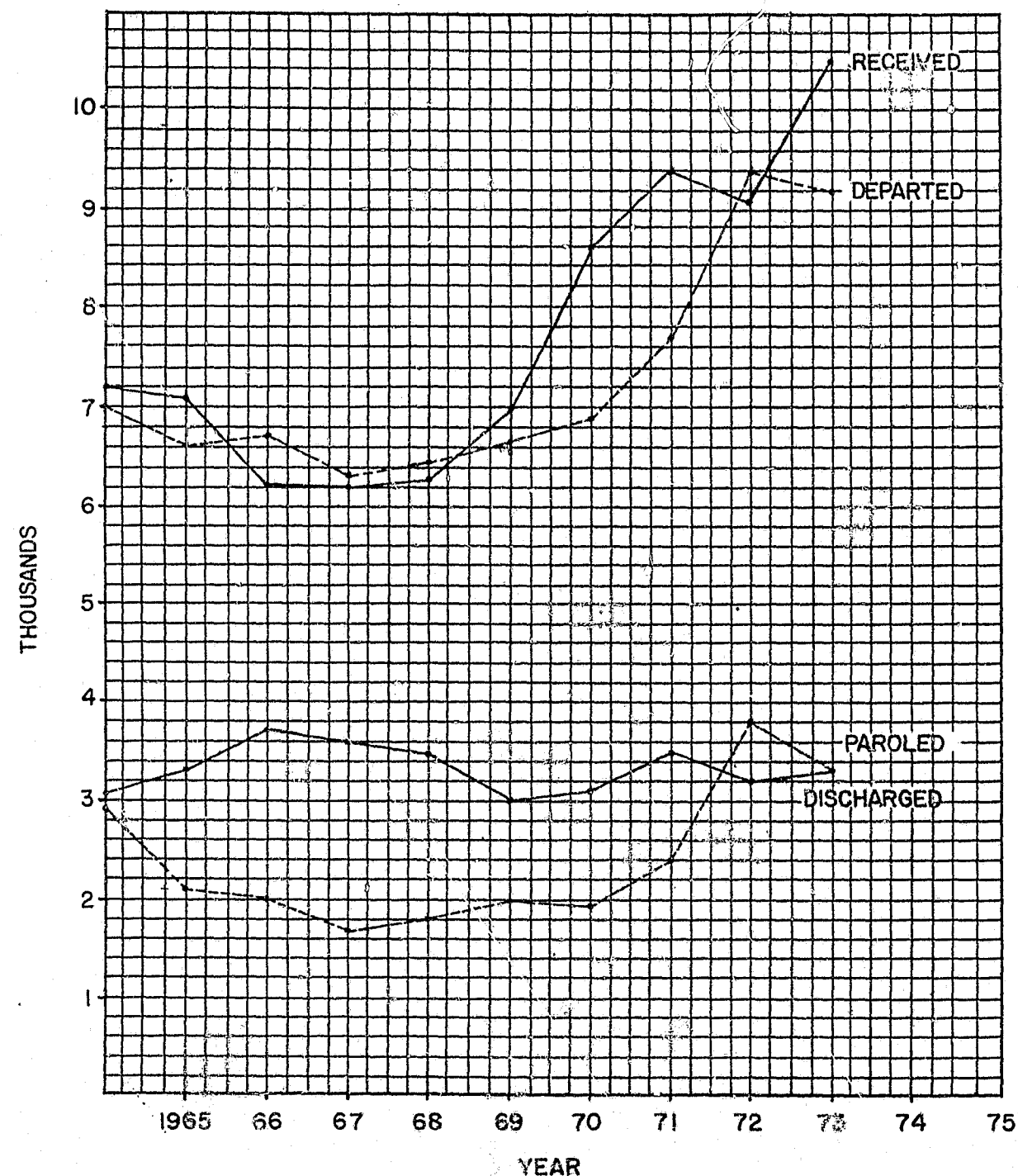
FIGURE 1
INMATE POPULATION AND STATE POPULATION

FIGURE 2

DEPARTED, RECEIVED, PAROLED AND DISCHARGED



NOTE: Receives and Departures include all forms of inmate movement, not just final movements like paroles and discharges.

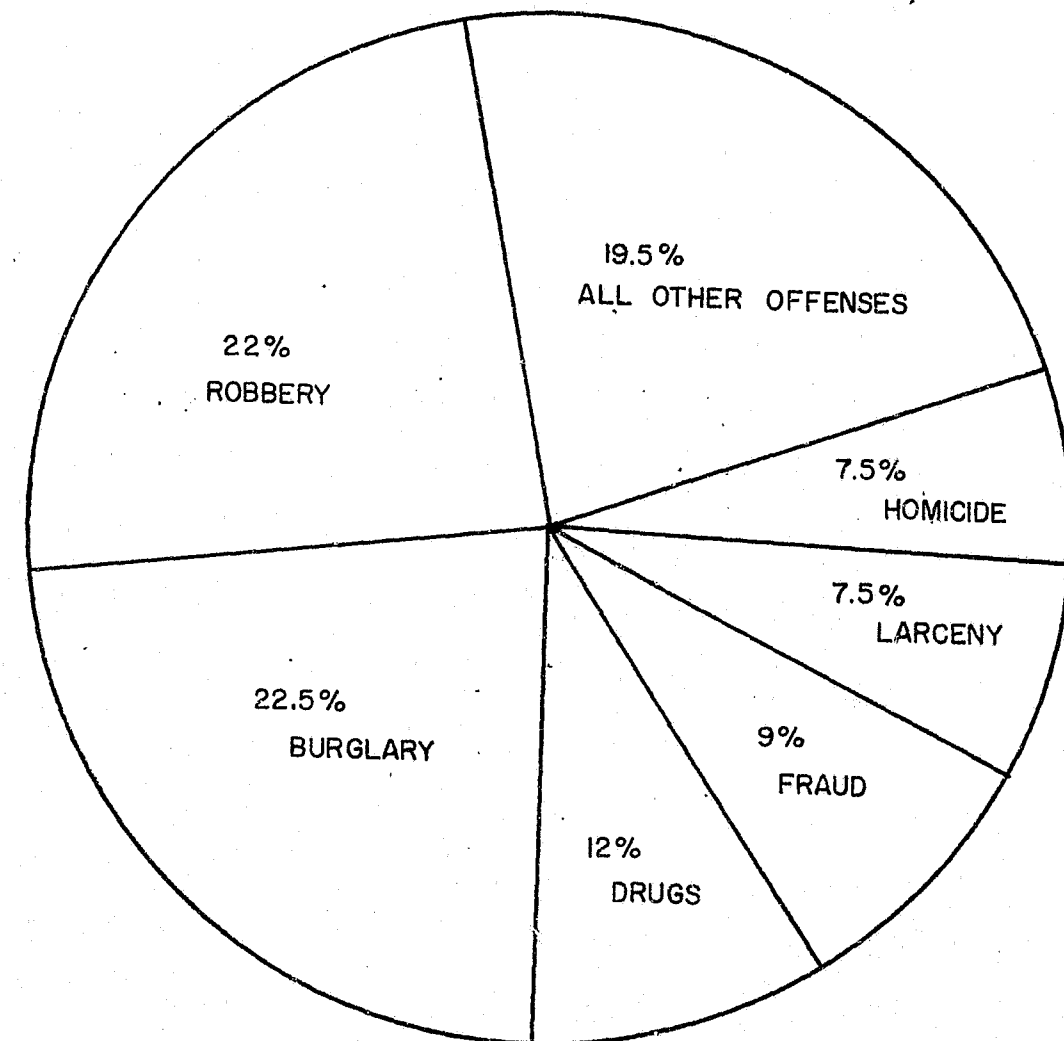
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas contributed 52.3% of the confined population as of December 31, 1973. This large percentage is, of course, to some extent accounted for by the massive population in these areas. However, it is also heavily influenced by the fact that Dallas and Houston SMSA's have two of the highest inmates per 100,000 population rates in the state (see Table 1B). The only SMSA which has a higher rate than Dallas and Houston SMSA's is Odessa, with its rate of 221.12 inmates per 100,000 population.

The offense characteristics of the confined population changed somewhat from the previous year. In general, each inmate had a higher probability of having committed several offenses, and the offenses were more serious in nature. There was a very definite increase in the percentage of homicide offenders and drug offenders in the confined population. For a breakdown of the offenses, consult Figure 3. The change in the offense characteristics of the confined population probably was the cause of the generally longer sentences found in the confined population.

TABLE 1B
INMATE RATE PER 100,000 BY TEXAS SMSA

Texas SMSA	Population	No. of Inmates	Rate Per 100,000
Abilene	113,959	108	94.77
Amarillo	114,396	199	173.95
Austin	295,516	453	153.29
Beaumont	315,943	374	118.38
Brownsville	140,368	80	56.99
Bryan	57,978	32	55.19
Corpus Christi	284,832	277	97.25
Dallas	1,555,950	3,111	199.94
El Paso	359,291	164	45.64
Fort Worth	762,086	1,062	139.35
Galveston	169,812	225	132.49
Houston	1,985,031	3,564	179.54
Laredo	72,859	20	27.45
Lubbock	179,295	225	125.49
McAllen	181,535	96	52.88
Midland	65,433	86	131.43
Odessa	91,805	203	221.12
San Angelo	71,047	86	121.04
San Antonio	864,014	1,130	130.78
Sherman	83,225	43	51.66
Texarkana	101,198	65	64.23
Tyler	97,096	114	117.40
Waco	147,553	222	150.45
Wichita Falls	127,621	83	65.03

FIGURE 3
OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF CONFINED POPULATION



MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED

S
E
C
T
I
O
N

I
I

MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED

In 1973 there were 7218 male inmates received by TDC, as compared to 6423 received in 1972. This is a 12.4% increase in new receives over 1972.

SMSA OF COMMITMENT

Dallas SMSA was the single largest contributor of new male inmates with 1726 inmates comprising 23.9% of the total commitments. Second was Houston SMSA with 1534 inmates or 21.3% and third was San Antonio SMSA with 532 inmates or 7.4%.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group breakdown of newly received males in 1973 was very similar to the breakdown in 1972, with 40.0% Black, 41.5% White, 14.2% Mexican-American, and 4.3% other or miscellaneous classifications.

PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

Of the newly received male inmates 23.5% had previously been in TDC; 12.7% had previously been in other prison systems. This is a slight increase over 1972 when 19.5% had previously been in TDC and 9.4% had previously been in other prisons.

OFFENSE

Burglary was the most common offense among male offenders with 2731 commitments comprising 23.3% of the total commitments. Second and third were larceny and drug offenses at 15.82% and 15.28% of the total commitments respectively.

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED

The median sentence for newly received males was 5 years, which is one year higher than the median sentence for the previous year. In addition, the number of life sentences received went from 110 in 1972 to 363 in 1973.

AGE AT ADMISSION

The median age for newly received males was 26 years, the same median age which had occurred in 1972. In 1973, 77.8% of the newly received males were 40 years or less of age as compared to 82% in 1972.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 12

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2A
NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED BY MONTHS
(MALE)

MONTH	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
January	607	8.40	8.40
February	574	7.95	16.35
March	698	9.67	26.02
April	550	7.61	33.63
May	690	9.55	43.18
June	533	7.38	50.56
July	526	7.28	57.84
August	610	8.45	66.29
September	641	8.88	75.17
October	706	9.78	84.95
November	619	8.57	93.52
December	432	5.98	99.50
Unknown	32	.44	99.94
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 13

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2B

PLACE OF CONVICTION AND RESIDENCE OF MALE
INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973 BY STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA).

TEXAS SMSA	Place of Conviction		Place of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abilene	70	.96	50	.69
Amarillo	99	1.37	74	1.02
Austin	207	2.86	173	2.39
Beaumont	198	2.74	176	2.43
Brownsville	61	.84	52	.72
Bryan	11	.15	11	.15
Corpus Christi	126	1.74	107	1.48
Dallas	1726	23.91	1408	19.50
El Paso	126	1.74	91	1.26
Fort Worth	505	6.99	447	6.19
Galveston	106	1.46	96	1.33
Houston	1534	21.25	1406	19.47
Laredo	14	.19	13	.18
Lubbock	87	1.20	78	1.08
McAllen	55	.76	43	.59
Midland	45	.62	29	.40
Odessa	79	1.09	86	1.19
San Angelo	35	.48	35	.48
San Antonio	532	7.37	471	6.52
Sherman	24	.33	19	.26
Texarkana	34	.47	28	.38
Tyler	55	.76	55	.76
Waco	128	1.77	87	1.20
Wichita Falls	37	.01	36	.00
Other Counties	1303	18.55	899	12.95
TOTAL TEXAS	7197	99.70	5970	82.70
OTHER STATES	0	.00	285	3.94
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	.00	28	.38
UNKNOWN	21	.29	935	12.95
TOTAL	7218	100.00	7218	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 14

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2C

ETHNIC GROUP OF MALE INMATES
RECEIVED IN 1973

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
White	2997	41.52	41.52
Mexican-American	1022	14.15	55.67
Black	2891	40.05	95.72
Other	308	4.26	99.98
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2D

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC
OF MALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	5519	76.46	76.46
One	907	12.56	89.02
Two	432	5.98	95.00
Three	239	3.31	98.31
Four	63	.87	99.18
Five	31	.42	99.60
More than Five	25	.34	99.94
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 15

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2E

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN PRISONS OTHER THAN
TDC OF MALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	6301	87.29	87.29
One	545	7.55	94.84
Two	173	2.39	97.23
Three	70	.96	98.19
Four	26	.36	98.55
Five	11	.15	98.70
More than Five	90	1.24	99.94
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2F

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF MALE INMATES
RECEIVED IN 1973

SEGREGATION CLASS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
First Offender 17-21	1333	18.46	18.46
First Offender 22-25	948	13.13	31.59
First Offender 26-over	1215	16.83	48.42
Recidivists 17-21	516	7.14	55.56
Recidivists 22-25	589	8.16	63.72
Recidivists 26-over	1135	15.72	79.44
Habituals 25-over	514	7.12	86.56
Malcontents Any Age	18	.24	86.80
Unknown	950	13.16	99.96
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 16

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2G

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 30	4	.05	.05
30 to 50	39	.54	.59
50 to 60	57	.78	1.37
60 to 70	188	2.60	3.97
70 to 80	461	6.38	10.35
80 to 90	990	13.71	24.06
90 to 100	1501	20.79	44.85
100 to 110	1563	21.65	66.50
110 to 120	747	10.34	76.84
120 to 130	124	1.71	78.55
130 to 140	1	.01	78.56
140 to 150	0	.00	78.56
150 to 160	0	.00	78.56
160 AND OVER	0	.00	78.56
NOT TESTED	1543	21.37	99.93
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 17

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2H

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 1.0	36	.49	.49
1.0 to 2.0	0	.00	.49
2.0 to 3.0	108	1.49	1.98
3.0 to 4.0	1386	19.20	21.18
4.0 to 5.0	1725	23.89	45.07
5.0 to 6.0	1278	17.70	62.77
6.0 to 7.0	795	11.01	73.78
7.0 to 8.0	587	8.13	81.91
8.0 to 9.0	295	4.08	85.99
9.0 to 10.0	254	3.51	89.50
NOT TESTED	754	10.44	99.94
TOTALS	7218	100.00	100.00

NOTE: E.A. score is a functional achievement not the last grade
attended.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 18

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2I

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MALE OFFENDERS
RECEIVED BY TDC IN 1973

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Charge Not Clear	302	2.56	2.56
Homicide	776	6.62	9.18
Kidnapping	6	.05	9.23
Sexual Assault	301	2.56	11.79
Robbery	1790	15.27	27.06
Assault	228	1.94	29.00
Abortion	0	.00	29.00
Arson	40	.34	29.34
Extortion	2	.01	29.35
Burglary	2731	23.30	52.65
Larceny	1854	15.82	68.47
Stolen Vehicle	105	.89	69.36
Forgery	663	5.65	75.01
Fraudulent Activity	499	4.25	79.26
Embezzlement	33	.28	79.54
Stolen Property	49	.41	79.95
Damage to Property	18	.15	80.10
Drug Offense	1791	15.28	95.38
Sexual Offense	105	.89	96.27
Obscenity	0	.00	96.27
Family Offense	9	.07	96.34
Gambling	1	.00	96.34
Commercial Sex	2	.01	96.35
Liquor	0	.00	96.35
Drunk	0	.00	96.35
Obstructing Police	1	.00	96.35
Flight to Escape	56	.47	96.82
Obstructing Justice	9	.07	96.89
Bribery	0	.00	96.89
Prohibited Weapon	94	.80	97.69
Public Peace	1	.00	97.69
Traffic Offense	251	2.14	99.83
Health Safety	0	.00	99.83
Civil Rights	0	.00	99.83
Invasion of Privacy	0	.00	99.83
Smuggling	0	.00	99.83
Election Laws	0	.00	99.83
Anti-Trust	0	.00	99.83
Tax Revenue	0	.00	99.83
Conspiracy	0	.00	99.83
Vagrancy	0	.00	99.83
TOTALS		100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSMVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 19

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2J

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED BY
MALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less Than 1 Year	32	.44	.44
1 to 2 Years	86	1.19	1.63
2 to 3 Years	1452	20.11	21.74
3 to 4 Years	1115	15.44	37.18
4 to 5 Years	516	7.14	44.32
5 to 6 Years	1260	17.45	61.77
6 to 7 Years	240	3.32	65.09
7 to 8 Years	235	3.25	68.34
8 to 9 Years	207	2.86	71.20
9 to 10 Years	33	.45	71.65
10 to 15 Years	715	9.90	81.55
15 to 20 Years	256	3.54	85.09
20 to 30 Years	328	4.54	89.63
30 to 40 Years	108	1.49	91.12
40 to 50 Years	67	.92	92.04
50 to 60 Years	61	.84	92.88
60 to 70 Years	24	.33	93.21
70 to 80 Years	18	.24	93.45
80 Years or Greater	102	1.41	94.86
Life Sentence	363	5.02	99.88
TOTAL	7218	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSMVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 20

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 2K

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES RECEIVED
(MALE)

AGE (YEARS)	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
17 - 19	925	12.81	12.81
20 - 22	1362	18.86	31.67
23 - 25	1121	15.53	47.20
26 - 28	780	10.80	58.00
29 - 31	516	7.14	65.14
32 - 34	406	5.62	70.76
35 - 37	302	4.18	74.94
38 - 40	211	2.92	77.86
41 - 43	179	2.47	80.33
44 - 46	145	2.00	82.33
47 - 49	131	1.81	84.14
50 - 52	84	1.16	85.30
53 - 55	43	.59	85.89
56 - 58	31	.42	86.31
59 - 61	30	.41	86.72
62 and over	23	.31	87.03
Data Not Available	929	12.87	99.90
TOTAL	7218	100.00	100.00

FEMALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED

S
E
C
T
I
O
N

I
I
I

FEMALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED

In 1973 there were 363 female inmates received by TDC, as compared to 326 received in 1972. This is an 11.3% increase in new receives over 1972.

SMSA OF COMMITMENT

Dallas SMSA was the single largest contributor of new female inmates with 105 inmates comprising 28.9% of the total commitments. Second was Houston SMSA with 81 inmates or 22.3% and third was Fort Worth SMSA with 34 inmates or 9.4%.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group breakdown of newly received females in 1973 was very similar to the breakdown in 1972, with 53.4% Black, 36.4% White, and 10.2% Mexican-American.

PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

Of the newly received female inmates 15.4% had previously been in TDC; 5.8% had previously been in other prison systems. This is a slight increase over 1972 when 10.5% had previously been in TDC and 6.4% had previously been in other prisons.

OFFENSE

Drug offense was the most common offense among female offenders with 175 commitments comprising 27.3% of the total commitments. Second and third were larceny and forgery at 19.9% and 16.7% of the total commitments respectively.

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE

The median sentence for newly received females was 4 years, which is one year higher than the median sentence for the previous year. In addition, the percentage which received sentences of 10 years or greater jumped from 8% in 1972 to 18.2% in 1973.

AGE AT ADMISSION

The median age for newly received females was 27, which is one year younger than the median age for 1972 new received females. In 1973, 81.2% of the newly received females were 40 years or less of age, as compared to 80.9% in 1972.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 24

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3A
NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED BY MONTHS
(FEMALE)

MONTH	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
January	34	9.36	9.36
February	36	9.91	19.27
March	22	6.06	25.33
April	33	9.09	34.42
May	35	9.64	44.06
June	25	6.88	50.94
July	32	8.81	59.75
August	38	10.46	70.21
September	44	12.12	82.33
October	35	9.64	91.97
November	16	4.40	96.37
December	12	3.30	99.67
Unknown	1	.27	99.94
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 25

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3B

PLACE OF CONVICTION AND RESIDENCE OF FEMALE
INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973 BY STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

TEXAS SMSA	Place of Conviction		Place of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abilene	6	1.65	4	1.10
Amarillo	6	1.65	5	1.37
Austin	16	4.40	15	4.13
Beaumont	16	4.40	15	4.13
Brownsville	0	.00	0	.00
Bryan	2	.55	2	.55
Corpus Christi	2	.55	0	.00
Dallas	105	28.92	96	26.44
El Paso	7	1.92	4	1.10
Fort Worth	34	9.36	29	7.98
Galveston	6	1.65	5	1.37
Houston	81	22.31	71	19.55
Laredo	0	.00	0	.00
Lubbock	9	2.47	10	2.75
McAllen	0	.00	0	.00
Midland	1	.27	3	.82
Odessa	6	1.65	5	1.37
San Angelo	0	.00	2	.55
San Antonio	17	4.68	17	4.68
Sherman	0	.00	0	.00
Texarkana	1	.27	2	.55
Tyler	1	.27	0	.00
Waco	13	3.58	11	3.03
Wichita Falls	0	.00	0	.00
Other Counties	34	9.36	25	6.88
TOTAL TEXAS	363	100.00	321	88.42
OTHER STATES	0	.00	10	2.75
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	.00	2	.55
UNKNOWN	0	.00	30	8.26
TOTAL	363	100.00	363	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 26

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3C

ETHNIC GROUP OF FEMALE INMATES
RECEIVED IN 1973

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
White	132	36.36	36.36
Mexican-American	37	10.19	46.55
Black	194	53.44	99.99
Other	0	.00	99.99
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00

TABLE 3D

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC
OF FEMALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	307	84.57	84.57
One	39	10.74	95.31
Two	11	3.03	98.34
Three	4	1.10	99.44
Four	1	.27	99.71
Five	0	.00	99.71
More Than Five	1	.27	99.98
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 27

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3E

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN PRISONS OTHER THAN
TDC OF FEMALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	342	94.21	94.21
One	14	3.85	98.06
Two	2	.55	98.61
Three	0	.00	98.61
Four	0	.00	98.61
Five	0	.00	98.61
More Than Five	5	1.37	99.98
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00

TABLE 3F

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF FEMALE INMATES
RECEIVED IN 1973

SEGREGATION CLASS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
First Offender 17-21	43	11.84	11.84
First Offender 22-25	82	22.58	34.42
First Offender 26-over	117	32.23	66.65
Recidivists 17-21	14	3.85	70.50
Recidivists 22-25	20	5.50	76.00
Recidivists 26-over	50	13.77	89.77
Habituals 26-over	2	.55	90.32
Malcontents Any Age	0	.00	90.32
Unknown	35	9.64	99.96
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 28

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3G

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES OF FEMALE
INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 30	0	.00	.00
30 to 50	4	1.10	1.10
50 to 60	6	1.65	2.75
60 to 70	9	2.47	5.22
70 to 80	36	9.91	15.13
80 to 90	76	20.93	36.06
90 to 100	71	19.55	55.61
100 to 110	66	18.18	73.79
110 to 120	36	9.91	83.70
120 to 130	8	2.20	85.90
130 to 140	2	.55	86.45
140 to 150	0	.00	86.45
150 to 160	0	.00	86.45
160 AND OVER	0	.00	86.45
NOT TESTED	49	13.49	99.94
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 29

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3H

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF
FEMALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 1.0	0	.00	.00
1.0 to 2.0	0	.00	.00
2.0 to 3.0	5	1.37	1.37
3.0 to 4.0	70	19.28	20.65
4.0 to 5.0	102	28.09	48.74
5.0 to 6.0	68	18.73	67.47
6.0 to 7.0	43	11.84	79.31
7.0 to 8.0	28	7.71	87.02
8.0 to 9.0	8	2.20	89.22
9.0 to 10.0	4	1.10	90.32
NOT TESTED	35	9.64	99.96
TOTALS	363	100.00	100.00

NOTE: E.A. score is a functional achievement not the last grade
attended.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 30

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3I

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY FEMALE INMATES
RECEIVED BY TDC IN 1973

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Charge Not Clear	10	1.55	1.55
Homicide	52	8.09	9.64
Kidnapping	0	.00	9.64
Sexual Assault	0	.00	9.64
Robbery	37	5.76	15.40
Assault	4	.62	16.02
Abortion	0	.00	16.02
Arson	0	.00	16.02
Extortion	0	.00	16.02
Burglary	53	8.25	24.27
Larceny	128	19.93	44.20
Stolen Vehicle	0	.00	44.20
Forgery	107	16.66	60.86
Fraudulent Activity	57	8.87	69.73
Embezzlement	2	.31	70.04
Stolen Property	4	.62	70.66
Damage to Property	0	.00	70.66
Drug Offense	175	27.25	97.91
Sexual Offense	0	.00	97.91
Obscenity	0	.00	97.91
Family Offense	0	.00	97.91
Gambling	0	.00	97.91
Commercial Sex	0	.00	97.91
Liquor	0	.00	97.91
Drunk	0	.00	97.91
Obstructing Police	0	.00	97.91
Flight to Escape	1	.15	98.06
Obstructing Justice	1	.15	98.21
Bribery	0	.00	98.21
Prohibited Weapon	5	.77	98.98
Public Peace	0	.00	98.98
Traffic Offense	2	.31	99.29
Health Safety	0	.00	99.29
Civil Rights	0	.00	99.29
Invasion of Privacy	0	.00	99.29
Smuggling	0	.00	99.29
Election Laws	0	.00	99.29
Anti-Trust	0	.00	99.29
Tax Revenue	0	.00	99.29
Conspiracy	0	.00	99.29
Vagrancy	0	.00	99.29
TOTALS		100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 31

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3J

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED BY
FEMALE INMATES RECEIVED IN 1973

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less Than 1 Year	1	.27	.27
1 to 2 Years	1	.27	.54
2 to 3 Years	93	25.61	26.15
3 to 4 Years	63	17.35	43.50
4 to 5 Years	33	9.09	52.59
5 to 6 Years	74	20.38	72.97
6 to 7 Years	8	2.20	75.17
7 to 8 Years	11	3.03	78.20
8 to 9 Years	11	3.03	81.23
9 to 10 Years	2	.55	81.78
10 to 15 Years	29	7.98	89.76
15 to 20 Years	9	2.47	92.23
20 to 30 Years	12	3.30	95.53
30 to 40 Years	6	1.65	97.18
40 to 50 Years	3	.82	98.00
50 to 60 Years	2	.55	98.55
60 to 70 Years	1	.27	98.82
70 to 80 Years	2	.55	99.37
80 Years or Greater	0	.00	99.37
Life Sentence	2	.55	99.92
TOTAL	363	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 32

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 3K

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES RECEIVED
(FEMALE)

AGE (YEARS)	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
17 - 19	22	6.06	6.06
20 - 22	73	20.11	26.17
23 - 25	68	18.73	44.90
26 - 28	41	11.29	56.19
29 - 31	34	9.36	65.55
32 - 34	31	8.53	74.08
35 - 37	17	4.68	78.76
38 - 40	9	2.47	81.23
41 - 43	11	3.03	84.26
44 - 46	11	3.03	87.29
47 - 49	5	1.37	88.66
50 - 52	4	1.10	89.76
53 - 55	6	1.65	91.41
56 - 58	2	.55	91.96
59 - 61	0	.00	91.96
62 and over	2	.55	92.51
Data Not Available	27	7.43	99.94
TOTAL	363	100.00	100.00

MALE FELONS DISCHARGED

S
E
C
T
I
O
N

I
V

MALE FELONS DISCHARGED

In 1973 there were 3154 male inmates discharged by TDC, as compared to 3244 discharged in 1972. This is a 2.8% decrease in the number of discharges over 1972.

SMSA OF COMMITMENT

Dallas SMSA was the single largest contributor to the male discharge population with 698 inmates comprising 22.1% of the total discharges. Second was Houston SMSA with 600 inmates or 19.0% and third was San Antonio SMSA with 213 inmates or 6.8%.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group breakdown of discharged males was very similar to the breakdown in 1972, with 38.9% Black, 42.6% White, 17.8% Mexican-American, and .7% other or miscellaneous classifications.

PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

Of the discharged male inmates 35% had previously been in TDC; 17.3% had previously been in other prison systems.

OFFENSE

Burglary was the most common offense among the discharged male offenders with 1357 or 28.7% of the total discharges. Second and third were fraudulent activities and drug offenses at 19.8% and 8.8% respectively of the total discharges.

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AND ACTUAL TIME SERVED

The median sentence for discharged males was 3 years and the average time served on a 3 year sentence was 1 year, 6 months, and 9 days. In addition, the average time served for all males discharged in 1973 was 2 years and 12 days.

AGE AT DISCHARGE

The median age for discharged males was 29 years, which is three years older than the new receives for this year. In addition, 75% of the male discharges were 40 years or less of age, as compared to 77.8% of the new receives.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 36

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4A

NUMBER OF INMATES DISCHARGED BY MONTHS (MALE)

MONTH	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
January	273	8.65	8.65
February	267	8.46	17.11
March	317	10.05	27.16
April	297	9.41	36.57
May	269	8.52	45.09
June	269	8.52	53.61
July	217	6.88	60.49
August	191	6.05	66.54
September	280	8.87	75.41
October	232	7.35	82.76
November	224	7.10	89.86
December	294	9.32	99.18
Unknown	24	.76	99.94
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 37

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4B

PLACE OF CONVICTION AND RESIDENCE OF MALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973 BY STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

TEXAS SMSA	Place of Conviction		Place of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abilene	34	1.07	31	.98
Amarillo	54	1.71	38	1.20
Austin	89	2.82	87	2.75
Beaumont	61	1.93	57	1.80
Brownsville	28	.88	25	.79
Bryan	2	.06	4	.12
Corpus Christi	62	1.96	57	1.80
Dallas	698	22.13	683	21.65
El Paso	55	1.74	46	1.45
Fort Worth	164	5.19	177	5.61
Galveston	23	.72	22	.69
Houston	600	19.02	605	19.18
Laredo	6	.06	3	.09
Lubbock	37	1.17	33	1.04
McAllen	36	1.14	33	1.04
Midland	16	.50	19	.60
Odessa	22	.69	21	.66
San Angelo	21	.66	17	.53
San Antonio	213	6.75	223	7.07
Sherman	12	.38	9	.28
Texarkana	16	.50	12	.38
Tyler	13	.41	16	.50
Waco	43	1.36	38	1.20
Wichita Falls	42	.03	42	1.33
Other Counties	811	27.01	417	13.22
TOTAL TEXAS	3154	100.00	2713	86.01
OTHER STATES	0	.00	144	4.56
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	.00	6	.19
UNKNOWN	0	.00	291	9.22
TOTAL	3154	100.00	3154	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 38

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4C

ETHNIC GROUP OF MALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
White	1344	42.61	42.61
Mexican-American	561	17.78	60.39
Black	1227	38.90	99.29
Other	22	.69	99.98
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4D

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC
OF MALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	2050	64.99	64.99
One	644	20.41	85.40
Two	274	8.68	94.08
Three	108	3.42	97.50
Four	43	1.36	98.86
Five	18	.57	99.43
More than Five	17	.53	99.96
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 39

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4E

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN PRISONS OTHER THAN
TDC OF MALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	2608	82.68	82.68
One	326	10.33	93.01
Two	112	3.55	96.56
Three	54	1.71	98.27
Four	24	.76	99.03
Five	8	.25	99.28
More than Five	22	.69	99.97
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4F

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF MALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

SEGREGATION CLASS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
First Offender 17-21	430	13.63	13.63
First Offender 22-25	230	7.29	20.92
First Offender 26-over	310	9.82	30.74
Recidivists 17-21	376	11.92	42.66
Recidivists 22-25	338	10.71	53.37
Recidivists 26-over	809	25.64	79.01
Habituals 25-over	337	10.68	89.69
Malcontents Any Age	27	.85	90.54
Unknown	297	9.41	99.95
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 40

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4G

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 30	1	.03	.03
30 to 50	51	1.61	1.64
50 to 60	65	2.06	3.70
60 to 70	156	4.94	8.64
70 to 80	283	8.97	17.61
80 to 90	519	16.45	34.06
90 to 100	631	20.00	54.06
100 to 110	648	20.54	74.60
110 to 120	366	11.60	86.20
120 to 130	65	2.06	88.26
130 to 140	1	.03	88.29
140 to 150	1	.03	88.32
150 to 160	0	.00	88.32
160 AND OVER	0	.00	88.32
NOT TESTED	367	11.63	99.95
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 41

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4H

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 1.0	3	.09	.09
1.0 to 2.0	0	.00	.09
2.0 to 3.0	0	.00	.09
3.0 to 4.0	640	20.29	20.38
4.0 to 5.0	827	26.22	46.60
5.0 to 6.0	544	17.24	63.84
6.0 to 7.0	411	13.03	76.87
7.0 to 8.0	311	9.86	86.73
8.0 to 9.0	140	4.43	91.16
9.0 to 10.0	125	3.96	95.12
NOT TESTED	153	4.85	99.97
TOTALS	3154	100.00	100.00

NOTE: E.A. score is a functional achievement not the last grade
attended.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 42

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4I

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Charge Not Clear	333	7.04	7.04
Homicide	92	1.94	8.98
Kidnapping	1	.02	9.00
Sexual Assault	89	1.88	10.88
Robbery	356	7.52	18.40
Assault	121	2.55	20.95
Abortion	0	.00	20.95
Arson	21	.44	21.39
Extortion	0	.00	21.39
Burglary	1357	28.70	50.90
Larceny	232	4.90	54.99
Stolen Vehicle	39	.82	55.81
Forgery	407	8.60	64.41
Fraudulent Activity	937	19.81	84.22
Embezzlement	8	.16	84.38
Stolen Property	20	.42	84.80
Damage to Property	17	.35	85.15
Drug Offense	415	8.77	93.92
Sexual Offense	46	.97	94.84
Obscenity	0	.00	94.84
Family Offense	4	.08	94.92
Gambling	0	.00	94.92
Commercial Sex	0	.00	94.92
Liquor	0	.00	94.92
Drunk	0	.00	94.92
Obstructing Police	0	.00	94.92
Flight to Escape	20	.42	95.34
Obstructing Justice	1	.02	95.36
Bribery	0	.00	95.36
Prohibited Weapon	37	.78	96.14
Public Peace	1	.02	96.16
Traffic Offense	174	3.68	99.84
Health Safety	0	.00	99.84
Civil Rights	0	.00	99.84
Invasion of Privacy	0	.00	99.84
Smuggling	0	.00	99.84
Election Laws	0	.00	99.84
Anti-Trust	0	.00	99.84
Tax Revenue	0	.00	99.84
Conspiracy	0	.00	99.84
Vagrancy	0	.00	99.84
TOTALS		100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 43

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4J

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED BY
MALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less Than 1 Year	263	8.33	8.33
1 to 2 Years	91	2.88	11.21
2 to 3 Years	918	29.10	40.31
3 to 4 Years	617	19.56	59.87
4 to 5 Years	265	8.40	68.27
5 to 6 Years	492	15.59	83.86
6 to 7 Years	81	2.56	86.42
7 to 8 Years	90	2.85	89.27
8 to 9 Years	70	2.21	91.48
9 to 10 Years	7	.22	91.70
10 to 15 Years	179	5.67	97.37
15 to 20 Years	39	1.23	98.60
20 to 30 Years	29	.91	99.51
30 to 40 Years	4	.12	99.63
40 to 50 Years	1	.03	99.66
50 to 60 Years	2	.06	99.72
60 to 70 Years	0	.00	99.72
70 to 80 Years	0	.00	99.72
80 Years or Greater	0	.00	99.72
Life Sentence	6	.19	99.91
TOTAL	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 44

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4K

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES DISCHARGED
(MALE)

AGE (YEARS)	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
17 - 19	134	4.24	4.24
20 - 22	515	16.32	20.56
23 - 25	520	16.48	37.04
26 - 28	372	11.79	48.83
29 - 31	290	9.19	58.02
32 - 34	215	6.81	64.83
35 - 37	185	5.86	70.69
38 - 40	133	4.21	74.90
41 - 43	121	3.83	78.73
44 - 46	120	3.80	82.53
47 - 49	81	2.56	85.09
50 - 52	68	2.15	87.24
53 - 55	39	1.23	88.47
56 - 58	25	.79	89.26
59 - 61	25	.79	90.05
62 and over	28	.88	90.93
Data Not Available	283	8.97	99.90
TOTAL	3154	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 45

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 4L

ACTUAL TIME SERVED BY MALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

Maximum Sentence	Number of Inmates	Percent Inmates	Average Time Actually Served		
			Yrs	Mos	Days
Less Than 1 Year	15	.47	0	1	25
1 to 2 Years	91	2.88	0	5	26
2 to 3 Years	916	29.04	0	11	19
3 to 4 Years	616	19.53	1	6	9
4 to 5 Years	265	8.40	2	0	18
5 to 6 Years	492	15.59	2	7	3
6 to 7 Years	81	2.56	3	0	29
7 to 8 Years	90	2.85	3	8	9
8 to 9 Years	70	2.21	4	1	22
9 to 10 Years	7	.22	4	10	16
10 to 15 Years	179	5.67	5	7	29
15 to 20 Years	39	1.23	8	6	16
20 to 30 Years	29	.91	10	11	8
30 to 40 Years	4	.12	16	6	1
40 to 50 Years	1	.03	20	4	25
50 or Greater	2	.06	17	8	2
Life	6	.10	9	0	10
Not Specified	251	7.95			
TOTALS	3154	100.00	2	0	12

FEMALE FELONS DISCHARGED

S
E
C
T
I
O
N
V

FEMALE FELONS DISCHARGED

In 1973 there were 161 female inmates discharged by TDC, as compared to 172 discharged in 1972. This is a 6.4% decrease in the number of discharges over 1972.

SMSA OF COMMITMENT

Dallas SMSA was the single largest contributor to the female discharge population with 50 inmates comprising 31% of the total discharges. Second was Houston SMSA with 39 inmates or 24.2% and third was San Antonio SMSA with 13 inmates or 8%.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group breakdown of discharged females was similar to the breakdown in 1972, with 53.4% Black, 37.9% White and 8.7% Mexican-American.

PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

Of the discharged female inmates, 23% had previously been in TDC; 11.8% had previously been in other prison systems.

OFFENSE

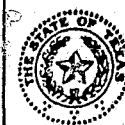
Drug offense was the most common offense among the discharged female offenders with 61 inmates or 22.4% of the total discharges. Second and third were forgery and fraudulent activities at 18.4% and 14.0% respectively of the total female discharges.

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AND ACTUAL TIME SERVED

The median sentence for discharged females was 3 years and the average time served on a 3 year sentence was 1 year, 3 months, and 14 days. In addition, the average time served for all female discharges in 1973 was 1 year, 6 months, and 8 days.

AGE AT DISCHARGE

The median age for discharged females was 29 years, which is 2 years older than the new receives for this year. In addition, 78.2% of the female discharges were 40 years or less of age, as compared to 81.2% of the new received females.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 49

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5A

NUMBER OF INMATES DISCHARGED BY MONTHS (FEMALE)

MONTH	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES .	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
January	9	5.59	5.59
February	17	10.55	16.14
March	17	10.55	26.69
April	11	6.83	33.52
May	6	3.72	37.24
June	20	12.42	49.66
July	13	8.07	57.73
August	13	8.07	65.80
September	10	6.21	72.01
October	12	7.45	79.46
November	19	11.80	91.26
December	13	8.07	99.33
Unknown	1	.62	99.95
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 50

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5B

PLACE OF CONVICTION AND RESIDENCE OF FEMALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973 BY STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

TEXAS SMSA	Place of Conviction		Place of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abilene	3	1.86	0	.00
Amarillo	0	.00	1	.62
Austin	7	4.34	3	1.86
Beaumont	6	3.72	6	3.72
Brownsville	0	.00	0	.00
Bryan	0	.00	0	.00
Corpus Christi	1	.62	1	.62
Dallas	50	31.05	40	24.84
El Paso	3	1.86	1	.62
Fort Worth	8	4.96	10	6.21
Galveston	3	1.86	3	1.86
Houston	39	24.22	36	22.36
Laredo	0	.00	0	.00
Lubbock	3	1.86	5	3.10
McAllen	0	.00	0	.00
Midland	1	.62	0	.00
Odessa	2	1.24	1	.62
San Angelo	1	.62	1	.62
San Antonio	13	8.07	14	8.69
Sherman	0	.00	1	.62
Texarkana	0	.00	0	.00
Tyler	0	.00	0	.00
Waco	3	1.86	3	1.86
Wichita Falls	0	.00	0	.00
Other Counties	18	11.18	9	5.59
TOTAL TEXAS	161	100.00	135	83.85
OTHER STATES	0	.00	3	1.86
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	.00	1	.62
UNKNOWN	0	.00	22	13.66
TOTAL	161	100.00	161	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 51

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5C

ETHNIC GROUP OF FEMALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
White	61	37.88	37.88
Mexican-American	14	8.69	46.57
Black	86	53.41	99.98
Other	0	.00	99.98
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00

TABLE 5D

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC
OF FEMALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	124	77.01	77.01
One	25	15.52	92.53
Two	7	4.34	96.87
Three	3	1.86	98.73
Four	1	.62	99.35
Five	0	.00	99.35
More Than Five	1	.62	99.97
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 52

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5E

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN PRISONS OTHER THAN
TDC OF FEMALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	142	88.19	88.19
One	16	9.93	98.12
Two	1	.62	98.74
Three	0	.00	98.74
Four	0	.00	98.74
Five	0	.00	98.74
More than Five	2	1.24	99.98
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00

TABLE 5F

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF FEMALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

SEGREGATION CLASS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
First Offender 17-21	18	11.18	11.18
First Offender 22-25	22	13.66	24.84
First Offender 26-over	39	24.22	49.06
Recidivists 17-21	7	4.34	53.40
Recidivists 22-25	12	7.45	60.85
Recidivists 26-over	34	21.11	81.96
Habituals 25-over	6	3.72	85.68
Malcontents Any Age	0	.00	85.68
Unknown	23	14.28	99.96
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 53

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5G

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES OF FEMALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 30	0	.00	.00
30 to 50	7	4.34	4.34
50 to 60	3	1.86	6.20
60 to 70	4	2.48	8.68
70 to 80	17	10.55	19.23
80 to 90	18	11.18	30.41
90 to 100	12	7.45	37.86
100 to 110	15	9.31	47.17
110 to 120	10	6.21	53.38
120 to 130	4	2.48	55.86
130 to 140	1	.62	56.48
140 to 150	0	.00	56.48
150 to 160	0	.00	56.48
160 AND OVER	0	.00	56.48
NOT TESTED	70	43.47	99.95
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 54

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5H

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF FEMALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 1.0	0	.00	.00
1.0 to 2.0	0	.00	.00
2.0 to 3.0	0	.00	.00
3.0 to 4.0	28	17.39	17.39
4.0 to 5.0	43	26.70	44.09
5.0 to 6.0	32	19.87	63.96
6.0 to 7.0	17	10.55	74.51
7.0 to 8.0	17	10.55	85.06
8.0 to 9.0	6	3.72	88.78
9.0 to 10.0	0	.00	88.78
NOT TESTED	18	11.18	99.96
TOTALS	161	100.00	100.00

NOTE: E.A. score is a functional achievement not the last grade
attended.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 55

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5I

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY FEMALE INMATES
DISCHARGED IN 1973

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Charge Not Clear	31	11.38	11.38
Homicide	11	4.04	15.42
Kidnapping	0	.00	15.42
Sexual Assault	0	.00	15.42
Robbery	13	4.77	20.19
Assault	6	2.20	22.39
Abortion	0	.00	22.39
Arson	1	.36	22.75
Extortion	0	.00	22.75
Burglary	19	6.98	29.73
Larceny	34	12.50	42.23
Stolen Vehicle	1	.36	42.59
Forgery	50	18.38	60.97
Fraudulent Activity	38	13.97	74.94
Embezzlement	4	1.47	76.41
Stolen Property	0	.00	76.41
Damage to Property	0	.00	76.41
Drug Offense	61	22.42	98.83
Sexual Offense	0	.00	98.83
Obscenity	0	.00	98.83
Family Offense	0	.00	98.83
Gambling	0	.00	98.83
Commercial Sex	0	.00	98.83
Liquor	0	.00	98.83
Drunk	0	.00	98.83
Obstructing Police	0	.00	98.83
Flight to Escape	0	.00	98.83
Obstructing Justice	0	.00	98.83
Bribery	0	.00	98.83
Prohibited Weapon	1	.36	99.19
Public Peace	0	.00	99.19
Traffic Offense	2	.73	99.92
Health Safety	0	.00	99.92
Civil Rights	0	.00	99.92
Invasion of Privacy	0	.00	99.92
Smuggling	0	.00	99.92
Election Laws	0	.00	99.92
Anti-Trust	0	.00	99.92
Tax Revenue	0	.00	99.92
Conspiracy	0	.00	99.92
Vagrancy	0	.00	99.92
TOTALS		100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 56

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5J

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED BY
FEMALE INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less Than 1 Year	4	2.48	2.48
1 to 2 Years	1	.62	3.10
2 to 3 Years	72	44.72	47.82
3 to 4 Years	39	24.22	72.04
4 to 5 Years	7	4.34	76.38
5 to 6 Years	26	16.14	92.52
6 to 7 Years	2	1.24	93.76
7 to 8 Years	2	1.24	95.00
8 to 9 Years	3	1.86	96.86
9 to 10 Years	0	.00	96.86
10 to 15 Years	4	2.48	99.34
15 to 20 Years	0	.00	99.34
20 to 30 Years	1	.62	99.96
30 to 40 Years	0	.00	99.96
40 to 50 Years	0	.00	99.96
50 to 60 Years	0	.00	99.96
60 to 70 Years	0	.00	99.96
70 to 80 Years	0	.00	99.96
80 Years or Greater	0	.00	99.96
Life Sentence	0	.00	99.96
TOTAL	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 57

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5K

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES DISCHARGED
(FEMALE)

AGE (YEARS)	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
17 - 19	2	1.24	1.24
20 - 22	25	15.52	16.76
23 - 25	26	16.14	32.90
26 - 28	22	13.66	46.56
29 - 31	14	8.69	55.25
32 - 34	19	11.80	67.05
35 - 37	9	5.59	72.64
38 - 40	9	5.59	78.23
41 - 43	6	3.72	81.95
44 - 46	4	2.48	84.43
47 - 49	3	1.86	86.29
50 - 52	0	.00	86.29
53 - 55	1	.62	86.91
56 - 58	0	.00	86.91
59 - 61	0	.00	86.91
62 and over	1	.62	87.53
Data Not Available	20	12.42	99.95
TOTAL	161	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 58

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 5L

ACTUAL TIME SERVED BY FEMALE
INMATES DISCHARGED IN 1973

Maximum Sentence	Number of Inmates	Percent Inmates	Average Time Actually Served		
			Yrs	Mos	Days
Less Than 1 Year	1	.62	0	1	26
1 to 2 Years	1	.62	0	3	9
2 to 3 Years	72	44.72	0	9	24
3 to 4 Years	39	24.22	1	3	14
4 to 5 Years	7	4.34	1	11	17
5 to 6 Years	26	16.14	2	4	8
6 to 7 Years	2	1.24	2	9	21
7 to 8 Years	2	1.24	3	10	17
8 to 9 Years	3	1.86	4	0	1
9 to 10 Years	0	.00	0	0	0
10 to 15 Years	4	2.48	5	7	25
15 to 20 Years	0	.00	0	0	0
20 to 30 Years	1	.62	12	8	21
30 to 40 Years	0	.00	0	0	0
40 to 50 Years	0	.00	0	0	0
50 or Greater	0	.00	0	0	0
Life	0	.00	0	0	0
Not Specified	3	1.86			
TOTALS	161	100.00	1	6	8

MALE FELONS PAROLED

S
E
C
T
I
O
N
V
I

MALE FELONS PAROLED

In 1973 there were 3221 male inmates paroled from TDC, as compared to 3828 paroles in 1972. This is a 1.6% decrease in the number of paroles over 1972.

SMSA OF COMMITMENT

Houston SMSA was the single largest contributor to the male parole population with 778 inmates comprising 24.2% of the total male paroles. Second was Dallas SMSA with 703 inmates or 21.8% and third was San Antonio SMSA with 199 inmates or 6.2%.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group breakdown of paroled male inmates for 1973 was as follows: 40.1% Black, 45.4% White, 13.2% Mexican-American and 1.3% other or miscellaneous category.

PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

Of the paroled male inmates 18.1% had previously been in TDC; 8.8% had previously been in other prison systems.

OFFENSE

Burglary offense was the most common offense among the paroled male offenders with 1458 inmates or 24.9% of the total paroles. Second and third were fraudulent activity and drug offenses at 16.1% and 15.4% respectively of the total male paroles.

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AND ACTUAL TIME SERVED

The median sentence for paroled males was 5 years and the average time served on a 5 year sentence was 1 year, 8 months, and 19 days. In addition, the average time served for all male paroles in 1973 was 6 years, 8 months.

AGE OF RELEASE

The median age for paroled male inmates was 28 years, which is 2 years older than the new receives for this year. In addition, 79.6% of the paroled males were 40 years or less of age, as compared to 77.8% of the new received males.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
MUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 62

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6A

NUMBER OF INMATES PAROLED BY MONTHS (MALE)

MONTH	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
January	254	7.88	7.88
February	276	8.56	16.44
March	343	10.64	27.08
April	263	8.16	35.24
May	277	8.59	43.83
June	289	8.97	52.80
July	248	7.69	60.49
August	221	6.86	67.35
September	226	7.01	74.36
October	243	7.54	81.90
November	242	7.51	89.41
December	300	9.31	98.72
Unknown	39	1.21	99.93
TOTAL	3221	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 63

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6B

PLACE OF CONVICTION AND RESIDENCE OF MALE
INMATES PAROLED IN 1973 BY STANDARD
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

TEXAS SMSA	Place of Conviction		Place of Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Abilene	41	1.27	33	1.02
Amarillo	39	1.21	33	1.02
Austin	93	2.76	81	2.51
Beaumont	89	2.76	75	2.32
Brownsville	18	.55	17	.52
Bryan	5	.15	7	.21
Corpus Christi	54	1.67	53	1.64
Dallas	703	21.82	648	20.11
El Paso	30	.93	27	.83
Fort Worth	196	6.08	199	6.17
Galveston	32	.99	28	.86
Houston	778	24.15	740	22.97
Laredo	4	.12	3	.09
Lubbock	29	.90	28	.86
McAllen	28	.86	21	.65
Midland	20	.62	19	.58
Odessa	30	.93	30	.93
San Angelo	10	.31	10	.31
San Antonio	199	6.17	185	5.74
Sherman	6	.18	7	.21
Texarkana	10	.31	8	.24
Tyler	24	.74	27	.83
Waco	122	3.77	99	3.06
Wichita Falls	1	.03	0	.00
Other Counties	660	20.49	424	13.16
TOTAL TEXAS	3221	100.00	2802	86.99
OTHER STATES	0	.00	119	3.69
OTHER COUNTRIES	0	.00	2	.06
UNKNOWN	0	.00	298	9.25
TOTAL	3221	100.00	3221	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 64

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6C

ETHNIC GROUP OF MALE INMATES
PAROLED IN 1973

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
White	1462	45.38	45.38
Mexican-American	425	13.19	58.57
Black	1292	40.11	98.68
Other	42	1.30	99.98
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00

TABLE 6D

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC
OF MALE INMATES PAROLED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	2637	81.86	81.86
One	377	11.70	93.56
Two	136	4.22	97.78
Three	55	1.70	99.48
Four	11	.34	99.82
Five	2	.06	99.88
More than Five	3	.09	99.97
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 65

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6E

NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN PRISONS OTHER THAN
TDC OF MALE INMATES PAROLED IN 1973

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	2938	91.21	91.21
One	199	6.17	97.38
Two	49	1.52	98.90
Three	15	.46	99.36
Four	6	.18	99.54
Five	2	.06	99.60
More than Five	12	.37	99.97
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00

TABLE 6F

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF MALE INMATES
PAROLED IN 1973

SEGREGATION CLASS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
First Offender 17-21	718	22.29	22.29
First Offender 22-25	492	15.27	37.56
First Offender 26-over	639	19.83	57.39
Recidivists 17-21	202	6.27	63.66
Recidivists 22-25	237	7.35	71.01
Recidivists 26-over	494	15.33	86.34
Habituals 26-over	122	3.78	90.12
Malcontents Any Age	16	.49	90.61
Unknown	301	9.34	99.95
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 66

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6G

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES PAROLED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	0	.00	.00
LESS THAN 30	450	13.97	13.97
30 to 50	44	1.36	15.33
50 to 60	49	1.52	16.85
60 to 70	133	4.12	20.97
70 to 80	239	7.42	28.39
80 to 90	432	13.41	41.80
90 to 100	622	19.31	61.11
100 to 110	719	22.32	83.43
110 to 120	436	13.53	96.96
120 to 130	93	2.88	99.84
130 to 140	4	.12	99.96
140 to 150	0	.00	99.96
150 to 160	0	.00	99.96
160 AND OVER	0	.00	99.96
NOT TESTED	0	.00	99.96
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS 77340

REPORT#

PAGE 67

TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT-
1973

TABLE 6H

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF MALE
INMATES PAROLED IN 1973

TEST SCORE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT INMATES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
ILLITERATE	143	4.43	4.43
LESS THAN 1.0	0	.00	4.43
1.0 to 2.0	0	.00	4.43
2.0 to 3.0	3	.09	4.52
3.0 to 4.0	471	14.62	19.14
4.0 to 5.0	686	21.29	40.43
5.0 to 6.0	561	17.41	57.84
6.0 to 7.0	424	13.16	71.00
7.0 to 8.0	494	15.33	86.33
8.0 to 9.0	249	7.73	94.06
9.0 to 10.0	190	5.89	99.95
NOT TESTED	0	.00	99.95
TOTALS	3221	100.00	100.00

NOTE: E.A. score is a functional achievement not the last grade
attended.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2