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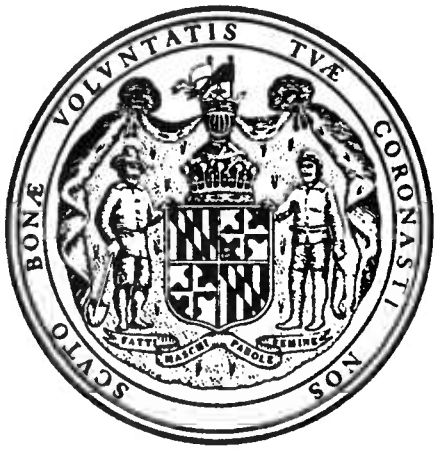
William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

Joseph Henneberry
Director

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



PATUXENT INSTITUTION ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1991

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October 31, 1991

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Governor of the State of Maryland
Executive Department
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Governor Schaefer:

I am pleased to make available the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, documenting agency activities for Fiscal Year 1991. The information contained therein is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past fiscal year, Patuxent Institution has focused on refining the procedures used to determine an inmate's suitability for treatment, and for assessing the risk that an inmate would pose if released to the community. In addition, through the assistance of grant funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, the Institution's substance abuse treatment program has been strengthened. These efforts have taken place despite a substantial increase in the number of Division of Correction inmates who have been temporarily housed, and provided with educational services, by the Patuxent Institution.

The Department of Public Safety is committed to providing adequate protection to the people of Maryland, and will continue to ensure that inmate treatment services adopt this mandate as their top priority.

Sincerely,

Bishop L. Robinson
Secretary

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
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October 31, 1991

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

Dear Secretary Robinson:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Patuxent Institution, accounting for agency activities during Fiscal Year 1991. The issuance of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements set forth in Article 27, Section 678 and Article 31B, Section 4(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

During the past year the Institution has assisted the Division of Correction (DOC) to relieve overcrowding, by providing temporary housing and educational services to a significant number of DOC inmates. Although this situation has strained available resources, the Institution has continued efforts to strengthen the treatment programs offered to program inmates. This has involved improving the assessment and treatment of inmates with substance abuse problems; refining the admissions process to exclude inmates who are unsuitable for treatment under the criteria specified in Article 31B; and developing methods to identify the potential risk that an inmate would pose if released to the community.

Beginning in March of 1989, the Institution embarked on an intensive period of critical self examination. As a result of this process, specific weaknesses in the Institution's programs have been identified and corrected. All efforts to strengthen the Institution's programs have taken place, and will continue to take place, in the context of the Institution's primary mission to protect the public safety.

Sincerely,

Joseph Henneberry

Joseph Henneberry
Director

FISCAL YEAR OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

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

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

- In 1977, Article 31B was amended to abolish the definition of defective delinquency, and the involuntary civil commitment of offenders under an indeterminate sentence;

- In 1982, the Governor's approval was required before an inmate serving a life sentence could be paroled;

- In 1987, inmates serving more than one life sentence under Article 27, section 412, and inmates serving one or more life sentences when aggravating circumstances were found to exist under Article 27, section 413, were excluded from the population eligible for treatment; and

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

The Institutional Board of Review resumed full operation under the revised Article 31B in August of 1989. The Board of Review is composed of nine members, including the Director and the three Associate Directors, and five members of the general public, one of whom is a member of a victim's rights organization. In addition, an eight member Citizen's Advisory Board was appointed by the Governor, to advise the Director and the Secretary on the operations and programs of the Institution. The Citizen's Advisory Board held its first meeting in February of 1990.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

An evaluation of the Patuxent Institution, mandated by Article 41, Section 3, Annotated Code of Maryland, was completed by Abt Associates Incorporated in Fiscal Year 1991. Abt Associates used arrests recorded in parole supervision files as the outcome measure, and compared the rearrest rates of inmates paroled from Patuxent to a sample of inmates paroled from the Division of Correction (DOC).

- The results were presented to the General Assembly in January of 1991, and indicated that rates of rearrest were not significantly different between parolees released from the Patuxent Institution and the DOC. However, the report noted two additional findings that

may be relevant in interpreting these results: the Institution's admissions practices were biased in favor of admitting higher risk offenders; and the parole supervision practices used by the Institution were apparently more intensive than those used in relation to the DOC inmates.

Abt's finding that the Institution's admission practices were biased in favor of admitting higher risk offenders is consistent with the Institution's interpretation of its mission and purpose during the period studied, 1977 through 1988. It is important to note that legislative changes to Article 31B in 1989, and subsequent changes in the admission policies and procedures of the Institution, have shifted the focus to lower risk offenders.

Based in part on the results of the Abt study, the State budget committees directed the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services to perform an internal study, and submit recommendations for an alternative mission and purpose for the Institution by November 1, 1991.

- To address this mandate, Secretary Robinson appointed a twelve member Task Force in May of 1991. The Task Force recommendations were submitted for the Secretary's review during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1992.

PUBLIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS

In Fiscal Year 1991, Patuxent Institution continued to revise its programs to better serve the safety needs of the community, as well as the treatment needs of the inmate population. Efforts to achieve these goals have resulted in several major accomplishments:

- The type of inmate accepted for treatment at the

Institution has been re-evaluated, and three subgroups of inmates have been targeted for admission: the chronically mentally disordered; chronic youthful offenders; and substance abusers.

- The admission/diagnostic process has been upgraded to permit the identification and exclusion of inmates who are unsuitable for treatment, according to the criteria specified in Article 31B.

- Techniques for determining the risk that an inmate would pose if released to the community have been developed and implemented. This process begins with the collection of data on specific risk factors, which are derived from: custodial reports concerning the inmate's behavior while at the Institution; the inmate's past history; the inmate's progress in the treatment program; and formal psychological testing. The data is then examined in a formal conference involving clinical and administrative staff, as a means to determine the inmate's suitability for a conditional release recommendation.

- In recognition of the link between drug and alcohol abuse and crime, the Institution submitted a grant proposal for technical assistance funds to the National Institute of Corrections. In January of 1991 the Institution was awarded funds to upgrade the substance abuse treatment services provided to eligible inmates. Program development efforts have focused on improving the level of staff training; adopting more effective treatment methods during the period of incarceration; and implementing relapse prevention strategies during the community re-entry stage of the program.

INSTITUTION HIGHLIGHTS

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

- In Fiscal Year 1990, the average daily population at the Institution was 875 inmates, of which 320 were DOC housing inmates. In contrast, the average daily population in Fiscal Year 1991 was 1,066 inmates, of which 518 were DOC housing inmates.

- Although the Maryland Department of Education normally provides education services to the DOC, Patuxent's education department offered these services to DOC inmates housed at the Institution in Fiscal Year 1991. During the past year, a total of 373 DOC inmates enrolled in the Institution's primary and secondary education programs, which accounted for over one-half of the total enrollment in these programs. In addition, 17 DOC inmates participated in college courses sponsored by the Institution's education department.

- Despite the resource strain that temporary DOC inmates have placed on the Institution's education program, levels of vocational and academic achievement remained high in FY 1991: 179 inmates received vocational training certificates; 44 inmates earned high school diplomas; and 39 inmates earned college degrees.

Primarily as a result of cost containment measures adopted by the Institution, per capita costs decreased from $24,169 in Fiscal Year 1990 to $22,671 in Fiscal Year 1991.

- When adjusted for education costs, which are not paid directly by DOC facilities, the Institution's per capita costs for Fiscal Year 1991 drop to $21,732. For comparison purposes, per capita costs at the only other maximum security facility in the state, the Maryland Penitentiary, equaled $23,402.

- Through the efforts of the Institution's Warden, overtime costs were also reduced by over 50% during the course of the fiscal year.

The construction of a 48 cell housing unit for female offenders accepted into the Institution's treatment program was completed at the end of Fiscal Year 1990. Female eligible persons were moved from the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W) into the new housing unit at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1991.

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

- In conjunction with the Howard County Sexual Assault Center (SAC), Institution staff have initiated a treatment program for female offenders who were sexually abused as children or sexually assaulted as adults. Professional staff from the Howard County SAC have provided specialized training for the Institution's clinical staff, and will assist the staff to provide educational and treatment services for the female offenders in a small group format.

A joint program between the Department of General Services and the Institution was established to develop a

computerized system for the efficient control of surplus state property. This cooperative effort utilizes the computer programming skills of the Institution's inmates, and the resulting system will be utilized by a variety of state agencies upon completion.

- In Fiscal Year 1991, the design and format phase of this project was completed by the Institution for the Maryland State Agency for Surplus Property.

INMATE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

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

- **Services to The Blind and Print Handicapped: The Mensa Friends Program.** Inmate volunteers create audio cassettes of books and articles, and repair cassette players, for the use of needy blind individuals. Taped readings are performed for the Stephanie Joyce Kahn Foundation in New York, as well as for other print handicapped programs. Cassette players are repaired for the Library of Congress and the Maryland State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

- **The Reasoned Straight Program.** Designed to assist youths to avoid criminal activity, Patuxent inmates have offered a counseling program serving over 500 juveniles per year to the Department of Juvenile Services, church groups, schools, and other interested community organizations.

- **The Annual Walkathon.** In Fiscal Year 1991, Patuxent inmates successfully held the fourth Annual Walkathon to benefit the Thurgood Marshall Black College Fund. Over $10,000 has been raised for the fund in the past four years, and a fifth walkathon is planned for the fall of Fiscal Year 1992. It is notable that the amount of money raised by the walkathon increased dramatically in Fiscal Year 1991: while a total of $5,000 was raised in Fiscal Years 1988 through 1990, $5,000 was raised in this fiscal year alone.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The specific information requested by the General Assembly is presented in Section I through Section IX of the Annual Report. A brief summary of this information for Fiscal Year 1991 is provided below:

- A total of 882 inmates were enrolled in the academic education program. This figure includes 390 Division of Correction (DOC) inmates temporarily housed at Patuxent, and 492 Patuxent program inmates. A total of 310 Patuxent program inmates were enrolled in the vocational training program (Section II, p.3);

- At the end of Fiscal Year 1991 the re-entry facility staff were supervising a total of 76 inmates. Fifty-eight of these inmates were paroled to independent living situations in the community, 2 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility, 10 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants, and 6 were paroled to another state through the Interstate Compact Agreement (Section III, p.7);

- The total operating cost for the fiscal year was $24,167,599. Average daily population was 1,066 inmates, which included an average of 518 inmates temporarily housed for the Division of Correction. Per capita costs equaled $22,671 (Section IV, p.9);

- 180 inmates were evaluated for admission to Patuxent's program, of which 78 (43%) were admitted and 102 (57%) were rejected (Section V, p.11);

- At the end of Fiscal Year 1991, 518 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons

(Section VI, p.14);

- From July 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991, the Institutional Board of Review granted leave status to 14 inmates, work-release status to 10 inmates, and recommended parole through the Interstate Compact Agreement for 1 parolee (Section VII, p.17);

- The parole status of 6 inmates was altered by the Board of Review. Three inmates were upgraded from parole to the re-entry facility to community parole, and 3 inmates were downgraded to re-entry facility parole from community parole (Section VII, p.18);

- As a result of a court order, the Board of Review was required to grant parole status to a total of 8 inmates serving life sentences (Section VII, p.18);

- A total of 22 decisions to revoke conditional release status were made by the Board of Review. In addition, 8 inmates were found non-eligible and returned to the DOC. Although there were no escapes from the main Jessup facility, two parolees failed to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, and one parolee absconded/escaped from supervision (and was later returned to the Institution) (Section VII, p.19);

- A total of 117 inmates were completely discharged from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1991. Complete discharge includes mandatory release, return to the DOC as a non-eligible person, and voluntary return to the DOC (Section VIII, p.21);

- Followup information is reported for 329 inmates who were paroled from Patuxent between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1990. A total of 171 (52%) of these inmates

were arrested for <u>any</u> offense within three years of their parole date. Of the 171 inmates who were arrested, 103 (or 31% of the 329) were convicted of <u>any</u> offense, and 69 (or 21% of the 329) were incarcerated for a new offense. In comparison to outcome data collected at the national level, it is notable that recidivism rates among Patuxent parolees appear to be lower (Section IX, p.21).

II. TREATMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

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

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

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENT

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

- Enrollment in the academic program during Fiscal Year 1991 totaled 882 inmates. Of these inmates, 710 (80%) were enrolled in the primary and secondary school programs, and 172 (20%) were enrolled in the college program.

It should be noted that 373 (53%) of the 710 inmates enrolled in non-college classes were temporary DOC inmates, and 337 were Patuxent program inmates. To accommodate the temporary DOC inmates in the academic education program, it was necessary for the Institution to divide school days between the DOC and Patuxent inmates.

- As a result of this situation, Patuxent program inmates were reduced from five days of school per week to three days per week.

Since February of 1991, facility overcrowding has resulted in the loss of approximately 40% of scheduled class time. Overcrowding creates a heavier volume of inmate traffic and the need to stagger meal times, and both of these factors have delayed class starting times.

- Delayed starting times have resulted in the loss of two hours of class time per day, or 4 hours per week, for the temporary DOC inmates.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Despite the resource strain that the temporary DOC inmates have placed on the Institution's education department, the number of inmates obtaining their General Equivalency Degree (GED) has nearly doubled over the previous fiscal year, and the proportion of inmates who pass this test has also increased.

- During the year, 91 inmates sat for the GED, and 44 (48%) attained their Maryland High School Diploma.

Of the 172 inmates enrolled in the college program during the fiscal year, 155 (90%) were Patuxent program inmates and 17 (10%) were temporary DOC inmates.

- Thirty-nine inmates earned Associate of Arts degrees, and one inmate earned a Bachelor of Arts degree.

The extent to which the inmates' needs are served by Patuxent's academic program can be illustrated by reference to the pre and post incarceration level of education among the 76 inmates on conditional release status at the end of Fiscal Year 1991.

- Sixty-three percent of these inmates entered Patuxent with less than a high school level of education, 32% held high school diplomas, and 5% held college degrees.

- While incarcerated at Patuxent, 50% of the inmates with less than a high school diploma earned their GED. One-half of the inmates who earned a GED also went on to earn a college degree.

- Fifty percent of the inmates holding a high school degree improved their level of education by earning a college degree.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programs includes carpentry, building trades, barbering, air conditioning and refrigeration, electricity, auto mechanics, bookbinding, drafting, welding, plumbing, sheet metal work, and culinary arts. These programs are offered to enable the inmates to

develop entry level job skills, and many also include on the job training within the Institution. College credit is awarded to inmates who complete the automotive, house construction, and air conditioning and refrigeration programs.

- The vocational program had an enrollment of 310 in Fiscal Year 1991. Of these inmates, 179 (58%) completed programs and received completion of training certificates.

- In relation to the vocational training received by the 76 inmates who were on conditional release status at the end of the fiscal year, 59% completed one or more of Patuxent's vocational shops. While 29% completed only one vocational shop, 17% completed two shops, and 13% completed three or more shops. The shops completed by the highest number of inmates included welding, carpentry, electricity, and plumbing.

In Fiscal Year 1986, Patuxent implemented a computer assisted Office Automation Program (OATP) for the inmates, based on a $56,720 grant award from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. OATP offers career planning instruction to all inmates preparing for work-release or parole. In addition, it also offers instruction in typing, office procedures, introduction to computers, office automation, word processing, and microcomputer operations and applications to inmates who enroll in the full program.

- During Fiscal Year 1991, 24 inmates participated in the OATP training program. Since the program's inception in Fiscal Year 1986, 320 inmates have received training through this program.

- The type of computer courses offered was expanded in Fiscal Year 1989 with the development of specialized computer-assisted instruction for low level, disabled students, and a tutorial reading program. Four learning handicapped inmates received specialized assistance in reading and mathematics during Fiscal Year 1991, and 20 functionally illiterate inmates were served by the reading tutorial program.

RECREATION AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

- The Institution's two part-time chaplains have devoted their time to coordinating 28 different religious activities. These activities have a weekly attendance of approximately 500 inmates and involve 140 religious volunteers.

- In Fiscal Year 1991 a female adjunct chaplain was added to the staff, to provide for the religious needs of the Institution's female inmates.

III. CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

While incarcerated at the Institution's main facility in Jessup, inmates participate in one of four internal treatment units. On the basis of their progress in the treatment program, inmates are promoted through a graded tier system consisting of four levels of increasing

responsibility and privilege. Inmates who successfully reach the fourth (highest) level in the internal program become eligible to participate in the Institution's conditional release program.

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

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

Patuxent operates a community re-entry facility, located in downtown Baltimore, which houses a maximum of 25 inmates at any one time.

- The most critical function performed by the staff of the re-entry facility involves the close supervision and monitoring of conditionally released inmates.

- Inmates attend regular supervision sessions with their assigned supervisor, in which they are required to document their employment, earnings and living

situation, and they are also required to submit to regular urinalysis testing for illicit drug use.

- Re-entry facility staff maintain a high level of contact with the inmate's associates, which includes family members, employers, and friends. These individuals are contacted on a regular basis to verify the inmate's level of adjustment and activities within the community.

- Additional services provided by the re-entry facility staff include career planning, resume and interview preparation, liaison with potential employers, job placement assistance, substance abuse treatment, group or individual counseling, and family therapy.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1991, the re-entry staff were supervising a total of 76 inmates: 58 were paroled to independent living situations in the community; 2 were paroled to live in the re-entry facility; 10 were living at the re-entry facility as work-release participants; and 6 were paroled to another state through the Interstate Compact Agreement.

IV. FISCAL DATA AND STAFFING

Table 1 presents the Fiscal Year 1991 Operating Cost and Per Capita Cost Summary (Appendix, p.28). The total operating cost for the fiscal year was $24,167,599, which represents an increase of 14.3% over the previous fiscal year.

- By category of operating costs, the highest increases were noted in relation to dietary services (21%) and custodial care (18%). These costs reflect a substantial increase in the average daily inmate population over

the previous fiscal year, from 875 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 1,066 in Fiscal Year 1991.

- Average daily population in Fiscal Year 1991 was 1,066 inmates. This population figure includes an average of 518 inmates temporarily housed for the DOC, 11 inmates housed in the Institution's Re-Entry Facility, and 537 program inmates housed at the main Jessup facility.

- Per capita costs equaled $22,671 in Fiscal Year 1991. This figure is $1,498 lower than the previous fiscal year, primarily as a result of cost containment measures and the increased average daily population.

- For comparison purposes, Fiscal Year 1991 per capita costs at the only other maximum security facility in the state, the Maryland Penitentiary, equaled $23,402.

It should be noted that the lower cost of incarceration at Patuxent includes many services not directly provided by DOC facilities, such as diagnostic evaluations, academic education, conditional release decision-making, and conditional release supervision. These services are provided to DOC inmates by a number of different agencies, including the Department of Education, the Parole Commission, and the Division of Parole and Probation, and are not included in the calculation of per capita costs at DOC facilities.

- When adjusted for education costs only, the Fiscal Year 1991 per capita costs at the Institution drop to $21,732. This is $1,670 less than the per capita costs at the Maryland State Penitentiary, which does not provide programs at the same level as the Patuxent Institution.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1991 the Institution was authorized 506.2 staff positions, grouped into the following categories: 353.5 (70%) correctional officers; 39 (8%) clinical treatment staff; 39 (8%) food service and maintenance staff; 22 (4%) educational staff; 15 (3%) administrative staff; and 37.7 (7%) fiscal, medical, and support staff.

V. INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

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

- The evaluation process involves extensive psychiatric and psychological testing, and a thorough review of the inmate's social history.

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

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

- In Fiscal Year 1991 Patuxent staff evaluated 180 inmates for admission to the program, of which 78 (43%) were diagnosed as Eligible Persons and the remaining 102 (57%) were diagnosed as Non-Eligible Persons.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 145 (81%) of the inmates evaluated were males and 35 (19%) were females (Table 2a). Patuxent began to evaluate female offenders for admission in Fiscal Year 1986, and a total of 50 female offenders have been accepted into the program as Eligible Persons.

- 126 (70%) of the inmates evaluated were black and 54 (30%) were white (Table 2b). Sixty-eight percent of the inmates accepted as Eligible Persons were black, which closely resembles the racial distribution at the point of evaluation.

- The median age at referral was 28 years, which indicates that 50% of the inmates evaluated were below the age of 28 and 50% were over the age of 28 (Table 2c). The age distribution ranged from 18-47 years, with a total of 10 inmates (6%) below the age of 20 at the time of referral to Patuxent.

- Fifty-six percent of the inmates evaluated were known to have been born in the State of Maryland and 30% were

known to have been born out of state (Table 2d).

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- A total of 47 (27%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of murder or manslaughter, and 12 of these inmates had been convicted of first degree murder (Table 3a). Two inmates convicted of first degree murder were accepted as eligible in Fiscal Year 1991, and each of these inmates had received a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.

- A total of 19 (10%) of the inmates evaluated were convicted of a sex offense. While six (3%) of these inmates had been convicted of first degree rape, none of the inmates evaluated had been convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 3a). One inmate convicted of first degree rape was accepted as eligible during the fiscal year, and this inmate had received a judge's recommendation for Patuxent.

- It is notable that the number of sex offenders referred to the Institution for evaluation has decreased substantially. For example, 56 inmates convicted of a sex offense were referred in FY 1988 and 48 inmates were referred in FY 1989, as compared to 19 inmates in each of the past two fiscal years.

- Among the 78 inmates found eligible, the highest proportion in any single offense category had been convicted of homicide other than first degree murder (22%), followed by robbery (18%) and drug offenses (18%) (Table 3a).

- A total of 11 inmates serving life sentences, or 6% of the total population, were evaluated in Fiscal Year

1991. None of the lifers were accepted as eligible persons (Table 3b). For purposes of comparison, the number of lifers referred for evaluation in Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990 was also quite low (11 to 13 inmates). However, in the preceding five fiscal years an average of 35 lifers were referred for evaluation each year.

- The median length of sentence among non-lifers evaluated in Fiscal Year 1991 was 16 years (Table 3b). This is four years lower than the median in FY 1990, eight years lower than the median in FY 1989 and twelve years lower than the median in FY 1988. This situation reflects the Institution's new policy of targeting inmates who are serving shorter sentences for admission.

- Over 70% of the inmates evaluated were convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (41%), Prince Georges County (18%), and Baltimore County (13%) (Table 3c).

VI. CURRENT ELIGIBLE INMATE POPULATION

At the end of Fiscal Year 1991, a total of 518 inmates were participating in Patuxent's program as Eligible Persons. Of these inmates, 408 (79%) were males and 34 (7%) were females housed at the main Jessup facility, and 76 (14%) were on conditional release status.

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

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 484 (93%) of the eligible inmates are male and 34 (7%) are female (Table 4a).

- 332 (64%) of the eligible inmates are black and 184 (36%) are white (Table 4b). It should be noted that the proportion of black inmates in the Institution's eligible population appears to have increased since FY 1989. From FY 1985 through FY 1988, an average of 58% of the total eligible population was black. In FY 1989 this figure increased to 60%, and it has remained at 64% for the past two fiscal years.

- Median age at admission to Patuxent was 29 years, with a range of 16-56 years (Table 4c). The current median age of the inmate population is 33 years, with a range of 18-60 years (Table 4d).

- Sixty-seven percent of the eligible inmates were born in the State of Maryland and 33% were born out of state (Table 4e).

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

- 203 (39%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of homicide, of which 90 were convicted of first degree murder (Table 5a).

- The next highest proportion of inmates in any single offense category had been convicted of robbery (19%).

- 81 (16%) of the eligible inmates had been convicted of a sex offense. Of these inmates, 50 were convicted of first degree rape and 7 were convicted of a sex offense in the first degree (Table 5a).

- 103 (20%) of the eligible inmates were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 28 years, with a range of 6-110 years (Table 5b).

- Over 70% of the eligible inmates had been convicted in one of three Maryland locations: Baltimore City (36%); Prince Georges County (20%); and Baltimore County (15%) (Table 5c).

VII. BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS

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

- Prior to making any decision concerning conditional release status, the Board must notify the victim and allow the victim a reasonable opportunity to comment.

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

- The agreement of seven of the nine Board members is required before an inmate can be approved for any conditional release status, which includes leaves, work or school release, and parole.

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

- The parole of eligible persons serving life sentences must be approved by both the Secretary of Public Safety and by the Governor.

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

GRANTS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE STATUS

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

- The Board granted leave status to 14 inmates in Fiscal Year 1991: 8 inmates received accompanied day leaves and 6 inmates received unaccompanied day leaves.

Four additional forms of supervised release status may be earned by Patuxent inmates. These include work release or

school release, in which the inmate is permitted to work or attend school in the community during the day while residing in the Institution's re-entry facility; parole to the re-entry facility, in which the inmate also resides in the re-entry facility and prepares for release to the community; and community parole, which permits the inmate to establish an independent living situation in the state. The Board of Review made the following grants/recommendations of work release or parole status in Fiscal Year 1991:

- Ten inmates were placed on work release.

- The status of 6 inmates who had previously been placed on parole was altered by the Board of Review. Three inmates who had been paroled to live in the re-entry facility were upgraded to community parole, and three inmates who had been revoked from community parole were downgraded to re-entry facility parole.

- Eight inmates serving life sentences were paroled by the Board of Review following a court order. These inmates had been recommended to the Governor for parole by the pre-1989 Board of Review, and the Governor had denied the Board's recommendation. However, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the requirement for the Governor's approval had not been correctly applied to the inmates in question, and that the Board of Review had the sole authority to grant parole in these specific cases.

Although the current Board of Review was ordered to grant parole to these inmates, five were immediately suspended and ultimately revoked from parole, for rule violations committed after the date of the original parole recommendation.

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

- In Fiscal Year 1991, the Board of Review recommended parole through Interstate Compact for 1 inmate on parole status. No parolees were recommended to the sentencing court for complete release.

REVOCATIONS AND RETURNS TO THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION

If an Eligible Person's offense was committed after March 20, 1989, the revised Article 31B specifies that the first major violation of a release condition requires mandatory revocation from the status for at least six months, and a second major violation automatically leads to expulsion from the Institution's program.

- In Fiscal Year 1991 the Board made a total of 22 decisions (involving 21 inmates) to revoke conditional release status. These decisions involved 2 revocations from leave status, 9 revocations from work release status, and 11 revocations from parole status.

- 12 (55%) of the 22 revocation decisions involved major violations of the Institution's rules and 10 (45%) involved minor violations only.

- In Fiscal Year 1991 the Board of Review rescinded the

conditional release status of 11 inmates who had originally been suspended from leaves or work release in 1988. The majority of these inmates were rescinded for therapeutic reasons, and not for violating any of the technical conditions of their release status.

- Three parolees were revoked for failure to report/escape. Two of the 3 escapes that occurred during the fiscal year were technical, involving failure to return to the re-entry facility within one hour of the time due, and 1 was an actual escape from parole supervision (This parolee was subsequently returned to the Institution). No inmates escaped from the main Jessup facility in FY 1991.

- Thirty-six percent of the inmates were revoked for multiple reasons. Table 6 presents the reasons for revocation by the type of conditional release status that the inmate was revoked from.

In Fiscal Year 1991, the Board of Review found that a total of 8 inmates were no longer eligible for the program and returned these inmates to the DOC.

- Four (50%) of the inmates were found non-eligible for therapeutic reasons only, which includes lack of motivation for treatment, lack of participation, and failure to progress.

Of the remaining 4 inmates who were found non-eligible, 3 were excluded from further participation in the program for major violations of the Institution's in-house disciplinary rules, and 1 was excluded for a major violation of a release condition. The following major violations were involved:

- In-house possession of a weapon (2 inmates);

- o Testing positive for illicit drug use (2 inmates);
- o History of behavioral infractions (1 inmate);
- o Assaulting another inmate (2 inmates); and
- o New offense arrests or convictions (1 inmate).

VIII. DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT'S AUTHORITY

A total of 117 inmates were completely discharged* from Patuxent's authority in Fiscal Year 1991, for the following reasons:

Mandatory Release (1)
Voluntarily Opted Out (108)
Found Non-Eligible by Board (8)

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

IX. PAROLE OUTCOMES

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

- Outcome information was collected on 329 inmates who were paroled from the Patuxent Institution to either the re-entry facility or to the community between Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1990.

- In comparison to outcome information collected at the national level, it is notable that recidivism rates among Patuxent parolees appear to be lower.[1]

The information presented in the following sections concerns revocations, rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations among Patuxent parolees within a three year period of time, dating from the inmate's first release on parole status since FY 1978. It should be noted that only the Fiscal Year 1978 to 1988 parole cohorts have had the potential to accrue a full three year follow-up period.

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

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

- 313 (95%) of the parolees were serving non-life sentences and 16 (5%) were serving life sentences. The median length of sentence among the non-lifers was 20 years (range 4-77 years), and the median number of years served to parole was 8. Among the lifers, the median years served to parole was 9.

- In relation to the most serious offense incarcerated at Patuxent for, 116 (35%) of the 329 parolees were incarcerated for robbery, 76 (23%) for homicide, 67

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

(20%) for sex offenses, 41 (12%) for assault, and the remaining 29 (10%) for kidnapping, arson, burglary, weapons, larceny, public order, or domestic offenses (Table 7a).

- By July of 1991, 85 (26%) of the 329 parolees remained under the authority of Patuxent Institution: 66 (20%) were on parole status, 3 (1%) were on work release status, and 16 (5%) had been returned to the main Jessup facility on suspension or revocation. Of the 244 parolees who were no longer under Patuxent's authority, 65 (20%) had been found non-eligible and returned to the Division of Correction, 56 (17%) had voluntarily returned to the Division, 70 (21%) had reached either their mandatory release or expiration of sentence date, 41 (12%) had been released from their sentence by the court, and 12 (4%) were deceased (Table 7b).

REVOCATION SUMMARY

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

The following information concerns revocations experienced by the 329 parolees within a three year follow-up period. While information concerning the nature of the <u>charges</u> placed against the parolees is also discussed, past data was not recorded in a form that permitted the final <u>reason</u> for revocation to be positively identified.

- 122 (37%) of the 329 parolees were revoked for <u>any</u> reason within three years of their parole date (Table

8a). Forty-nine (15%) were charged with technical violations only, and 73 (22%) were charged with violations of the law.

- Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were revoked for <u>any</u> reason are provided in Tables 8b-8c (Appendix, p.40). A summary concerning the nature of the charges placed against the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

CRIMINAL OFFENSE SUMMARY

Arrests

- 171 (52%) of the 329 parolees had been rearrested for <u>any</u> offense within three years of their parole date (Table 9a), 97 (30%) for a serious personal offense.[2]

- In relation to the 171 parolees who were rearrested, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious arresting offense (Table 9d). Nineteen (16%) of the 116 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were rearrested for robbery, 7 (17%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were rearrested for assault, 11 (16%) of the 67 incarcerated for sex offenses were rearrested for a sex offense, and 3 (4%) of the 76 incarcerated for homicide were rearrested for homicide. The number of inmates arrested for the most serious offenses included: homicide (7); kidnapping (5); sex offenses (20); robbery (26); and assault (39).

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

- Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were arrested for <u>any</u> reason are provided in Tables 9b-9c (Appendix, p.42). A summary concerning the nature of the charges placed against the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

Convictions

- 103 (31%) of the 329 parolees had been reconvicted of <u>any</u> offense within three years of their parole date (Table 10a), 54 (16%) for a serious personal offense.

- In relation to the 103 parolees who were reconvicted, most serious original offense was cross-classified by most serious reconviction offense (Table 10d). Fifteen (13%) of the 116 parolees originally incarcerated for robbery were reconvicted of robbery, 8 (12%) of the 67 incarcerated for a sex offense were reconvicted of a sex offense, 4 (10%) of the 41 incarcerated for assault were reconvicted of assault, and 1 (1%) of the 76 incarcerated for homicide was reconvicted of homicide.

- Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were convicted of <u>any</u> offense are provided in Tables 10b-10c (Appendix, p.45). A summary concerning the type of convictions experienced by the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

Incarcerations

- 69 (21%) of the 329 parolees received sentences of reincarceration within three years of their parole date (Table 11a). Fifty-three of these inmates, or 16% of

the 329 parolees, received sentences of more than one year in length.

- Details concerning the number of Defective Delinquents and Eligible Persons from each parole cohort who were reincarcerated for any length of time are provided in Tables 11b-11c (Appendix, p.48). A summary concerning the length of reincarceration experienced by the Defective Delinquents, Eligible Persons, Lifers and Non-Lifers is provided in Table 12 (Appendix, p.49).

With reference to information collected at the national level, in 1989 the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported follow-up data on 108,580 inmates released from state prisons in 1983. The report noted that 62.5% were rearrested for a felony or a serious misdemeanor within three years, 46.8% were reconvicted, and 41.4% were reincarcerated.[3] Although the characteristics of the inmates included in the national sample are likely to differ from those of the Patuxent parolees, the unadjusted recidivism rates among Patuxent parolees appear to be lower.

As noted in preceding sections of this report, the Institution has revised its admission policies and procedures to target lower risk offenders with shorter sentences. In addition, the Institution's parole supervision practices have been modified and strengthened. The Institution will continue to collect outcome information on the inmates that it releases on parole, as a means to examine the impact of these changes on future recidivism rates.

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

APPENDIX

TABLES 1-12

TABLE 1

OPERATING COST-FISCAL YEAR 1991

General Administration	$ 1,510,100
Custodial Care	13,919,334
Dietary Services	1,412,769
Plant Operation and Maintenance	2,064,642
Diagnostic, Classification and Treatment Services	3,578,421
Educational, Vocational, Recreational, and Religious Services	1,392,270
Outpatient Services	290,063
TOTAL OPERATING COST	$24,167,599

PER CAPITA COST SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Total Expenditure	Mean Daily Population*	Per Capita Cost
$24,167,599	1,066	$22,671

* This population figure includes inmates held at Patuxent on a temporary basis for the Division of Correction. In Fiscal Year 1991, an average of 518 Division of Correction inmates were temporarily housed at Patuxent to relieve crowding in the Division.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

TABLE 2a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

Sex	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
MALE	56 (72)	89 (87)	145 (81)
FEMALE	22 (28)	13 (13)	35 (19)
	78 (100)	102 (100)	180 (100)

TABLE 2b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

Race	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
BLACK	53 (68)	73 (72)	126 (70)
WHITE	25 (32)	29 (28)	54 (30)
	78 (100)	102 (100)	180 (100)

TABLE 2c: AGE IN YEARS WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT

Age	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
15-19	5 (6)	5 (5)	10 (6)
20-24	19(24)	17(17)	36(20)
25-29	28(36)	28(27)	56(31)
30-34	13(17)	34(33)	47(26)
35-39	8(10)	13(13)	21(12)
40-44	4 (5)	2 (2)	6 (3)
45-49	1 (2)	3 (3)	4 (2)
	78(100)	102(100)	180(100)
Mean:	28.0 yrs	29.8	28.9
Median:	26.5 yrs	30.0	28.0
Range:	18-47 yrs	18-46	18-47

TABLE 2d: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Anne Arundel Co.	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Baltimore City	40(51)	46(45)	86(48)
Carroll Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Frederick Co.	2 (3)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Harford Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Montgomery Co.	- -	3 (3)	3 (2)
Pr. Georges Co.	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
St. Marys Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Wicomico Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Washington DC	7 (9)	16(16)	23(13)
Other Out of State	10(13)	20(19)	30(17)
Unknown	11(14)	14(14)	25(14)
	78(100)	102(100)	180(100)

+= less than 1%

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES EVALUATED IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

TABLE 3a: MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

Offense	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Murder 1st	2 (3)	10 (10)	12 (7)
Other Homicide	17 (22)	17 (17)	34 (19)
Manslaughter	- -	1 (1)	1 (1)
Rape 1st	1 (1)	5 (5)	6 (3)
Other Rape	- -	6 (6)	6 (3)
Sex Offense 1st	- -	- -	- -
Other Sex Offense	2 (3)	5 (5)	7 (4)
Kidnapping	2 (3)	4 (4)	6 (3)
Robbery(a)	14 (18)	17 (16)	31 (17)
Assault	8 (10)	14 (13)	22 (12)
Arson	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
Burglary	11 (14)	4 (4)	15 (8)
Weapons	1 (1)	- -	1 (1)
Drugs	14 (18)	8 (8)	22 (12)
Larceny(b)	- -	2 (2)	2 (1)
False Pretense	1 (1)	- -	1 1
Domestic	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
Court Violation	3 (4)	7 (7)	10 (6)
	78 (100)	102 (100)	180 (100)

(a) Includes armed and unarmed robbery
(b) Includes auto theft and stolen goods

TABLE 3b: SENTENCE IN YEARS

Years	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-EP #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Less than 5 years	- -	- -	- -
5-9.9	4 (5)	15 (15)	19 (11)
10-14.9	24 (31)	19 (18)	43 (24)
15-19.9	15 (19)	16 (16)	31 (17)
20-24.9	11 (14)	11 (11)	22 (12)
25-29.9	8 (10)	12 (11)	20 (11)
30-34.9	9 (11)	11 (11)	20 (11)
35-39.9	2 (3)	3 (3)	5 (3)
40-44.9	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)
45-49.9	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
50+	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Life	- -	11 (11)	11 (6)
	78 (100)	102 (100)	180 (100)

NON-LIFERS ONLY:				
	Mean:	19.6 yrs	19.1	19.3
	Median:	16.0 yrs	16.0	16.0
	Range:	6-60 yrs	6-55	6-60

TABLE 3c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	ELIGIBLE #(col%)	NON-ELIGIBLE #(col%)	TOTAL #(col%)
Allegany Co.	2 (3)	- -	2 (1)
Anne Arundel Co.	4 (5)	8 (8)	12 (7)
Baltimore City	32(41)	42(41)	74(41)
Baltimore Co.	10(13)	13(13)	23(13)
Caroline Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Carroll Co.	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)
Cecil Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Charles Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Dorchester Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Frederick Co.	4 (5)	- -	4 (2)
Harford Co.	2 (3)	2 (2)	4 (2)
Howard Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Montgomery Co.	1 (1)	11(11)	12 (7)
Pr. Georges Co.	15(20)	18(17)	33(18)
Somerset Co.	- -	3 (3)	3 (2)
Talbot Co.	- -	1 (1)	1 +
Washington Co.	2 (3)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Wicomico Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
Worchester Co.	1 (1)	- -	1 +
	78(100)	102 (100)	180(100)

+= less than 1%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

TABLE 4a: SEX DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
MALE	484	(93)
FEMALE	34	(7)
	518	(100)

TABLE 4b: RACE DISTRIBUTION

	#	(col%)
BLACK	332	(64)
WHITE	184	(36)
UNKNOWN	2	+
	518	(100)

+=less than 1%

TABLE 4c: AGE WHEN RECEIVED BY PATUXENT

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	33	(6)
20 - 24	96	(19)
25 - 29	140	(27)
30 - 34	115	(22)
35 - 39	71	(14)
40 - 44	42	(8)
45 - 49	12	(2)
50 - 54	8	(2)
55 AND OVER	1	+
	518	(100)

+=less than 1%

MEAN: 29.3 YEARS
MEDIAN: 29.0 YEARS
RANGE: 16-56 YEARS

TABLE 4d: CURRENT AGE

Years	#	(col%)
15 - 19	5	(1)
20 - 24	70	(14)
25 - 29	131	(25)
30 - 34	121	(23)
35 - 39	96	(19)
40 - 44	56	(11)
45 - 49	17	(3)
50 - 54	11	(2)
55 AND OVER	11	(2)
	518	(100)

MEAN: 32.8 YEARS
MEDIAN: 32.0 YEARS
RANGE: 18-60 YEARS

TABLE 4e: PLACE OF BIRTH

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	3	+
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	6	(1)
BALTIMORE COUNTY	2	+
BALTIMORE CITY	186	(36)
CALVERT COUNTY	2	+
CARROLL COUNTY	1	+
CECIL COUNTY	1	+
CHARLES COUNTY	1	+
DORCHESTER COUNTY	1	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	10	(2)
HARFORD COUNTY	7	(1)
HOWARD COUNTY	2	+
KENT COUNTY	1	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	13	(3)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	13	(3)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	2	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	1	+
TALBOT COUNTY	5	(1)
WASHINGTON COUNTY	3	+
WICOMICO COUNTY	7	(1)
WORCESTER COUNTY	1	+
MD., COUNTY UNKNOWN	77	(15)
WASHINGTON, D.C.	78	(15)
OTHER OUT OF STATE	95	(18)
	518	(100)

+=less than 1%

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT ELIGIBLE PERSON POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

TABLE 5a: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

Offense	#	(col%)	
MURDER 1ST	90	(17)	203 (39%)
OTHER HOMICIDE	110	(21)	
MANSLAUGHTER	3	+	
RAPE 1ST	50	(10)	81 (16%)
OTHER RAPE	15	(3)	
SEX OFF 1ST	7	(1)	
OTHER SEX OFF	9	(2)	
KIDNAPPING	8	(2)	
ROBBERY	98	(19)	
ARSON	1	+	
ASSAULT	36	(7)	
BURGLARY	30	(6)	
WEAPONS	6	(1)	
DRUGS	26	(5)	
LARCENY	6	(1)	
FALSE PRETENSE	3	+	
DOMESTIC	5	(1)	
COURT VIOLATION	13	(3)	
OTHER	2	+	
	518	(100)	

+=less than 1%

TABLE 5b: SENTENCE IN YEARS

Years	#	(col%)
5 - 9.9	7	(1)
10 - 14.9	47	(9)
15 - 19.9	52	(10)
20 - 24.9	63	(12)
25 - 29.9	67	(13)
30 - 34.9	75	(15)
35 - 39.9	25	(5)
40 - 44.9	28	(5)
45 - 49.9	13	(3)
50 AND OVER	38	(7)
LIFE	103	(20)
	518	(100)

NON-LIFERS ONLY
MEAN: 27.7 YEARS
MEDIAN: 25.0 YEARS
RANGE: 6-110 YEARS

TABLE 5c: COUNTY OF CONVICTION

County/City	#	(col%)
ALLEGANY COUNTY	8	(2)
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	21	(4)
BALTIMORE COUNTY	80	(15)
BALTIMORE CITY	186	(36)
CAROLINE COUNTY	4	(1)
CARROLL COUNTY	5	(1)
CECIL COUNTY	4	(1)
CHARLES COUNTY	6	(1)
DORCHESTER COUNTY	3	+
FREDERICK COUNTY	10	(2)
GARRETT COUNTY	1	+
HARFORD COUNTY	9	(2)
HOWARD COUNTY	8	(2)
KENT COUNTY	2	+
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	36	(7)
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	105	(20)
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	2	+
SOMERSET COUNTY	1	+
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	2	+
TALBOT COUNTY	3	+
WASHINGTON COUNTY	11	(2)
WICOMICO COUNTY	6	(1)
WORCESTER COUNTY	5	(1)
	518	(100)

+=less than 1%

TABLE 6: RELEASE STATUS BY REASONS REVOKED

MULTIPLE REASONS FOR REVOCATION

Status	THER-APY(1)	FAIL TO REP-ORT(2)	DRUGS (3)	WEAPONS (4)	MAJOR INFRAC-TION(5)	CRIMINAL OFFENSE (6)	OTHER (7)
LEAVES (a) (n=2)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
WORK-REL (b) (n=9)	9	0	0	0	1	0	1
PAROLE (c) (n=11)	1	3	7	1	0	4	4
TOTALS (n=22)	12 55%	3 14%	7 32%	1 5%	1 5%	4 18%	5 23%

Note: A total of 22 revocation decisions, involving 21 inmates, were made in FY 1991. Eight of the 22 decisions (36%) involved multiple reasons for revocation. As a result, the seven 'TOTALS' columns will sum to more than 22.

LEGEND

a) Both inmates had been suspended from leave status in December of 1988. The Board completely rescinded the leave status of these inmates in FY 1991.

b) All nine inmates had been suspended from work release status in November of 1988. The Board completely rescinded the work release status of these inmates in FY 1991.

c) Five of the eleven revocation decisions involved inmates who had just been released on parole by court order (<u>not</u> paroled by independent Board of Review decisions)

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

TABLE 7a

FY 1978-1990 PAROLEES: MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE

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

+=less than 1%

TABLE 7b

FY 1978-1990 PAROLEES: STATUS AT END OF FY 1991

Status	#	(col%)
WORK RELEASE	3	(1)
PAROLE	60	(18)
INTERSTATE PAROLE	6	(2)
COURT RELEASED	41	(12)
MANDATORY RELEASE	70	(21)
NON-ELIGIBLE	65	(20)
OPT-OUT	56	(17)
DECEASED	12	(4)
RETURNED TO PATUXENT	16	(5)
	329	(100)

TABLE 8a

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: TOTAL GROUP

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	110 *	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	33	2 (6)	7 (21)	4 (12)	13 (39)
1981	26	4 (15)	5 (19)	2 (8)	11 (42)
1982	27	4 (15)	4 (15)	4 (15)	12 (45)
1983	15	2 (13)	5 (33)	- (-)	7 (46)
1984	14	5 (36)	4 (29)	- (-)	9 (65)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	20	4 (20)	3 (15)	2 (10)	9 (45)
1987	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	1 (4)	8 (35)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	2 (15)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	49 (15)	52 (16)	21 (6)	122 (37)

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

TABLE 8b

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

		YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	11 (10)	3 (3)	29 (27)
1979	19	4 (21)	1 (5)	4 (21)	9 (47)
1980	31	2 (6)	7 (23)	4 (13)	13 (42)
1981	17	2 (12)	5 (29)	- (-)	7 (41)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	2 (25)	2 (25)	- (-)	4 (50)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	1 (33)	1 (33)	- (-)	2 (66)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	29 (15)	28 (14)	11 (6)	68 (35)

TABLE 8c

YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

		YEAR OF 1ST REVOCATION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTAL #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	2 (22)	- (-)	2 (22)	4 (44)
1982	23	2 (9)	3 (13)	4 (17)	9 (39)
1983	7	- (-)	3 (43)	- (-)	3 (43)
1984	13	4 (31)	4 (31)	- (-)	8 (62)
1985	11	2 (18)	2 (18)	- (-)	4 (36)
1986	17	3 (18)	2 (12)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1987	22	2 (9)	5 (23)	1 (5)	8 (37)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	- (-)	7 (39)
1989	13	1 (8)	2 (15)	1 (8)	4 (31)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	20 (15)	24 (18)	10 (7)	54 (40)

TABLE 9a

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: TOTAL GROUP

		YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (16)	6 (5)	61 (56)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	33	10 (31)	8 (24)	3 (9)	21 (64)
1981	26	5 (19)	3 (12)	4 (15)	12 (46)
1982	27	7 (26)	8 (30)	3 (11)	18 (67)
1983	15	2 (13)	1 (7)	4 (27)	7 (47)
1984	14	7 (50)	2 (14)	- (-)	9 (64)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	20	3 (15)	2 (10)	3 (15)	8 (40)
1987	23	4 (17)	4 (17)	1 (4)	9 (38)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	1 (6)	8 (45)
1989	13	3 (23)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (23)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	93 (28)	52 (16)	26 (8)	171 (52)

TABLE 9b

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

		YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	38 (35)	17 (15)	6 (5)	61 (55)
1979	19	7 (37)	3 (16)	- (-)	10 (53)
1980	31	9 (29)	7 (23)	3 (10)	19 (62)
1981	17	4 (24)	1 (6)	2 (12)	7 (42)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	1 (12)	1 (12)	1 (12)	3 (36)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	1 (33)	- (-)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	62 (32)	31 (16)	12 (6)	105 (54)

TABLE 9c

YEAR OF FIRST ARREST: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

		YEAR OF 1ST ARREST			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	1 (50)	1 (50)	- (-)	2(100)
1981	9	1 (11)	2 (22)	2 (22)	5 (55)
1982	23	5 (22)	7 (30)	3 (13)	15 (65)
1983	7	1 (14)	- (-)	3 (43)	4 (57)
1984	13	6 (46)	2 (15)	- (-)	8 (61)
1985	11	3 (27)	1 (9)	1 (9)	5 (45)
1986	17	3 (18)	1 (6)	3 (18)	7 (42)
1987	22	4 (18)	4 (18)	1 (4)	9 (40)
1988	18	4 (22)	3 (17)	1 (6)	8 (45)
1989	13	3 (23)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (23)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	31 (23)	21 (16)	14 (10)	66 (49)

TABLE 9d

MOST SERIOUS ARREST WITHIN THREE YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

ARREST OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
SEX	1	11	1	2	4	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	4	1	19	1	-	-	-
ASSAULT	8	9	-	13	7	1	1	-
BURGLARY	2	3	-	6	1	-	1	1
WEAPONS	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
DRUGS	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
LARCENY	2	2	-	6	3	1	1	-
FORG/FP	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	4	1	-	5	1	-	-	-
#ARRESTED	27	37	2	72	25	2	5	1
#IN GROUP	76	67	6	116	41	8	10	1

TABLE 10a

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: TOTAL GROUP

		YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	33	2 (6)	6 (18)	3 (9)	11 (33)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	4 (15)	6 (22)	2 (7)	12 (44)
1983	15	- (-)	2 (13)	2 (13)	4 (26)
1984	14	2 (14)	3 (21)	- (-)	5 (35)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	20	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)	2 (10)
1987	23	- (-)	6 (26)	2 (9)	8 (35)
1988	18	2 (11)	1 (6)	1 (6)	4 (23)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	28 (8)	56 (17)	19 (6)	103 (31)

TABLE 10b

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

		YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	15 (14)	24 (22)	3 (3)	42 (39)
1979	19	1 (5)	3 (16)	3 (16)	7 (37)
1980	31	2 (6)	6 (19)	3 (10)	11 (35)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	2 (50)	1 (25)	- (-)	3 (75)
1983	8	- (-)	1 (12)	1 (12)	2 (24)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	22 (11)	37 (19)	11 (6)	70 (36)

TABLE 10c

YEAR OF FIRST CONVICTION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

		YEAR OF 1ST CONVICTION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	2 (9)	5 (22)	2 (9)	9 (40)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	1 (14)	2 (28)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (9)	3 (27)
1986	17	- (-)	1 (6)	- (-)	1 (6)
1987	22	- (-)	6 (27)	2 (9)	8 (36)
1988	18	2 (11)	1 (6)	1 (6)	4 (23)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	6 (4)	19 (14)	8 (6)	33 (24)

TABLE 10d

MOST SERIOUS CONVICTION WITHIN 3 YEARS BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE

NEW CONVICT. OFFENSE	ORIGINAL OFFENSE							
	HOMICIDE	SEX	KIDNAP	ROB	ASLT	ARSON	BURG	WEAPON
HOMICIDE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEX	-	8	-	1	2	-	1	-
KIDNAP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBBERY	1	3	1	15	2	-	-	-
ASSAULT	5	5	1	2	4	1	-	-
BURGLARY	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-
WEAPONS	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-
LARCENY	1	1	-	8	3	1	-	-
PROB/PAR	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PUB ORDER	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
CRT VIOL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
DOMESTIC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MV/TRAFF	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
#CONVICT.	17	24	2	39	16	2	2	0
#IN GROUP	76	67	6	116	41	8	10	1

TABLE 11a

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: TOTAL GROUP

		YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	33	- (-)	6 (18)	3 (9)	9 (27)
1981	26	1 (4)	3 (12)	1 (4)	5 (20)
1982	27	2 (7)	5 (19)	1 (4)	8 (30)
1983	15	- (-)	1 (7)	1 (7)	2 (14)
1984	14	2 (14)	3 (21)	- (-)	5 (35)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	20	- (-)	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)
1987	23	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (4)	3 (13)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	- (-)	2 (12)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	329	15 (5)	39 (11)	15 (5)	69 (21)

TABLE 11b

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

		YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	110	8 (7)	16 (15)	4 (4)	28 (26)
1979	19	1 (5)	2 (10)	2 (10)	5 (25)
1980	31	- (-)	6 (19)	3 (10)	9 (29)
1981	17	1 (6)	2 (12)	- (-)	3 (18)
1982	4	1 (25)	1 (25)	- (-)	2 (50)
1983	8	- (-)	- (-)	1 (13)	1 (13)
1984	1	1(100)	- (-)	- (-)	1(100)
1985	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1986	3	- (-)	- (-)	1 (33)	1 (33)
1987	1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1988	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1989	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	194	12 (6)	27 (14)	11 (6)	50 (26)

TABLE 11c

YEAR OF FIRST REINCARCERATION: ELIGIBLE PERSONS

		YEAR OF 1ST REINCARCERATION			
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1 #(ROW%)	YEAR2 #(ROW%)	YEAR 3 #(ROW%)	TOTALS #(ROW%)
1978	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1979	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1980	2	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1981	9	- (-)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)
1982	23	1 (4)	4 (17)	1 (4)	6 (25)
1983	7	- (-)	1 (14)	- (-)	1 (14)
1984	13	1 (8)	3 (23)	- (-)	4 (31)
1985	11	- (-)	- (-)	1 (9)	1 (9)
1986	17	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1987	22	- (-)	2 (9)	1 (5)	3 (14)
1988	18	1 (6)	1 (6)	- (-)	2 (12)
1989	13	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1990	0	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	135	3 (2)	12 (9)	4 (3)	19 (14)

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS (DD), ELIGIBLE PERSONS (EP), LIFERS AND NON-LIFERS

OUTCOME	GROUP DD # (%)	EP # (%)	LIFER # (%)	NON-LIFER # (%)
ANY ARREST	105 (54)	66 (49)	5 (31)	166 (53)
Serious Arrest	64 (33)	33 (24)	2 (13)	95 (30)
ANY CONVICTION	70 (36)	33 (24)	2 (13)	101 (32)
Serious Conviction	40 (21)	14 (10)	1 (6)	53 (17)
ANY INCARCERATION	50 (26)	19 (14)	1 (6)	68 (22)
Incarceration >1 YR	41 (21)	12 (9)	1 (6)	52 (17)
ANY REVOCATION	68 (35)	54 (40)	2 (13)	120 (38)
Technical Only	22 (11)	27 (20)	1 (6)	48 (15)
Offense Related	46 (24)	27 (20)	1 (6)	72 (23)
(Total # in Group)	(194)	(135)	(16)	(313)

STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF JESSUP

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the 21st day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one, Joseph Henneberry, Director of Patuxent, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1991, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,

NOTARY PUBLIC

Jane M. Nance

Jane M. Nance

My Commission expires: 7-20-94