CHARACTERISTICS OF
NEW COMMITMENTS - 1981

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW COMMITMENTS TO THE FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN 1981

Vol. XVI, No. 1

This report is one of a series designed to make data available on the inmate population of the New York State Department of Correctional Services. The report contains selected characteristics of offender year 1981. For each characteristic a separate section consisting of a chart, summary table, analysis and re levant cross tabulations is provided. The characteristics include: reason for commitment; county of commitment; maximum and minimum sentence; education on commitment; marital status; violent felony offenders; and second felony offenders.

The material in this report is based on information provided by the Department's computerized inmate information file developed and maintained by the Division of Management Information Services.

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1. There were 10,304 commitments to Department facilities in 1981 $96.1 \%$ were males $(9,898)$ and $3.9 \%$ were females (406).
2. The median age at time of conmitment was 25.0 years for males and 27.6 years for females.
3. Felony conmitments accounted for $96.9 \%$ of males while the remaining $3.1 \%$ were committed as Youthful Offenders. Among females, $97.5 \%$ were felons and only $2.5 \%$ Youthful Offenders
4. Robbery was the largest single crime category for males at $36.1 \%$ with burglary at $18.8 \%$ being the next highest. Robbery accounted for $25.9 \%$ of all female commitments followed by dangerous drug offenses at $17.0 \%$.
5. About $67 \%$ of all commitments were from New York City with an additional 13\% from the suburban New York City area. Upstate counties made up the remaining $20 \%$,
6. Over one-half of male commitments ( $50.5 \%$ ) had maximum sentences of less than 5 years compared to $63.1 \%$ of female cormitments. $6.2 \%$ less than 5 years compared to $63.1 \%$ of female cormmitments. $6.2 \%$ $5.5 \%$ of males had life sentences.
7. Minimum terms of from 12 to 29 months were set by the court for $59.6 \%$ of male commitments while three-fourths of females received such minimums.
8. Seven out of ten commitments had failed to complete high school.
9. $57.8 \%$ of all male cormitments were drug users and $51.7 \%$ of all female commitments also had a history of prior drug use.
10. Nearly $13 \%$ of all male commitments had no prior adult criminal record. Almost $60 \%$ had already served previous terms in local $22 \%$ had no prior adult criminal record while $47.5 \%$ had prior local or state commitments.
11. $50 \%$ of total male commitments in 1981 were black while $28 \%$ were white and $21 \%$ were Puerto Rican. Of females committed, $55 \%$ were black, $29 \%$ white and $15 \%$ Puerto Rican.
12. Nearly $58 \%$ of males were single, never married, at time of commitment. $45 \%$ of the females were single.
13. Violent felony offenses accounted for nearly $61 \%$ of male commitments in 1981 and one-half of female commitments.
14. Almost $38 \%$ of male conmitments were second felony offenders and nearly $23 \%$ of females.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW COMMITMENTS - 1981 age distribution


## CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW COMMITMENTS

AGE ON COMMITMENT. Data on age distribution were available for 10,304 new court commitments in 1981. 9,898 of these were males ( $96.1 \%$ ) while
$406(3.9 \%)$ were females. About 45.4 . $406(3.9 \%)$ were females. About 45.4 percent of male new cormitments wer years of age. Thus, 71.3 commitment while 25.9 percent were less than 21 ment, 26.6 percent were between 30 and 49 years of 30 years of age on commitover 2 percent were aged 50 or over. The mears of age and only siightly males was 25.0 years, the 50 or over. The median age on commitment for

The age distribut
The age distribution of female cormitments in 1981 tends to be higher than that for males. 49.5 percent were from 21 to 29 years of age while
only 15.0 percent were under 21 . Thus, 64.5 percent of females were less than 30 years of age on commitment, 6.8 percent less than the male proportion The median age of females on commitment was 27.6 years or 2.6 years higher. than that for males. In 1980, the median age of females on cormilitment was
characteristics of new commitments to the department-1981
ile reason (creation date $=08-05-82$ ) for commitment by age and se:




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REASON FOR COMMITMENT. 96.9 percent of male commitments in 1981 had been convicted of felonies ( 9,591 out of 9,898 ). Thus, Youthful Offender commitments, 307 in number accounted for only 3.1 percent of total male com-
mitments in 1981. Over 36 percent of male commitments had been convicted $\begin{array}{ll}\text { mitments in } \\ \text { of robbery } \\ (3,574) \text { ). Over } \\ 36 & \text { percent of male commitments had been convicted } \\ \text { felonies which accounted for ten percent or more }\end{array}$ male commitments included only burglary (18.8\%) while dangerous drug commitments were only 9.8 percent. Only 5.1 percent of males committed in 1981 had been convicted of homicide (502). In 1980, robbery commitments ad accounted for about one-third of male commitments, nearly 3 percent ess than the current year. The proportion of burglary conmitments was one percent higher. The proportion of male homicide commitments fell slightly rom 5.4 percent in 1980 to 5.1 percent in 1981. The percentage of male Youthful Offender conmi tments also fell from 4.0 percent in 1980 to 3.1 percent in 1981 ( 30.7 ). Rape commitments fell from 237 in 1980 ( $3.1 \%$ ) to 217 in 981 (2.2\%).
97.5 percent of female commitments in 1981 had been convicted of felonies ( 396 out of 406). Thus, Youthful Offenders (10) accounted for 2.5 percent of total female commitments -- an increase from 1.8 percent in 1980 (5). convicted of robbery while 69 or 17.0 percent had been convicted of dangerous drug crimes. The third largest number of females committed in 1981 were been convicted of dangerous drug crimes than the percentage of males committed for the same offense. Conversely, the proportion of male robbery commitments was 10.2 percent above that for females while male burglary commitments were 10.7 percent above the proportion of females cormitted for that offense. Bu emale homicide commitments were 6.5 percent above the percentage of males 1980 female commitments in that the proportion of homicide commitments down 5.5 percent in 1981 as wel1 as the proportion of drug commitments (down $3.4 \%$ ) while robbery commitments were up 3.8 percent and burglary conmitments, up 3.1 percent.

REASON FOR COMMITMENT BY AGE GROUP. While 71.3 percent of total male commitments were under 30 years of age on commitment and 25.9 percent were under percent were under 30 . Only 7.5 percent of male forgery commitments were aged 16 to 20 and only 11.7 percent of sex offenders, except rape and the same proportion of dangerous weapons offenders were less than 21 years of age on conmitment. Conversely, 33.6 percent of male robbery commitments Youthful Offenders, whose crime of conviction must have been conmitted at ge 16 through 18, fall mostly in the 16 to 20 year age group on commitment $98.1 \%$ ). Thus, age distribution patterns are varied -- with drug crimes, forgery, sex offenders except rape and dangerous weapons offenders tending
towards the higher age groups and the reverse true for robbery commitments

While 64.5 percent of total female commitments in 1981 were under 30 years of age on commitment and 15.0 percent were under 21 , only 51.0 perent of female homicide commitments were under 30 and only 8.5 percent wer years of age and only 50.6 percent were under 30 . Conversely, 80.0 percent of female robbery commitments were under 30 years of age on commitment and 9.0 percent were less than 21 . Thus, while the age distribution of femal commitments tends to be higher than that for males, the pattern by offense is similar.
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## characteristics of new commitments to the department-198

file reason (creation date $=08-05-82$ ) for commitment by age and sex

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COUNTY OF COMMITMENT. 67.4 percent of male commitments in 1981 were cormitted from New York City ( 6,674 ) while 13.1 percent were cormitted
from counties suburban to New York City and the remainder ( $19.5 \%$ ) from from counties suburban to New York City and the remainder (19.5\%) from
upstate counties. 1,324 males or 13.4 percent of male commitments in upstate counties. 1,324 males or 13.4 percent of male conmitments in
1981 were committed from the larger upstate counties with a population of 1981 were committed from the larger upstate counties with a population of
150,000 or more. A comparison with the year 1980 reveals an increase of 3 percent in the proportion of male commitments from New York City. Th proportion of male commitments from the area suburban to New York City did not change during the period while the proportion of upstate male com mitments fell 3 percent from 1980 to 1981.

While 57.6 percent of female cormitments in 1981 were from New York City (234) almost 15 percent were committed from counties suburban to New York City and the remainder (27.6\%) from upstate counties, Thus, 9.8 pe commitments. 84 of the 112 upstate female conmitments were from the larger upstate counties ( $20.7 \%$ of total female conmitments). A larger proportion of female cormitments in 1981 were from upstate counties than males (over $8 \%$ more) and a slightly higher proportion of females were from suburban counties (nearly 2\%).

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT BY AGE GROUP. The general trend in commitment ages by area is for New York City and suburban area commitments to be slightly older than upstate conmitments. For example, while the median age on commitment of males for the total state was 25.0 years, suburban males averaged 25.5 years of age; New York City males, 25.1 years; and upstate males only 24.6 24.6 percent for the suburban area, to 25.4 percent for New York City males up to 28.4 percent for upstate male commitments.
Female commitments by area of commitment and age group were distributed
thusiy: 12.8 percent of New. York City commitments were under 21 years of age
and 63.7 percent were Tess than 30 while 20.5 of upstate female commitments and 63.7 percent were less than 30 while 20.5 of upstate female commitments
were less than 21 and 72.3 percent were under 30 . Slightly over 13 percent were less than
of females from the area suburban to New York City were less than 21 on commit ment while only 53.3 percent were under 30 . The median age on commitment of females for the total state was 27.6 years while the median age for New York City females was 27.8 years and for suburban New York City, 29.4 years, while upstate female cormitments had the lowest median age -- 26.1 years. Thus both male and female commitments from the area suburban to New York City upstate conmitments tending to be from the younger age groups.
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file county (creation date $=07-30-82$ ) of commitment by age ahd sex

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MAXIMUM SENTENCE BY CRIME ON COMMITMENT. The distribution of maximum sentences offense and the crime category (felony or Youthful Offender) as well as the crime class, when the commitment crime is a felony Feionies are now for Class A felonies have been set at life (except for Murder 1 , which carries the death penalty) while court-set maximum terms for a Class B (non-violent) felony have ranged from 3 years to 25 years; Class C (nonviolent) from 3 to 15 years; Class D from 3 to 7 years; and Class $E, 3$ to 4 years. Slightly longer terms have been set under the new Violent Felony 1978). For example, for a class B violent felony, such as Burglary 1, Manslaughter 1, Rape 1, Robbery 1, a court-set maximum term must be at least 6 years and at most 25 years. Maximum terms set by the court under the Second Felony Offender Law (about one-third of male cormitments) are more severe that the maximums listed above which are for first felons. Maximum terms for second violent felony offenders, again, are more severe that maximums set
for second non-violent felony offenders. The maximurn term spread for a class $B$ second violent felony offender must be at least 12 and at most 25 years. while for a Class B second non-violent felony offender, 9 to 25 years. Ai persistent violent felony offenders ( 3 or more violent felonies, including the present conviction) must receive a life maxirnum term, whatever the class of felony may be. In the case of persistent non-violent felony offenders, the life term is optional with the court and the second felony term may be
applied. An attempt to cormit a crime does not change the crime of conviction but does lower the crime one class, except in the case of the Class A-I crimes of Murder 1 or either criminal possession or sale of a controlled substance first degree and all A-II (controlled substance) crimes. In these latter cases, an attempt to cormit the crime does not lower the crime class. For example, while Robbery 2 is aclass C violent felony, Attempted Robbery 2 is
a Class $D$ violent felony. While a crime, such as murder, may include at most only two classes, A-I and B (attempted Murder 2), at the other extreme, dangerous drug crimes may include all six felony classes. All Youthful Offender commitments must receive a maximum term of either 3 or 4 years. Thus, while 5.5 percent of total male commitments in 1981 received maximum sentences of life, over 70 percent of murder commitments received lite maximum terms tences, over two-thirds of burglary commitments received such tarms and over 92 percent of male grand larceny commitments. Only 5.6 percent of rape commit ments received 3 or 4 year sentences while 87.5 percent received sentences of greater than 5 years. Almost 83 percent of male forgery commitments re ceived only 3 or 4 year maximum terms. While dangerous drug conmitments can receive maximum sentences extending from three years to life, almost 52 perfrom 5 to 20 years and neariy 23 percent were given life terms. There are relatively minor differences between maximum terms received by male conmitments in 1980 and in 1987. The proportion of males with 3 year maximum terms fell 2.5 percent from 1980 to 1981 while 4 year terms were down only 0.2 per cent and 5 year terms were down merely 0.5 percent. Maximum terms of from over 5 years to 1 ife rose slightly in 1981 (1.3\%) despite the fact that life trend in the 1981 male sentencing pattern has been to slightly more severe maximum terms.

Slightly over one-half of total female commitments received maximum sentences of 3 to 4 years on commitment. This percentage is over 9 percent higher than that for male commitments in 1981 . Conversely, while or more, slightly less than 37 percent of female commitments of 5 years such high maximum terms. There are several reasons for the fact received female maximum sentence distributions are relatively less severe than those for males. One reason for this is that the percentage of second as well as to $38 \%$ ). While almost 64 percent of female felony offenders ( $23 \%$ compared maximum terms of less than 5 years, female robbery commitments received mitments received such terms. Traditionally, the cont of male robbery comlenient with female offenders but, on the other hand, only the most sari offenders are admitted to the state prison system. Female maximum terms in 1981 compared with 1980 tended to be slightly less severe in the current in year. For example, the proportion of 3 to 4 year terms has risen from 47.3 percent in 1980 to 50.5 percent in 1981 while the proportion of life terms 5 to 20 years (excluding life terms) feli 6 percent in 1981. Terms of from percent in 1981. The reason tor a relatively less severe female sentencing pattern in 1981 was the proportionate increase in female comitments for rimes such as burglary, forgery, and to a lesser extent, robbery coupled aive decrease in female homicide commitments
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file offense (creation date $=08-11-82$ ) by maximuin sentence nidd sex


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CRIME


MURDER
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CRIME
MURDER
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ahgerous weapón
all. other felony
YOUTHFUL OFFENDR







Minimum Sentence
TOTAL
12-29 Months
30-59 Months
60-119 Months
$120-29$ Months
20 Years or More
Unspecified Term

| Number |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10,304 |  |
|  |  |
|  | $100 \%$ |
| 6,202 |  |
| 2,121 |  |
| 1,110 | $21 \%$ |
| 320 | $11 \%$ |
| 207 | $3 \%$ |
| 344 | $2 \%$ |
|  | $3 \%$ |

MINIMUM SENTENCE. Neariy 60 percent of male new commitments in 198 received specified minimum terms of from one year to less than $2 \frac{2}{2}$ years. Since only 3.3 percent of male commitments did not have a minimum sentence specified on conmitment, only 37.1 percent received speci the male minimum sentence distributions of 1980 and 1981. The proportion of minimum sentences not set by the court on commitment has fallen from sightly under 18 percent in 1980 to a residual of a little over 3 percent in 1981 because the law mandating court-set minimum terms was effective for crimes committed September 1, 1979 or later. In addition, the per centage of specified minimum terms of less than ${ }^{2 \frac{13}{2}}$ years increased fro
47.4 percent in 1980 to 59.6 percent in 1981 while the proportion of specified minimum terms of over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years rose slightly from 35 percent in 1980 to 37.1 percent in 1981. It appears that while about 61 percent of the 1981 commitments were for violent felony type offenses, many of whic have court-set minimums of one-third the maximum term, the trend toward lower specified minimum terms has continued.

Almost three-fourths of female commitments in 1981 had received minimum sentences of from one year to less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Since 3.4 percent of females did not have a minimum sentence specified by the court on commitment, the residual, 21.7 percent, had received specified minimu terms of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years or more. This experience differs from that for males in that about 15 percent more females received specified minimum sentences not specified by the court on commitment was similar for both males and females, about 15 percent more males received specified minimum terms of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years or more. Thus, female commitments tended to have less severe minimum terms because of lower numbers of female violent felony offender and second felony offenders as well as the traditional leniency of the courts towards the female offender

MINIMUM SENTENCE BY AGE GROUP. While nearly 26 percent of male conmitments were under 21 years of age, almost 31 percent of males who received minimum relatively high proportion of males who received minimum terms not specified on commitment, were under 21 ( $36.4 \%$ ). Conversely, only 17.3 percent of those males who received minimum terms of from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years to 20 years or ore, were less than 21. Second felony offenders, who receive minimum erms of one-hal the maximum, tend to be older than first felony offenders. receive minimum terms of one year ( 307 males).

Female commitments by minimum sentence and age group follow the same general pattern as that shown for males although females tended to be older

Characteristics of new commitments to the department-1981
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file mimimuly (creation date $=07-30-82$ ) semtence by age ahd sex




| Education on Commitment | Number | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | 10,304 | 100\% |
| Jr. High or less | 2,573 | 25\% |
| Some High School | 4,659 | 45\% |
| High School Graduace | 2,845 | 28\% |
| College | 227 | 2\% |

EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT. The largest number of males committed in 1981 $(4,457$ or $45.0 \%$ ) were high school drop-outs. Slightly over 27 percent percent had attended a college or had additional vocational training eyond high school. Slightly under 24 percent had only an elementary junior high school education. The other group (1.5\%) includes those who did not attend school, attended a special school for slow learners or only attended elementary school up to the third grade. The educational background of male commitments in 1981 was slightly more advanced than in 1980 and a smaller proportion of 1981 male commitments had attended college ( $0.8 \%$ less). Nearly one-half of female commitments in 1981 (202) had not completed
high school. But 32 percent were high school graduates and only 14.5 perent had merely attended elementary or junior high school. Thus, the dvanced than that for males. While about 9 percent fewer females had only an elementary education, nearly 5 percent more had attended high school and nearly 5 percent more had graduated from high school, than male commitments in 1981. The female educational background in 1981 was iso more advanced than the female experience in 1980 . For example, about

EDUCATION BY AGE GROUP. The male educational level on commitment appears o be directly related to age. For example, in the 16 to 20 year age group, no male commi tments had attended coliege and only 10.1 percent 0 commitments aged 21 to 24 had any college experience. Conversely, while who had attended college fell in this age group. High school graduates also tended to be over 21 on commitment -- only 7.0 percent of this group wer aged 16 to 20 on commitment while 25.9 percent of total male cormitments were less than 21 years of age. Higher proportions of high school drop-outs and those with only an elementary or junior high school education were aged解 20 on commitment (about 34\%). But the lowest proportions of male about $48 \%$ ) while nearly 60 percent of male commitments were in these age groups. While 14.6 percent of male commitments were aged 35 or over, 17.4 percent of those who had only an elementary or junior high school education were 35 years of age or older.

While female conmitments tended to be older than males, with only 15 percent under 21 on conmitment, the educational level by age distribution apt to be less educationally advanced than those aged 25 or over.

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File educatio (Creation date $=07-30-82$ ) on commitment by age ahd sex

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DANGEROUS DRUG USAGE AND VIOLATION. Male drug users cormitted in 1981 numbered 5,722 or 57.8 percent of total male commitments while the 210 female drug users constituted 51.7 percent of total female cormitments. In 1980, 59.6 percent of total male commitments were drug users witile femus, drug use has declined nearly 2 percent of total female commitments. risen a little over 2 percent during the same period, for female commitments.

There were 967 male drug law violator conmitments in 1981 or 9.8 per cent of total male commitments while 69 female drug law violators ( $17.0 \%$ of female commitments) were admitted in 1981 . The 1981 percentage of male
drug law violators is 1.0 percent below the 1980 proportion and the female drug law violators is 1.0 percent below the 1980 proportion and the female proportion has declined 3.4 percent. In comparing male and female drug the percentage of male drug users was 6.1 percent above that for females, the percentage of female drug law violators was 7.2 percent greater than that for males.

In 1981, 657 males were committed who were both drug users and drug violators ( 6.6 percent of total male conmitments) while 36 female drug Thus, only 11.5 percent of male drug users were also drug violators in 1981 while 17.1 percent of female drug users were drug violators as well. Conversely, while 67.9 percent of male drug violator commitments in 1981 wer also drug users, only about 52 percent of female drug violator conmitment used drugs as well.

DANGEROUS DRUG STATUS BY AGE GROUP. Male drug users by age group show a higher proportion of drug users among the lower age groups. The raverse is true for drug law violators, with very few of these violators being less than 21 years of age on commitment. The highest proportion of male drug
users by age group occurred among ig to 20 year olds ( $65.1 \%$, or 888 users users by age group occurred among 19 to 20 year olds ( $65.1 \%$, or 888 users
out of 1,365 males committed at that age) while the next highest proportions were in the 16 to 18 year age group ( $63.6 \%$ ) and the 25 to 34 year age group (over $63 \%$ of commitments in that age bracket). This proportion of male drug users by age group has gradually decreased to 22.5 percent for those aged 50 or over ( 47 drug users out of 209 commitments). Conversely, the percentage of male drug law violators by age group has increased from a low of 1.7 percent for the 16 to 18 year age group ( 13 drug violators out of and peaked at slightly over 21 percent for the 40 to 44 year age group. For male inmates who are both drug users and drug violators, the proportion by age group to total male commitments rises from a low of 9 commitments out of a total of 1,193 in the 16 to 18 year age group ( $0.8 \%$ ) - disregarding the age group of 65 and over -- to
in the 40 to 44 year age group ( $14.8 \%$ ).

Female commitments of dangerous drug users by age group were proportion ally highest for the 25 to 29 year age group -- 85 drug users out of 122 commitments that age, or 69.7 percent. There were no female drug users over 44 years of age. Female drug violators, who were 17 percent of total female conmitments, tended to average less than 20 percent for age groups
under 30 and over 20 percent for ages 30 and over. The proportion of fema drug users who were also drug violators peaked at ages 30 to 34 (almost 19\%) but fell rapidly both for age groups under 25 and 40 and over.
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File drug (creation date $=07-29-82)$ status by age and sex

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file drug (creation date $=07-29-82$ ) status by age and sex



characteristics of new commitments to the department-1981
FILE DRUG (CREATIOH DATE $=07-30-82$ ) USERS WHO ARE ALSO DRUG VIULATORS BY AGE AND SEX





PRIOR ADULT CRIMINAL RECORD. Nearly 13 percent of total male conmitment in 1981 had no prior adult record before the instant offense (no prior arrest) whie 27.5 percent had no previous incarceration but had one or
more prior arrests with or without convictions. Thus, over 40 percent of male comnitments in 1981 did not have a previous institutional commitment while almost 60 percent did have previous incarcerations; local (31.4\%) 1981 commitments had comparison with 1980, about 2 percent more male nearly 3 percent had prior local, state or federal commitments. While nearly 3 percent fewe: male commitments in 1981 had no previous conmitment,

Only 47.5 percent of female commitments had previous incarcerations: local $(35.7 \%$ ), state ( $11.8 \%$ ). Thus, 52.5 percent had either no prior adult arrest record (21.7\%) or no prior institutional commitment (30.8\%). In comparison with male commitments in 1987, slightly over 12 percent fewer female commitments had prior incarcerations. In fact, over one-fifth of the females had no prior arrest record at all - $9 \%$ more than the male experi previous incarcerations. The increase in prior local commitments was abe 6 percent while priut state commitments only rose a little over one percent Thus, 7.5 percent fewer 1981 female commitments had no prior adult record or commitment. It appears that the prior aduit records of female commit ments in 1981 was considerably more severe than females admitted in the previous year.

PRIOR ADULT CRIMINAL RECORD BY AGE GROUP. Male conmitments in 1981, as in prior years, show a higher proportion of commitments with no previous adul record or institutional conmitment, in the lower age groups. While nearly 26 percent of total male commitments were under 21 years of age on commitment, almost 39 percent of those with no prior record or commitment fall in this age group. Conversely, only 3.4 percent of those with a prior state cent of total male conmitments had prior state or local commitments, the age group with the highest proportion of prior institutional commitments was 30 to 34 years -- almost three-fourths or 1,041 out of 1,398 males in that age group. Males aged 25 to 49 tended to have the highest proportions of commit ments with a prior inicarceration record.

Female commitments by prior adult record and age group reveal that while nearly 19 percent of female commitments with no prior record nor female with a prior state incarceration was less age on commitment, only one Among females, commitments in the age groups 25 through 44 tended to have the highest incarceration rates. For example, 73 of the 122 female commit
ments aged 25 to 29 , almost 60 percent, had prior local, state or federal commitments.
characteristics of hew commitmehts to the department-1981
file prinp (Creatioh date $=07-30-82$ ) adult crimimal record by age amd sex

OHtrolling Fo


count $I^{\text {age }}$
 adultrec $\qquad$
HO PRIOR RECORD
HO PRIOR COMMI ${ }^{2}$
local com only ${ }^{3}$
state or fed ${ }^{4}$ com
$\underset{\text { tolumh }}{\text { total }}$

, CONTROLITREC PRER

AG AGE OH COMMITMEHT




ETHNIC GROUP BY REGION. In the total state, slightly over one-half of male commitments were black, slightly over 28 percent were white and 21 percent were Puerto Rican. In New Yort City, however, over 55 percent
of male commitments were black while slightly over 15 percent were white and nearly 29 percent Puerto Rican. New York City male conmitments in 1980 showed a slightly lower proportion of blacks ( $53.6 \%$ ) and slight1y higher proportion of whites (16.6\%). Puerto Rican commitments were
similar (29.4\%). In suburban New York City, nearly 49 percent of ma commitments in 1981 were white with only 44.5 percent black and 6.7 per cent Puerto Rican. But the highest proportion of white commitments came rom the upstate area ( $59.0 \%$ ) while the smallest proportion of blacks ( $36.5 \%$ ) and of Puerto Rican males ( $3.4 \%$ ) came from upstate counties. Thus, nearly 44 percent more of male upstate commitments were white compared to
New York City while nearly 19 percent fewer upstate commitments were black and 25.5 percent less were Puerto Ricans. It appears that the trend toward increased white male upstate commitments and decreasing black upstate commitments has continued in 1981.

Total female commitments in 1981 were distributed thusly: 55.4 percent back, 29.1 percent white and 15.0 percent Puerto Rican. In New York City, nearly 60 percent of female commitinents were black while almost 17 percent
were white and 23.5 percent Puerto Rican. In the area suburban to New York City, white and black female commitments were equal ( $46.7 \%$ each) while only City, white and buack female commitments were equal ( $46.7 \%$ each) whie only
5 percent were Puerto Rican. Nearly 51 percent of upstate female commitments were black while 45.5 percent were white and only 2.7 percent Puerto Rican.

In comparing 1981 male and female conmitment rates by ethnic group in New York City, the area suburban to New York City and the rest of the state $t$ is apparent that a higher proportion of black females are committed rom the New York City area ( $4.4 \%$ ) and a lower proportion of Puerto Rican (1.5\%) ( $1.5 \%$ ) In the suburban area, a slightly higher proportion of female com (1.9\%). In the upstate area, over 14 percent more female conmitments are than male commitments while 13.5 percent fewer female conmitments re white. Puerto Rican commitments are very low in the upstate area for both sexes.

ETHNIC GROUP BY REGION AND AGE GROUP. Male commitments in 1981 show that the age distribution of commitments from the area suburban to New York City and New York City commitments tends to be higher than that of upstate years of age on commitment, only 24.6 percent of suburban area conmitments were 16 to 20 years old and 25.4 percent of New York City commitments fel into this age group. But 28.4 percent of upstate commitments were under 21 years of age. In addition, the proportion of commitments under 21 sometimes varies by ethnic group within region. In New York City, only 13.2 percent f white male commitments were under 21 years of age on conmitment while

Ricans. New York City black males and to a lesser extent, Puerto Rican males, tended to be considerably younger than whites committed from the same area. In the suburban New York City area, 21.4 percent of white
male commitments were under 21 while slightly over 28 percent of blacks male conmitments were under 21 while slightly over 28 percent of blacks
were in that age group and almost 23 percent of Puerto Rican males. In upstate New York, all ethnic groups tended to be younger -- slightiy over 27 percent of white males were under 21 on commitment and almost 30 percent of blacks. Thus, while white males committed from New York City tended to be considerably older than black conmitunents from the same area, white males conmitted from upstate areas tended to be only slight
older than black male upstate commitments. For the total state, proportion of white male commitments in the 16 to 20 year age bracket was 20.8 percent while 30 percent of black commitments were in this age group and 22.4 percent of Puerto Rican conmitments. Thus, black male commitments tended to be younger in all areas of the state, and white male commitments
older, especially in New York City.

Female commitments by ethnic group, region and age group tended to be older than males. Thus, because of the small numbers of females under 21, the variations within the 16 to 20 year cohort by ethnic group within separate areas might be attributed to chance. In comparing female conmitments under 30 by ethnic group for the entire state, while 64.5 percent of the female cohort were under 30 years of age on commitment, only 60 percent of white females and over 69 percent of black female commitments. Thus black female commitments, like males, tend to be younger on conmitment. This has also been true in prior years.
characteristics of new commitments to the departhent-1981
FILE REASON (CREATION DATE $=07-30-82$ ) FOR COMMITMEMT by ETIINIC group amd 5 ex
 FFELONY
COHROLLING FOR..
SEX



|  | ROUHT ROW PCT | Ithnic | black | PUERTO | OTHER | roral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lony |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| felonies | 1. | 2686 28.0 | 4823 50.3 | 1 2033 <br> I 21.2 | I $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9597 100.0 |
|  | COLUMM TOTAL | 2686 28.0 | 4823 50.3 | 2033 | 55 0.6 | 9597 100.0 |


$* *$ FELGNY
CONTRLLING FOR.
SEL


characteristics of hew commitments to the department-1981
File reason (creation date $=07-30-82$ ) for comititment by etimic group ahd sex

CRIME
COHTROLLIMG FOR.
REASON


characteristics of new cómmitmeñts to the department-1981
file reasoll ( Creation date $=07-30-82$ ) for commithent by ethmic group and sex


## COHTROLLING FOR..



- count ethicic

|  | ROW PCT | inhite | black | ${ }_{\text {RUE }}^{\text {RIC }}$ | OTHER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ROW } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \end{aligned}$ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Homicide |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROBBERY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BURGLARY I 48.5 I 39.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gr larc not | Gr larc not aut - 1 --36.0--1-60. |  |  | 4.0 |  | 0.2 |
| grand larc autóo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEX off ex rape |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dangerous drugs in 30.4 I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| gery ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dangerous meapon ${ }^{12} \mathrm{I}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| aLL other felony |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COLUNN 2118 225 61 <br> TOTAL 29.1 55.4 15.0 <br>  0.5 100.0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

characteristics of hew commitments to the department-1981
FILS ETMHIC (CREATIOH DATE $=07-30-82$ ) gROUP by age, area ahd SEX



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wilte

********
CONTROLHLIMG FOR.

$\stackrel{+}{i}$
count ${ }^{\text {AGE }}$
ethinic
$\underset{\text { ROW PCT }}{\text { COUNT }}$
thinc $\qquad$
black
puerto rican ${ }^{3}$
other
2.
$A^{3}{ }^{3}$

| COLUMA |
| :---: |
| TOTAL |


characteristics of new comititments to the department-1981
Page 46 RLANK!
file Etinic (Creation date $=07-30-82$ ) group by age, area and sex
 $\underset{\text { Value }}{\operatorname{VALUE}}=1$. Males


相


Ethenc
white
black
puerto rican ${ }^{3}$.
other



感

ETHic
WHITE
black
puerto rican
other


## CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW COMMITMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT-1981

FILE ETINIC (CREATION DATE $=07-30-82$ ) GROUP by age, area and sex

ETTHIC
CONTRLLIMG FOR..
SEX

count I ${ }^{\text {Age }}$

ethinic
WHITE
black
puerto rican ${ }^{3}$
other
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total



$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VALUE } & \text { 2. FEMALES } \\ \text { VALUE } \\ \text { VALUE }\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & 1: \text { RESTL OF STATE } \\ & \text { COURT COMMITMEN }\end{aligned}$



CRIME BY MARITAL STATUS. The male percentage distribution of marital status by crime indicates that slightly under 58 percent of total males
committed in 1981 were single, slightly less than 17 percent were legaliy married and 15.5 percent had a common-law marriage while about 9 percent were either divorced, annulled, widowed or separated. The marital status of males on commitment in 1980 did not differ substantially from the above Since marital status is dependent on age in that younger cormitments are more likely to be single, higher proportions of single conmitments are noted for crimes such as robbery (65.8\%) and burglary (61.8\%) while the For example, only about 40 percent of males committed for drug or dangerous weapon crimes or for forgery, were single. A rather high proportion of dangerous weapon and drug conmitments had common-law marriages ( $27 \%$ and 22\%) while a high proportion of male forgery commitments were divorced (23.7\%). A relatively high proportion of grand larceny and murder commit ments were married while relatively low percentages of such commitments were single.

Siightly over 17 percent of females conmitted in 1981 were married while about 45 percent were single, 17.5 percent had common-law marriages and 19.5 percent were either divorced, annulled, widowed or separated. Thus, 12.7 percent more males than females were single on commitment but the proportion legally married was similar (17\%). Over 10 percent more females were either divorced, widowed or separated and 2 percent more had commitments tend to be older than males. Also, it may be that marital disruptions tend to have more of an adverse economic impact on women. In 1980, only 8.9 percent of female commitments reported conmon-law marriages ( $8.6 \%$ less) while the proportion of single female commitments was the same ( $45 \%$ ); legally married females were over 2 percent greater in 1980 and those females who were divorced, widowed or separated were 4.5 percent higher in that year. Female marital distributions by crime tend to vary randomly because of the small numbers in each category.

Characteristics of hew commitments to the department-1981
file offense (Creation date $=07-30-82$ ) by marital status on commitment amd sex

CRIME REASOH FOR COMMITMENT
COMTRLLIMg FOR.
SEX


|  | marital isingle 1. | married 2.1 |  | widoued | $\text { ITEPARA }^{\text {ETD }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COMRION } \\ & \text { IAN MAR } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRIME | I---197 | 24.1 | ---7. | --- ${ }_{2}^{8.0}$ | ${ }_{\text {I }}^{1}$ | I 15.2 | 0.5 | ${ }_{4.1}^{407}$ |
| houtcide |  |  | -32 |  | 31 | 172 |  | 503 5.1 |
| homicide | 26 | 17.5 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| robbery | 2354 | 449 <br> 12.5 | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -134 | ${ }_{3}^{124}$ | 1530 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 0.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{36.1}^{3578}$ |
| burglary | ${ }^{1148}$ | 14.5 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 74. | 1267 | 0.8 | ${ }_{18.8}^{1858}$ |
| assault | 56.7 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 430 4.3 |
| gr larc mot autio | 49.4 | ${ }^{28.1}$ | 6.7 | $0^{\circ}{ }^{-1}$ | 3.4 | 12.0 | 0.1 |  |
| $\cdots$ grand larc autio | 47.5 | 32.5 | 2.5 | --0.--1 | 5.0 | 12.5 | 0. | 0.4 |
| rape | ${ }^{112} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.8 | 0.5 | 3.7 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 10.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $0{ }^{\circ}$ | 217 2.2 |
| SEx dff ex rape ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 48.2 | - ${ }^{53}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}1.5 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.6 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 197 2.0 |
| dangerous drugs | 390 40.3 | 24.35 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 215 22.2 | 1.0 | ${ }_{968}^{968}$ |
| forgery | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 39.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{18} 4$ | 23 23 | $0 .{ }^{\circ}$ | 9.7 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.93 |
| damgerous heapon | 248 40.8 4 | 1125 | ${ }^{33} 5$ | 1.6 | 18 | 1760 | 1.0 | 588 5.9 |
| all other feloilit | $\begin{array}{r}1188 \\ 41.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2124 | 36 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 16 <br> 16 | 0.7 | ${ }_{4}^{452}$ |
| YOUTHFUL OFFEELİR | 980.7 | 1.0 | 0. | 0.0 | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ}$ | 0.3 | $\bigcirc{ }_{0}^{0}$ | 307 3.1 |
|  | ${ }_{57}^{5721}$ | ${ }^{1678} 1$ | 4.5 | 6.6 0.6 | 4.0 | ${ }_{15.5}^{1536}$ | 6.6 0.6 | 9905 100.0 |

CONTINUED
10 F 2
claracteristics of hew commitments to the department-1981
file offense (creation date $=07-30-82$ ) by marital status oll coimitment and sex


coumt marital


Cliaracteristics of new comiliments to the department-1981
File offerise (Creetion date $=07-30-82$ ) by marital status on cotmilment amd sex


count marital



count marital



VIOLENT FELONY OFFENDER STATUS. New York State enacted legislation in 1978 designating certain crimes against persons as violent felony offenses VFo). More severe prison terms and restrictions on plea bargaining wer
provided for these violent felony offenses. This section reports the volume of commitments received for the specific felonjes encompassed in the VFO legislation.

Almost 61 percent of male commitments in 1981 were conmitted for violent felony offenses ( 6,033 out of 9,904 ). Another 4.2 percent of or coercion (419) while 31.8 percent were committed for other non-violent felonies including property and drug crimes ( 3,146 ). Only 306 males ( $3.1 \%$ ) were committed as Youthful Offenders. There has been a gradual decrease in yo commitments, perhaps due to a limitation on plea bargaining with respec o armed felonies. In 1980, the proportion of male commitments for violen felony offenses was about 58 percent or 3 percent lower than in 1981.

The highest proportion of male violent felony offenders were committed for robbery ist (29\%) and robbery 2nd (26\%) or 55 percent of all violent felony commitments ( 3,374 cases). Male commitments for Robbery 3 rd ( 264 comprised 63 percent of other offenses involving violence or coercion. Male convictions for Burglary 3 rd ( 1,339 ) made up nearly 43 percent of the nov-violent crime category while drug conmitments (968) comprised nearly 1 percent. Only one-half of female commitments in 1981 were convicted of violent
felony offenses (203) while 4.9 percent (20) were conmitted for other felony offenses involving violence or coercion. Nearly 43 percent of females were convicted of other non-violent felonies including property and drug crimes
173 ). Oniy 10 females ( $2.5 \%$ ) were committed as Youthful Offenders. nearly 11 percent fewer females than males were convicted of violent felony offenses in 1981. Conversely, the proportion of females committed for other non-violent felonies such as property and drug. crimes was nearly 11 percent higher than for males. Female violent felony offender commitments end to be lower proportionately than that for males because female Robbery ${ }^{1}$ lower as well. Female commitments for dangerous weapons crimes are much lower and female Rape 1 , Sodomy 1 and Sexual Abuse 1 commitments, non-existent. The only femeie violent felony commitments tending to be higher proportionately than males are those for manslaughter 1. One-half of female commitments for ther felony offenses involving violence were for manslaughter 2 while 63 per cent of male conmitments in this same offense group were for Rotbery ecause of the higher proportion of female drug, forgery and grand larceny commitments although the proportion of burglary 3 female cormitments is much ower.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW COMMITMENTS-198


## Offense

TOTAL INMATES
Violent Felony Offenses
Other Felony Offense
Coercive/Violen
Property/Drug
Youthful Offenders
ane Yo recaived with an additional second felony sentence for subsequent crime.

SECOND FELONY OFFENOER STATUS. A1most 38 percent of total male conmitments in 1981 were second felony offenders with the remainder, about 62 percent, first offenders. Thus, 59 percent of male commitments in 1981 were first
felong offenders $(62.1 \%, 1$ ess $3.1 \%$ Y. 0.1 s$)$. It appears that the highest felony offenders ( $62.1 \%$, less $3.1 \%$ Y. 0 . s). It appears that the proport $67.2 \%$ ) while the proportions of first felony offenders for other felony offenses involving violence or coercion was much lower (50.8\%) and the proportion of first felony offenders was only about 50 percent (50.1\%) for non-violent felony offenses such as property and drug crimes. Al Youthful Offenders are first; offenders. with the highest proportion of first felony 85\%) and manslaughter burglary second and dangerous 41.4 percent, respectively. A similar pattern appears for other violent and coercive crimes in that commitments for manslaughter second and negligent homicide had relatively high proportion first offenders ( 79 and $78 \%$, respectively) while robbery and attempted assault conmitments had relatively low proportions ( 43 and Proportions of male first felony for burglary 3 rd and 33 percent for forgery. Thus, murder, manslaughter and drug cormitments are more likely to be first offenders than burglary, robbery drug commi tments are forgery conmitments.

Over 77 percent of total female commitments were first offenders, with the remainder, almost 23 percent, second felony offenders. Thus, threethe remainder, almost fourths of female comimitments were first felony offenders. since 2.5 percent four ths of female conmine In comparison with male commitments, over 15 percent more females were first offenders. Almost 87 percent of female conmof ments for violent felony offenses were first offenders while 75 percent of females committed for other felony offenses involving violence, and abelony 65 percent of females convicted of non-violent offenders. The distribution of first and second fighy proportion of second felony cormitments being for non-violent felonies. Like males, proportions of murder, manslaughter and drug commitments are more inkent to be first offenders than burglary or forgery commitments. 94 percent of females convicted of manslaughter first degree were first offenders.

Characteristics of nel commitments to the department-1981
File violent (creation date = 08-26-82) felony by 1St or 2md felony




characteristics of new commitments to the department-1981
file violent (creation date $=08-26-82$ ) felony by ist or 2nd felony


$\Gamma \quad \Gamma$

END

