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JUN 14 1983

ACQUISITIONS

SELECTIVE

STUDY OF INMATE STATUS

NASSAU COUNTY CORRECTIONS CENTER

ARTHUR RANDALL, ESQ.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December, 1982
(Rev.) January, 1983

Report No. 2 1982

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CHAIRMAN, CJCC

The attached survey has been prepared as an overview to the Nassau County Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils' Selective Study of Inmate Status at the Nassau County Correctional Center.

The data contained herein was based upon official data of Uniform Crime Reports for 1981 and the Report of Sheriff for 1981.

Arrest Category data in some instances was combined where interrelated for the purpose of developing an orderly and credible examination and comparison for survey purposes.

Prepared by: Nassau County Criminal Justice -
Coordinating Council

1981

Nassau County

Survey of Arrests-Admissions-Sentenced N.C. Correctional Center

Related Categories of Crime	<u>Arrests</u>		<u>Admissions</u>		<u>Sentenced</u>	
	# of Arrests	% of Arrests to Categories	# Admitted to Jail	% of Arrests to Admission Categories	# Sentenced to Jail	% of Arrest to Sentence Categories
Assault	1345	6.3	464	34.4	96	7.1
Auto Theft	245	1.1	21	8.6	11	4.5
Burglary and Burglars Tools Unlawful Entry	1801	8.5	1160	64.4	222	12.3
Dangerous Weapons	421	1.9	166	39.4	28	6.6
Larceny (Except Auto)	3865	18.2	1409	36.4	487	12.6
Homicide	58	.3	99	-	4	-
Narcotics	1906	.9	508	26.6	93	4.8
Rape	48	.2	32	66.6	2	4.1
Robbery	545	2.5	503	92.2	64	11.7
Sex Offenses (Except Rape)	183	.9	60	32.8	15	8.2
Disorderly Conduct	596	2.8	45	7.5	14	2.3
Oper. Motor Veh. w/Intox.& Imp.	4082	19.2	318	7.7	55	1.3
Prostitution and Vice Liquor Law Viol. and Loitering	259	1.2	19	7.3	17	6.5
Public Intox. and Public Disorder	38	.2	2	5.2	1	2.6
All other Felonies and Misd.	5817	27.4	1667	28.6	571	9.8
Totals	21209		6473	30.5	1680	7.9

INMATE STATUS IN THE NASSAU COUNTY
CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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The following salient observations are based upon the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council analysis of the inmate status population of the Nassau County Correctional Center.

The percentage of persons incarcerated during pretrial proceedings has decreased from 60.6% of the total in survey conducted during November and December of 1981 to 39.7% in survey conducted in June and July of 1982.

Of the inmates serving time as a consequence of a conviction, the percentage of those incarcerated for Part I crimes* has decreased from 65.3% to 55.25%.

Of those committed as a result of a conviction for a Part I crime*, 60% received a sentence of twelve months, in contrast to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's previous study where the percentage was 25%.

*See Appendix A.

INTRODUCTION

In order to examine the incarcerated population of the Nassau County Correctional Center, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, in conjunction with the Sheriff's office, the Data Processing Department and the Criminal Courts, initiated in 1981 a computerized survey of the inmate population in the Correctional Center. Statistical data in this initial report was corrected from three representative samples taken at two week intervals in November and December of 1981. The results of this survey was the completion of the first Inmate Status Report in March of 1982.

The present study seeks to continue this analysis by the examination and correlation of comparable data collected at two week intervals in June and July of 1982.

Reasons for Incarceration

Table I depicts the number of inmates recorded by the survey classified into general categories with the reason for incarceration. This table represents a selected status survey and does not represent an individual count of the population.

As is demonstrated in Table I, in the 1981 Survey, 60.6% of the survey population was incarcerated for pretrial procedures, whereas in 1982, the percentage decreased to 39.7%. Much of the resulting increase in the other categories was accounted for by the timer population which increased from 23.8% of the total inmate population to 38.5% in the six month time span between surveys.

Evidence of the actual utilization of a local Correctional Center can be found in the 1981 Sheriff's Report. This survey had 7,854 persons admitted to the Correctional Center of which, 1,982 persons (25.2%) were sentenced to the Correctional Center.

The criminal offenses that resulted in incarceration for the timer population, with correspondent arrest data are set forth in Graphs I and II.

Graph I shows:

- a) Relative percentages of arrests for property and violent Part I offenses as reported by the Nassau County Police Department in 1980 and 1981, and
- b) The percentages of violent and property crime as reported by the Correctional Center for those sentenced there in 1981 and 1982.

Graph II shows:

- a) The relative percentages of arrests made by the Nassau County Police Department for the varied Part I crimes, and,
- b) The percentage of Part I crimes of the sentenced population of the County Correctional Center.

INTRODUCTION

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Reasons for Incarceration

Table I depicts the number of inmates recorded by the survey classified into general categories with the reason for incarceration. This table represents a selected status survey and does not represent an individual count of the population.

TABLE I
POPULATION PROFILE

Reason	Date of Sample 1982			1982 Total	Per Cent of 1982 Total	Per Cent of 1981 Total
	6/13	6/27	7/11			
Pretrial Detainee	447	468	450	1361	39.7	60.6
Timer	434	441	444	1319	38.5	23.8
Awaiting Sentence	86	90	72	248	9	6.4
Awaiting Transportation	95	107	108	310	7.2	5.5
Alternative Sentences*	71	61	52	184	5.3	3.7
Total	1113	1167	1026	3422		

*Alternative Sentenced Inmates are those who are in the work release program, or who have received intermittent sentences.

As is demonstrated in Table I, in the 1981 Survey, 60.6% of the survey population was incarcerated for pretrial procedures, whereas in 1982, the percentage decreased to 39.7%. Much of the resulting increase in the other categories was accounted for by the timer population which increased from 23.8% of the total inmate population to 38.5% in the six month time span between surveys.

Evidence of the actual utilization of a local Correctional Center can be found in the 1981 Sheriff's Report. This survey had 7,854 persons admitted to the Correctional Center of which, 1,982 persons (25.2%) were sentenced to the Correctional Center.

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a) Relative percentages of arrests for property and violent Part I offenses as reported by the Nassau County Police Department in 1980 and 1981, and

b) The percentages of violent and property crime as reported by the Correctional Center for those sentenced there in 1981 and 1982.

Graph II shows:

a) The relative percentages of arrests made by the Nassau County Police Department for the varied Part I crimes, and,

b) The percentage of Part I crimes of the sentenced population of the County Correctional Center.

Observation of Graph I demonstrates that the percentages of persons incarcerated for violent crimes, as compared to property crimes has increased 5.6% between 1980 and 1981.

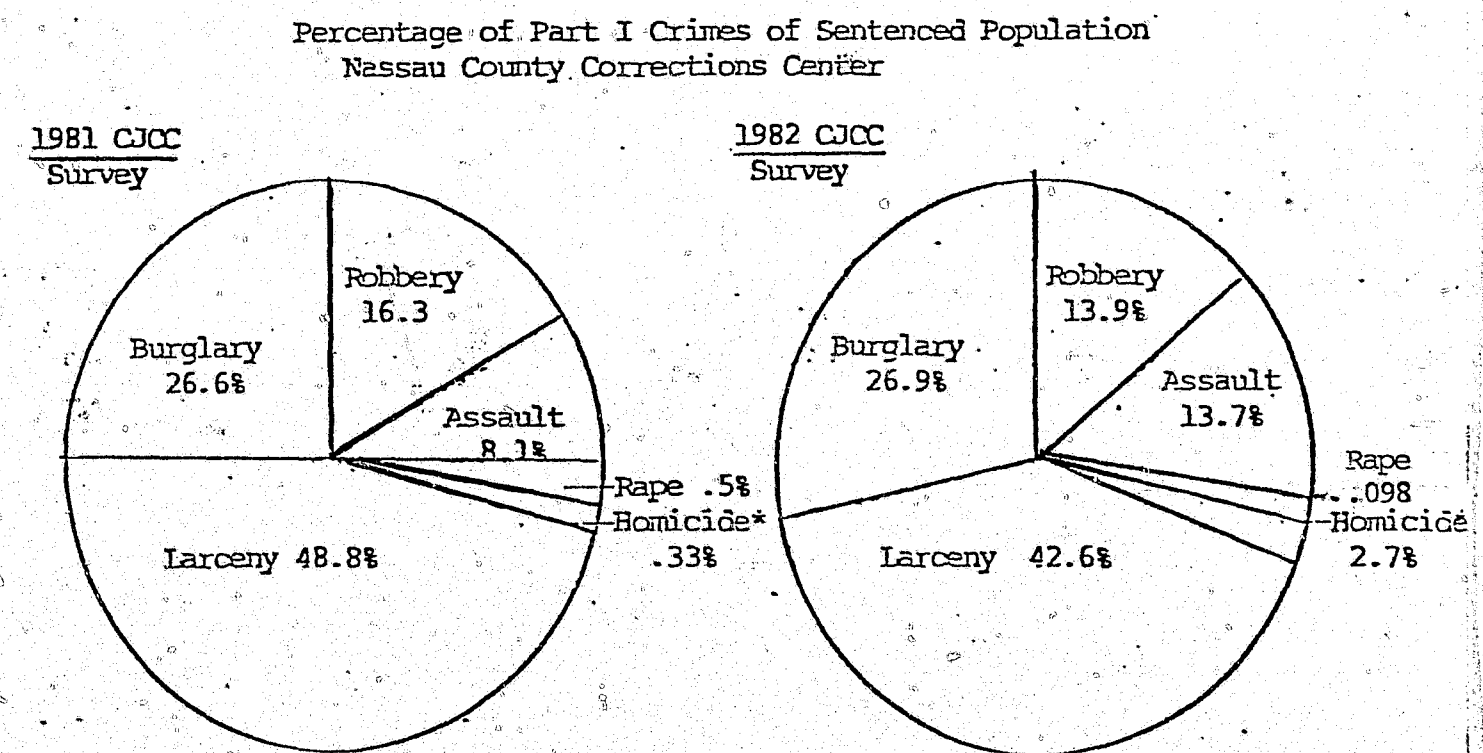
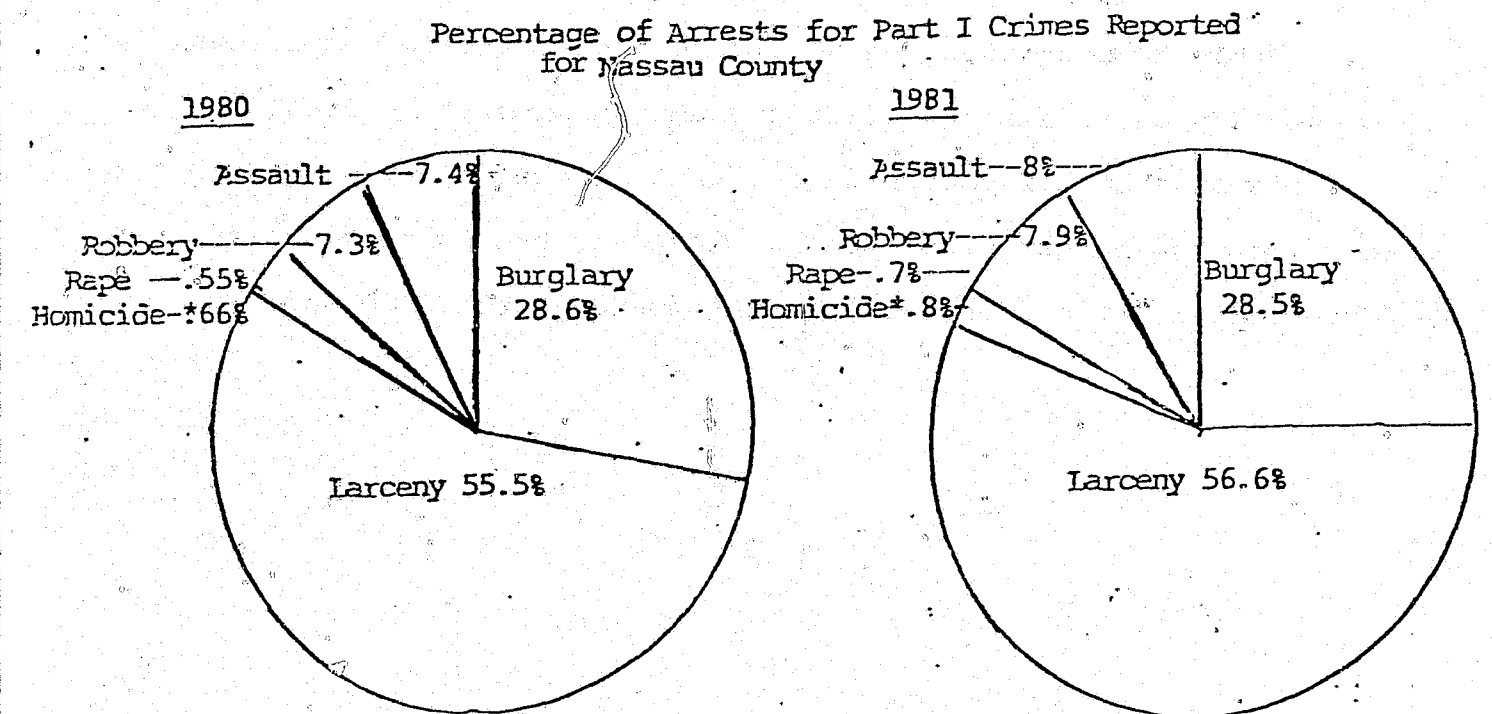
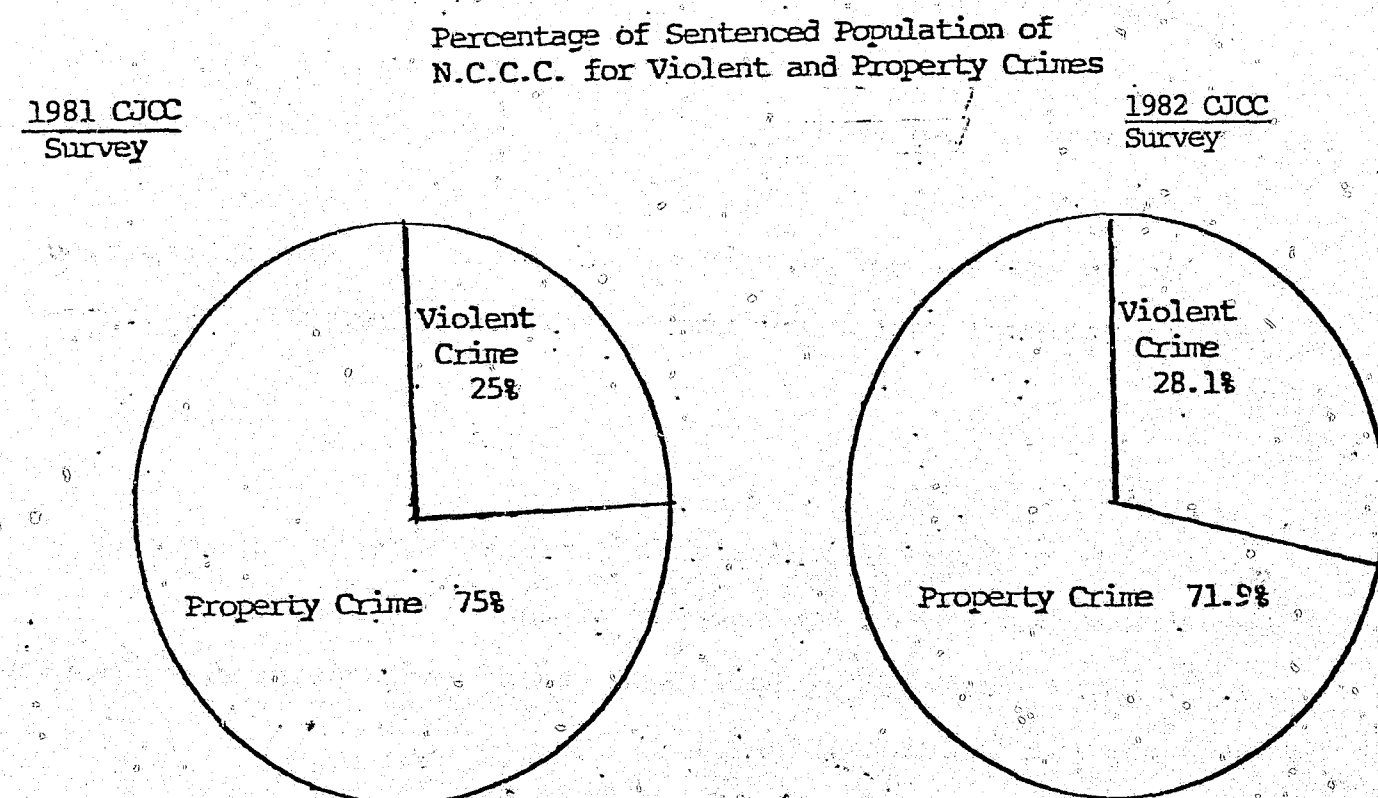
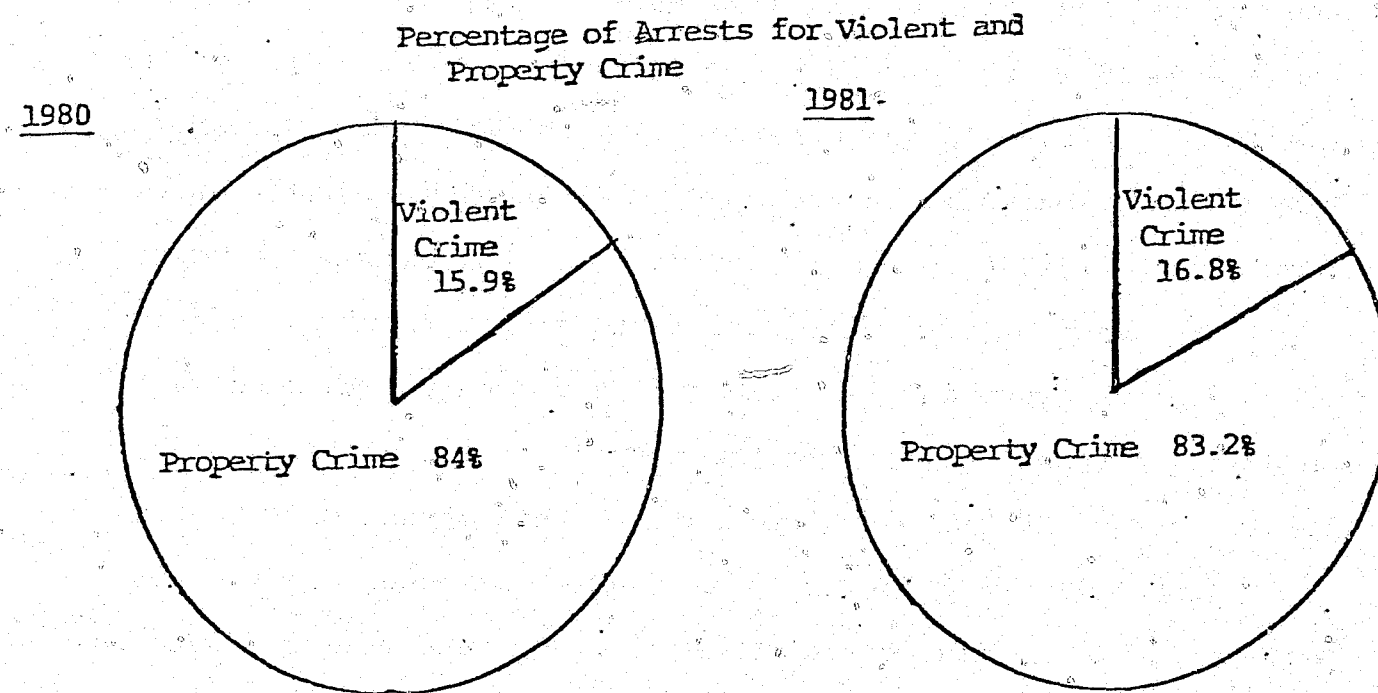


Table II continues the arrest to incarceration comparison by presenting an offense by offense examination of; the total number of arrests made by all police departments in the County of Nassau for each crime, the number of persons admitted to the correctional center, and specifically the number of persons found in the CJCC surveys.

TABLE II

ARREST TO INCARCERATION COMPARISON¹

CRIME Part I	1981 Arrest		1981 Sheriff Report		1981 Timer		1982 Timer	
	#	%	# Admitted	%	# Survey	%	# Survey	%
Homicide ²	58	.29	99	1.50	2	.2	15	1.48
Rape	48	.24	32	.48	3	.3	1	.098
Robbery	541	2.79	503	7.66	98	10.6	77	7.60
Assault	545	2.81	257	3.91	49	5.3	76	7.50
Burglary	1762	9.07	1153	17.56	160	17.4	149	14.70
Larceny	3865	19.90	462	7.03	289	31.34	236	23.29
Auto Theft	245	1.26	21	.31	-	-	-	-
Arson	64	.32	585 ³	8.91	-	-	6	.59
Total Part I	7128	36.71	3112	47.41	601	65.1	560	55.28

¹Total arrests by all Police Departments.²Includes murder, non-negligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter.³This statistic represents all Other Felonies admissions to the Jail which categories cannot be ascertained from the Sheriff's Report.NOTE: Percentages are based on the totals of Part I and Part II Crimes

TABLE II
ARREST TO INCARCERATION COMPARISON¹

CRIME Part II	1981 Arrest		1981 Sheriff Report		1981 Timer		1982 Timer	
	#	%	# Admitted	%	# Survey	%	# Survey	%
Drug Offenses	1906	8.98	195	3.23	40	4.3	74	7.30
Weapons	421	1.98	47	.78	33	3.5	44	4.34
Criminal Mischief	888	4.18	n/a	n/a	36	3.9	8	.78
DWI	4082	19.25	221	3.66	30	3.2	29	2.86
Impaired	163	.76	n/a	n/a	25	2.7	22	2.17
Disorderly Conduct	596	2.81	45	.75	1	.1	-	-
Stolen Property	635	2.99	n/a	n/a	64	6.9	67	6.61
All Others	5386	25.39	2453	40.69	92	10.	209	20.63
Total (Part II)	14077	66.38	2916	48.37	321	34.8	453	44.7
Total Part I and Part II	21205		6028		922		1013	

¹Total arrests by all Police Departments

A more detailed breakdown of causes for commitment can be found in Table III.

As is shown, there have been substantial reductions in the number of persons in "Conference in District Court." Although the number of prisoners "Awaiting Transportation" to other institutions has increased by 35.5%, a random sampling of 75 inmates indicated that the duration of the average stay of the inmates in this category had increased from 4 to 4.25 months.

Table III
Category Profile

Category	*Mean # of Inmates 1981	*Mean # of Inmates 1982
Arraignment County Court	11	11
Arraignment District Court	-	.7
Awaiting Sentence County Court	85.3	78.3
Awaiting Sentence District Court	2.7	4.3
Awaiting Transportation	75.7	102.6
Civil	5.3	5
Conference County Court	168.3	156.7
Conference District Court	201.3	146.7
Detainee (FOA)	.3	.7
Work Release	17.	18.3
Felony Examination	29.7	34.7
Intermittent Sentence	34.7	43.
Mental Examination County Court	2.	1.7
Mental Examination District Court	8.3	7.3
Violation of Probation County Court	13.3	17.
Violation of Probation District Court	17	17.3
Timer	328.7	440.
Trial County Court	12.7	10.
Trial District Court	1.	.7
Trial Other Court	15.	7.
Violation of Parole	7.7	8.3
Witness	4.	3.
Awaiting Grand Jury Action	23.7	32.7

*The mean number represents one-third of the absolute number for the three surveys.

B. Sentences of the Timer Population

Examining Table IV will disclose that the percentage of inmates sentenced to be incarcerated in the Correctional Center for Part I Crimes, as compared to Part II Crimes has decreased. Any apparent discrepancy between the relative numbers of persons sentenced for Part I and II crimes as shown in Table IV, and comparable data in Table II is generated because the Timer Survey provided a representation of the Correctional Center population on a specific day, this resulted in a higher apparent percentage of inmates committed for Part I crimes than the sentencing data indicates due to the fact that persons sentenced for Part I crimes tend to have longer sentences than those sentenced for Part II crimes.

Although, as Table V shows the sentences given for specific crimes, on the overall, have remained consistent, Table IV shows that, in our 1981 Survey 25% of the inmates incarcerated for Part I crimes had received sentences of twelve months, whereas in the 1982 survey, 60% of the persons convicted and sentenced for Part I crimes had received sentences of twelve months.

Table IV

Sentence Distribution by Months Sentenced

Sentence Months)	Part I Crimes		Part II Crimes		Part II Crimes		Part II Crimes	
	1981 #	Total %	1982 #	Total %	1981 #	Total %	1982 #	Total %
1 *	34	5	12	3.	15	5.3	45	8.
2	63	9.3	37	9.4	28	10	38	6.8
3	94	13.8	18	4.7	39	14	64	11.5
4	25	3.7	4	1	-	-	10	1.8
5	18	2.6	6	1.5	4	1.4	7	1.3
6	119	17.5	31	7.9	43	15.5	104	18.6
7	19	2.8	-	-	10	3.5	3	.5
8	36	5.3	9	2.3	11	3.9	5	.9
9	68	10	20	5	22	7.9	26	4.6
10	19	2.8	14	3.6	-	-	20	3.6
11	5	.7	3	.8	-	-	7	1.3
12	170	25	240	60	106	38.1	229	41
Over 12	10	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	680	-	394	-	278	-	558	-

*Includes sentences of less than one month.

Table V

Length of Sentence by Crime

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
	<u># In Survey</u>	<u>Mean Sentence (Months)</u>	<u># In Survey</u>	<u>Mean Sentence (Months)</u>
Petit Larceny	217	7.	174	7.1
Grand Larceny-2	9	12	9	10.7
Grand Larceny-3	63	10.7	57	9.8
Robbery-1	13	10.5	14	10.4
Robbery-2	43	10.9	44	10.6
Robbery-3	19	9.3	18	10.3
Burglary-2	38	11	74	8.2
Burglary-3	112	10.7	84	9.5
Assault-2	18	11.3	24	9.7
Assault-3	30	8.1	54	6.9
DWI	29	6.9	29	6.4

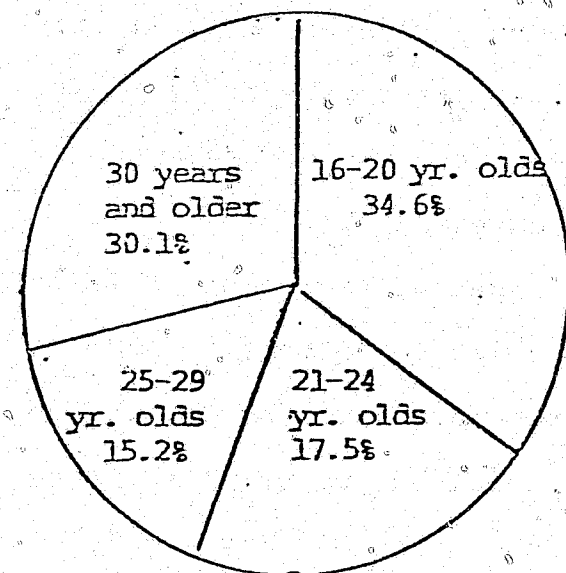
Examination of sentences for Part II crimes finds

that, in contrast to Part I Offenses, which have shown a marked increase in the number of twelve month sentences, Part II crimes, while demonstrating an increase in the percentage of 12 month sentences, continue to show a large percentage of sentences (37.4%) in the three, six and twelve month categories.

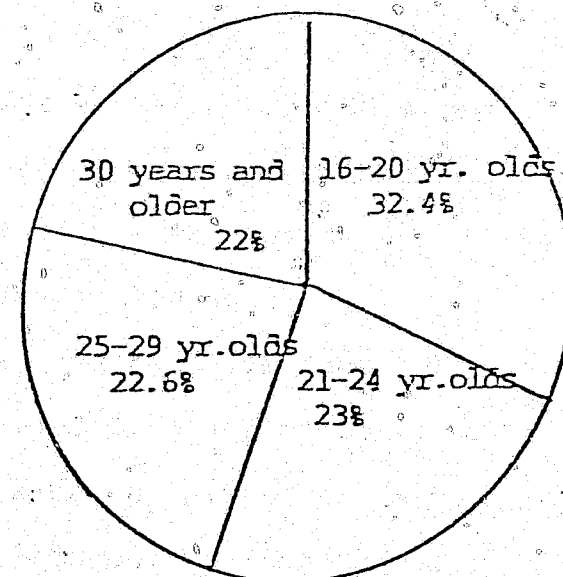
Graph III illustrates the age and racial composition of persons arrested by the Nassau Police Department in 1981 as compared to the CJCC Survey Timer population of the Correctional Center in 1982. In assessing the racial makeup of those persons arrested and incarcerated, caution is advised in any analysis of this data due to the fact that a significant segment of Nassau's black population live in Incorporated Villages, or cities with Independent Police Departments. (i.e., Freeport, Hempstead, Long Beach). This segment of the black population, which contributes to the timer graph is not represented in the arrest data due to the fact that information in this detail for those cities and villages with independent police departments is not available.

Age Characteristics

1981 Persons Arrested by the Nassau Police Dept.

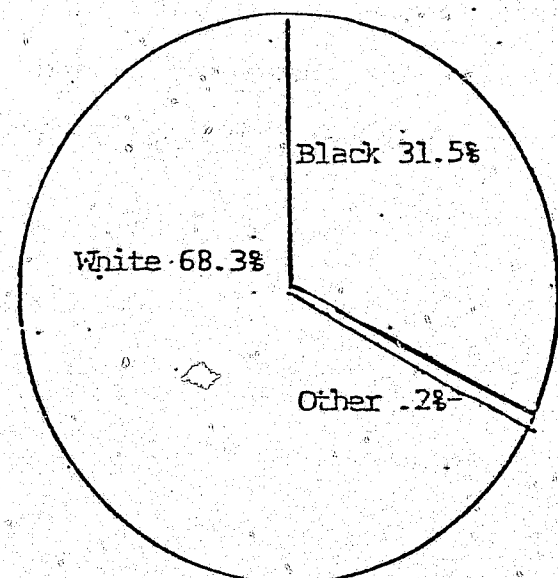


1982 CJOCC Survey Timer Population



Racial Characteristics

1981 Persons arrested by the Nassau Police Dept.



1982 CJOCC Survey Timer Population

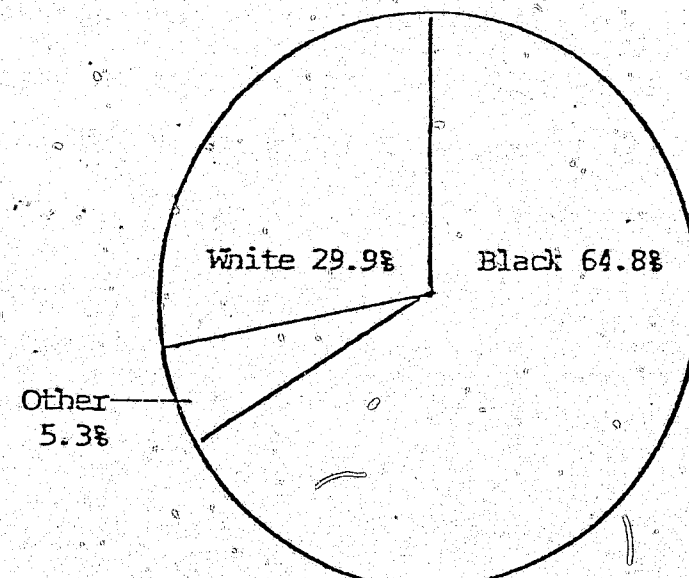


Table VI provides a listing of the characteristics of the timer population for selected offenses. 41.7% of all females incarcerated have been sentenced for petit larceny. Persons in the youngest age category (16-21) are particularly noticeable in the burglary category. Blacks are incarcerated in higher percentages than whites for petit larceny, possession of stolen property and possession of a dangerous weapon.

Table VI

Characteristics of Timer Population
For Selected Offenses

CRIME	AGE				SEX		RACE			
	16-21	22-26	27-35	36+	M	F	W	B	O	
Petit Larceny	60	35	61	21	128	49	36	134	7	
Grand Larceny-2	1	-	6	4	10	1	8	1	2	
Grand Larceny-3	18	11	19	10	42	16	9	48	1	
Sex Offenses	14	-	4	-	18	0	6	12	-	
Arson-2	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	
Arson-3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	
Negligent Homicide	7	5	-	3	15	-	3	7	5	
Poss. Stolen Prop.	38	13	15	6	60	7	19	51	2	
Poss. Weapon	22	16	7	9	47	7	1	49	4	
Drug Offenses	15	17	34	9	70	5	42	31	3	
Assault-1	-	5	-	3	8	-	-	8	-	
Assault-2	16	6	2	-	21	3	10	14	-	
Assault-3	21	18	10	7	47	5	20	31	1	
Probation Violation	54	27	32	16	108	21	69	47	13	
Robbery-1	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	
Robbery-2	32	7	6	-	42	3	4	36	5	
Robbery-3	12	6	-	-	18	-	2	15	1	
Burglary-1	5	1	-	-	6	-	1	5	-	
Burglary-2	59	11	6	4	80	-	28	38	14	
Burglary-3	45	15	15	6	79	2	22	49	9	
Total	436	193	220	98	824	119	283	593	67	

Characteristics of Timer Dispositions

Timers #	Pled Guilty		Youthful Offenders		Jury Verdict		Probation Revoked		Other Crime		Concurrent w/other Crimes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
890	770	86.5	26	2.92	9	1.01	8	.89	26	2.92	51	5.73

APPENDIX A

Part One Offenses

- 1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- 1b. Negligent Manslaughter
2. Rape:
 - Forcible Rape
 - Attempted Forcible Rape
3. Robbery:
 - Handgun
 - Other Firearm
 - Knife or Cutting Instrument
 - Other Dangerous Weapon
 - Strong Arm
4. Assault:
 - Handgun
 - Other Firearm
 - Knife or Cutting Instrument
 - Other Dangerous Weapon
 - Strong Arm
5. Burglary:
 - Forcible Entry
 - Unlawful Entry-No Force
 - Attempted Forcible Entry
6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)
7. Motor Vehicle Theft:
 - Automobiles
 - Trucks and Buses
 - Other Vehicles
8. Arson

END