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INMATE ESCAPE INCIDENTS

1987 - 1991

This report provides descriptive information on incidents of escape from the correctional facilities of the New York State Department of Correctional Services between 1987 and 1991. The report also presents information on demographic characteristics and legal history characteristics of escapees. When appropriate, escapees are compared with the general under custody population. The analysis uses a series of variables including facility security level, age, commitment offense, minimum sentence, maximum sentence, time served, prior adult criminal history, and duration of escape. The report is preceded by a brief summary of the main findings.

1992

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INMATE ESCAPE INCIDENTS

1987 - 1991

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Number and Rate of Escaped Inmates

In the five year time period of 1987 - 1991, 50 inmates escaped from custody. Eleven inmates escaped in calendar year 1991. The rate of escapes per 1000 inmates has shown a downward trend during the five year time span (see Table 1.1, p.2).

2. Most Escaped Inmates from Minimum Custody

The majority of escapees (76%) in the time period of 1987 - 1991 were from minimum security facilities or medium custody inmates assigned to work details outside of the security perimeter. The 1991 rate of escapes (.09 per 1,000 inmates) from secure custody was slightly higher than the rate for the five year period (.05 per 1,000 inmates) (see Table 1.2, p.3).

3. Number of Escaped Inmates by Facility Security Level

Over the time period of 1987 through 1991, 22% of escapes occurred at maximum security prisons, 16% at medium facilities and 62% at minimum facilities. In 1991 five inmates assigned to maximum security facilities, one inmate assigned to a medium security prison and five inmates assigned to minimum security facilities escaped (see Table 2.1, p.4).

4. Incarceration Offenses of Escapees

In 1991 inmates who escaped were incarcerated for the offenses of murder, robbery, criminal possession of stolen property, and burglary. Forty percent of escaped inmates during 1987 - 1991 had been imprisoned for burglary compared to 11% of the undercustody population (see Table 3.1 and Table 3.2, p.5). Burglars have been overrepresented in the escapee population in the five year period.

5. Age of Escaped Inmates

In the period of 1987-1991 escapees were younger when compared to the total inmate population; 44% of the escapees were under 25 years of age while 25% of undercustody inmates were under 25 years of age (see Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1, p.6). In 1991, however, 18% (N=2) of all escapees were over 40 years old while 15% of the undercustody population were over 40 years old.

6. **Race/Ethnicity of Escaped Inmates**

During the 1987 - 1991 time span, 60% of escapees were White. The total is in contrast to the total undercustody population where 18% were White. In 1991, 73% of escaped inmates were White (see Chart 4.2, p.7).

7. **Prior Incarcerations of Escapees**

Of the total 50 escapees in 1987 - 1991, 38% had served a prior commitment at a state prison while 24% had been previously incarcerated at a local jail (see Table 5.2, p.8).

8. **Minimum Sentence of Escapees**

During the time period of 1987 - 1991, 64% of escaped inmates were serving a minimum sentence of less than three years. This percentage compares with 42% with the undercustody population (see Table 6.2, p.9).

9. **Time Served by Inmates Prior to Escape**

Fifty-six percent of escapees between 1987 - 1991 had served less than 6 months in Department custody; only 24% had served more than three years. Of 1991 escapees, 36% had served less than one year in custody and 27% had served more than six years (see Table 7.1 and Table 7.2, p.11).

10. **Time of Escape Status Prior to Apprehension**

Of the 50 escapees between 1987 - 1991, 52% (N=26) were caught within 12 hours and 90% (N=45) were apprehended within 72 hours. In 1991, 82% of escapees were caught within 24 hours (see Table 8, p.12).

11. **Crimes Committed by Escapees in 1991**

One escapee in 1991 was arrested for an additional crime while on escape status. The inmate was charged with theft of a motor vehicle, a non-violent offense (see Appendix B, p.17).

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Correctional Services maintains data files on undercustody inmates and, together with specific information on escapes, produces the annual department report on facility escapes. This report profiles inmate escapees and the circumstances surrounding escape incidents for the previous year. Characteristics of escapees are examined for the time period of 1987 through 1991, and escaped inmates are compared to the undercustody population for the same time span. Appendix B presents a brief description of each escape incident.

There were 50 inmates who escaped in 41 separate incidents during the 1987 - 1991 time period. With the exception of 1988 when five inmates escaped, the number of escape incidents and inmate escapees remained relatively constant at 7 to 10 escape incidents per year involving a total of between 7 and 12 inmates. However, the rate of escaped inmates per thousand inmates in custody declined over the five year period from .29 in 1987 to .19 in 1991. This trend may be explained by (1) fewer escapes, and (2) an increase in the number of inmates undercustody in correctional facilities. The inmate population increased 41% from 1987 (N=40,874) to 1991 (N=57,815). The decline in the rate of escapes is noteworthy in consideration of the rapid addition of new correctional facilities and correctional officers during the same five year time span.

Section One Number of Inmate Escapes

There were 50 inmates who escaped from Department custody between 1987 and 1991. In the most recent year 1991, 11 inmates escaped from correctional facilities or correctional officers. Table 1.1 presents data on the frequency and rate of escapes for the years 1987 - 1991.

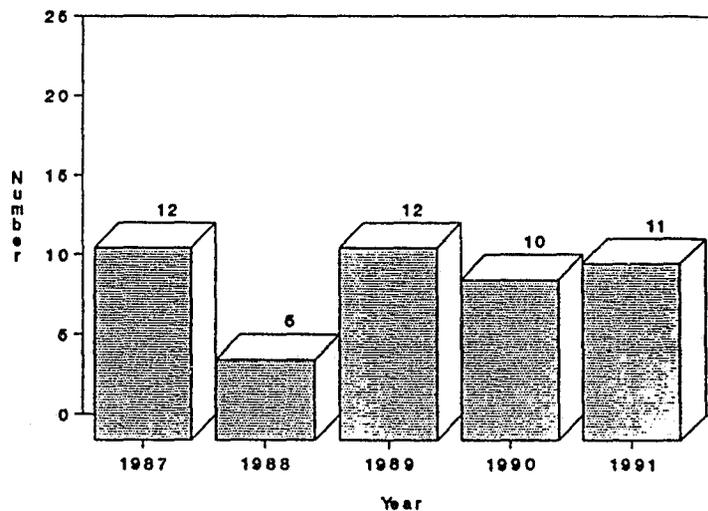
The number of escapes rose between 1990 (10) and 1991 (11), and the total number of 1991 escapes was slightly more than the five year average of 10 escapes per year.

The end of year undercustody population in New York correctional facilities increased 41% between 1987 and 1991. Therefore the use of rates, based upon the number of escapes per thousand inmates under custody, allows for standardized comparison between years. Rate data are important in discerning the level of escape activity when there are large fluctuations in year to year totals of incarcerated inmates. The 1991 rate of escape, .19 per thousand inmates, was below the five year average of .20.

Table 1.1
Frequency and Rate of Escapes
1987 - 1991

Calendar Year	Number of Escapes	Rate per Thousand Inmates
1987	12	.29
1988	5	.21
1989	12	.23
1990	10	.18
1991	11	.19
Total	50	.20

Chart 1
Number of Inmate Escapees
1987 - 1991



Escapes From Secure Custody

A total of 50 inmates escaped from custody between 1987 and 1991. However, 12 inmates escaped from a secure custody setting while a larger number of escapees walked out of minimum security facilities, or escaped from work assignments or community activities located outside of the prison. Inmates who effect their escape from minimum security facilities or from less secure areas outside of the perimeter fence of medium or maximum security prisons are commonly referred to as 'walkaways'. That is, since the inmate was assigned to a less secure area, he or she could escape from immediate custody by walking away. The escapee would not have to use more elaborate methods necessary in a higher security assignment.

Of a total of 50 escapees, 62% (N=31) were from minimum security facilities and 14% (N=7) were walkaways from maximum or medium security facility assignments outside of the perimeter fence. The remaining 24% (N=12) of escapees were persons who escaped from secure custody at maximum or medium security prisons. The rate of escapes from secure custody in 1991 was higher than the 5 year average of the 1987-1991 time period, but the rate of escapes from minimum custody and the total rate of escapes in 1991 were below the 5 year average.

Table 1.2
Frequency and Rate of Escapes
1987 - 1991

Calendar Year	Escape from Secure Custody		Walkaways or from Minimum Custody	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
1987	0	.00	12	.29
1988	0	.00	5	.11
1989	3	.06	9	.18
1990	4	.07	6	.11
1991	5	.09	6	.10
Total	12	.05	38	.15

Section Two Escapes by Facility Security Level

New York State correctional facilities are classified as maximum, medium or minimum security. This designation is based upon the physical characteristics of each facility that enable the Department to safely and securely house inmates. Several criteria are taken into consideration in determination of the security classification:

perimeter - the type of enclosure surrounding the inmates within a correctional facility;

internal control - the capacity to isolate internal areas of a prison through the use of control gates;

housing - the range of occupiable units from individual cells with remote controlled locks to open barrack-type housing;

special housing - the need of facilities to securely control and isolate disruptive individual inmates from the general inmate population; and

operational configuration - the ability to monitor and control inmate movement and interaction within the facility.

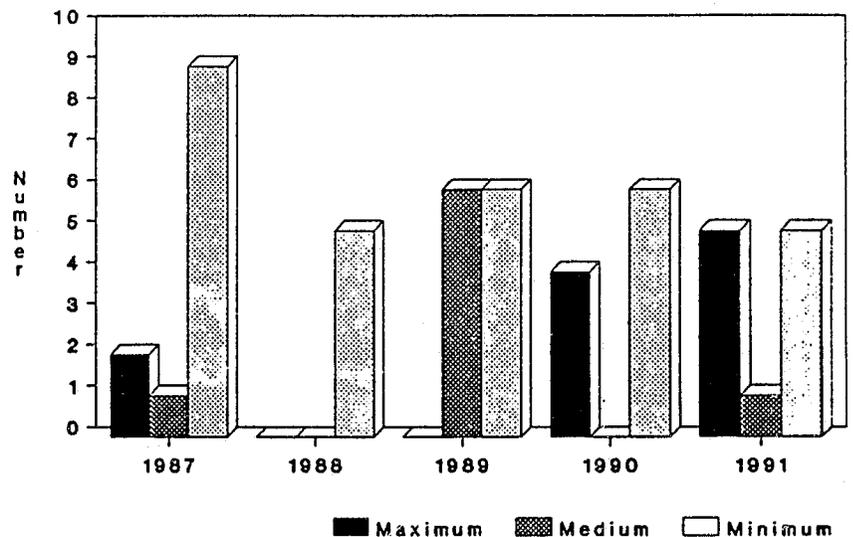
Table 2.1 reveals the security level of inmates who escaped from custody in the years from 1987 through 1991. As indicated in the table, 62% (N=31) of the escapees were in minimum security facilities, 16% (N=8) were located at medium security prisons, and 22% (N=11) were assigned to maximum security institutions.

*In 1991, one maximum security inmate escaped while out to court and outside prison perimeter. See Appendix B, page 18, for details of escapes.

Table 2.1
Facility Security Level of Inmate Escapes
1987 - 1991

Security Level	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
Maximum	2	0	0	4	5	11	22%
Medium	1	0	6	0	1	8	16%
Minimum	9	5	6	6	5	31	62%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Chart 2
Number of Escapees by Year
and Security Level



Section Three
Commitment Offense of
Escapees

The most serious current offense for each escaped inmate is shown in Table 3.1. The most common commitment offenses among 1991 escapees were murder at 45% (N=5), and burglary 36% (N=4).

Data on the commitment offenses for all inmates under custody of the Department of Correctional Services are compared to escaped inmates from 1987 - 1991 in Table 3.2. Noteworthy are the percentage differences in the undercustody population and the escape population in the offense types of robbery, burglary, drugs, and stolen property. The percentage of offenders in the undercustody population convicted of robbery and drug offenses is considerably higher when compared to the offense types in the escape population. Conversely, a higher percentage of escaped inmates were convicted of burglary or stolen property as compared to the general population.

One reason for these differences is that offense type consideration is part of inmates' security assessment. Robbery is considered a more serious offense than crimes such as larceny or forgery, and these offenders are more likely to be assigned to higher security facilities, reducing escape opportunities. Stolen property offenses are not considered as serious an offense as murder, robbery, sex offenses, assault, or other crimes of violence, and offenders convicted of these offenses are more likely to be assigned to lower security facilities.

Table 3.1
Commitment Offense Type by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Crime Type	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
Murder	0	0	0	2	5	7	14%
Other Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Other Sex Off.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	1	1	2	2	1	7	14%
Assault	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
Burglary	5	4	4	3	4	20	40%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Grand Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Drugs	2	0	3	0	0	5	10%
Stolen Property	4	0	0	1	1	6	12%
Forgery	0	0	1	1	0	2	4%
DWI	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
Youthful Off.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Other Felony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Table 3.2
Commitment Offense of Escapees and
Undercustody Population

Crime Type	Escapees 1987 - 1991	Average Undercustody Population 1987 - 1991
Murder	14%	10%
Other Homicide	2%	5%
Rape	0%	3%
Other Sex Off.	0%	3%
Robbery	14%	22%
Assault	2%	3%
Burglary	40%	11%
Arson	0%	0%
Grand Larceny	0%	2%
Drugs	10%	31%
Stolen Property	12%	2%
Forgery	4%	1%
DWI	2%	1%
Youthful Off.	0%	0%
Other Felony	0%	5%
Total	100%	100%

Section Four Age of Escapees

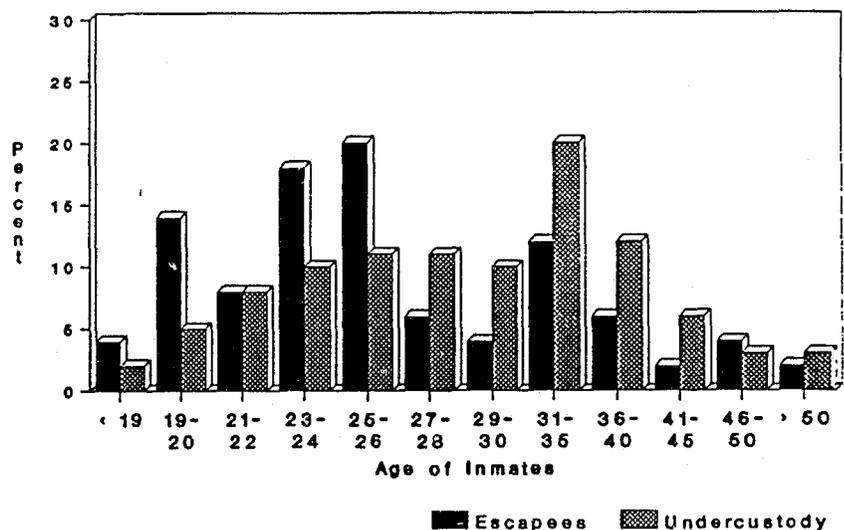
The average age of inmate escapees in 1991 was 30 years old. Of the eleven escaped inmates, three were 22 years old or younger; four were between the ages of 23 and 30; two were between 31 and 45 and two were older than 45 years. The majority of escapees were under 31 years old (approximately 64% in 1991 as compared to 74% in the 1987-1991 period).

A comparison of the ages of escapees in 1987-1991 with the total number of inmates in the undercustody population from 1987-1991 shows that 44% of the escapees were under the age of 25 and 74% were 30 years old or less, while 25% of the undercustody population were under 25 years old and 57% were 30 years old. See Chart 4.1 for a comparison of ages of inmates who escaped with total undercustody population. In general, escapees were younger than other inmates in the undercustody population. However, half of all escapees over 40 years old in the five year period were accounted for in 1991.

Table 4.1
Age at Time of Escape by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Age In Years	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
< 18	0	0	0	2	0	2	4%
19-20	2	1	1	1	2	7	14%
21-22	0	0	3	0	1	4	8%
23-24	3	1	2	2	1	9	18%
25-26	1	1	3	3	2	10	20%
27-28	2	0	0	0	1	3	6%
29-30	1	1	0	0	0	2	4%
31-35	2	0	1	1	2	6	12%
36-40	0	1	1	1	0	3	6%
41-45	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
46-50	1	0	0	0	1	2	4%
> 50	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Chart 4.1
Age of Inmate Escapees
and Undercustody Population



Race/Ethnicity of Escapees

Table 4.2 presents information on the race/ethnicity of escaped inmates for the years 1987-1991. During the five year span, 60% of escapees were White, 10% Black, and 26% Hispanic. Proportionately more inmates classified as White escaped in 1991 as compared to the five year totals.

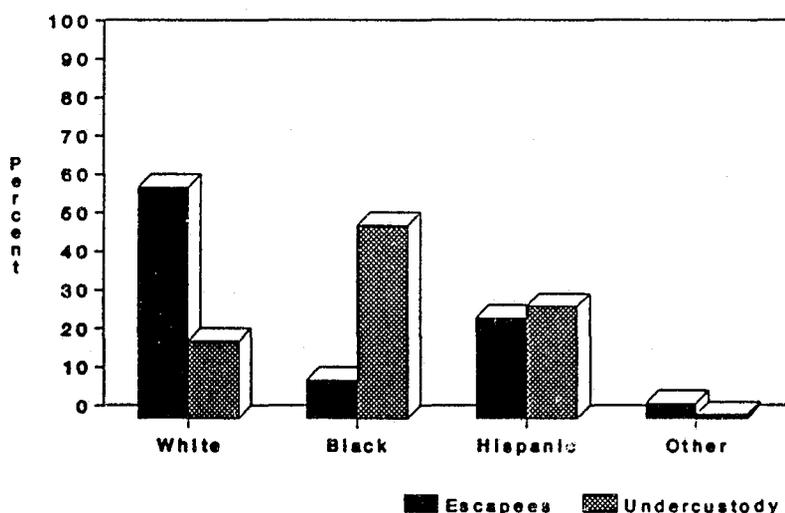
Chart 4.2 presents information on the undercustody population and escapees for the time period 1987-1991. Comparisons between ethnicity of escapees and undercustody population for the five year time period reveal that 60% of escapees were White as compared to 18% of the total inmate population; 10% of escapees were Black compared to 50% in the undercustody population; and, 26% of escapees were Hispanic compared to 31% of the undercustody population. Ethnic group totals have changed from 1987 to 1991 (data not shown) with a larger percentage of Hispanics incarcerated and a concomitant decrease in inmates classified as White within the total inmate population.

Hispanics consist of a greater portion of the total population in 1991 as compared to 1987 and they also make up a greater portion of the escapee group in 1989 and 1990 as compared with escapees in earlier years.

Table 4.2
Ethnicity of Escapees by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Ethnic Group	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
White	8	5	5	4	8	30	60%
Black	2	0	2	1	0	5	10%
Hispanic	2	0	5	4	2	13	26%
Other	0	0	0	1	1	2	4%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Chart 4.2
Race/Ethnicity of Inmates
Escapees vs Undercustody, 1987 - 1991



Section Five
Prior Criminal Record
Escaped Inmates

Prior Adult Convictions

Table 5.1 shows the conviction status for prior offenses for the escapee population. Inmates are categorized according to the most serious prior criminal record (i.e., felony conviction more serious than misdemeanor conviction which in turn is treated as more serious than no prior conviction). Inmates are incarcerated for their instant commitment offense; prior offense refers to convictions before the most recent instant commitment offense. For example, consider the case of an inmate convicted of misdemeanor DWI in 1975, a felony offense of burglary in 1980, and a felony of armed robbery in 1987 whereby he received a prison sentence. For purposes of this discussion and Table 5.1, the most serious prior offense was the felony burglary and the 1987 armed robbery is the instant commitment offense for which the inmate is currently serving a prison sentence. Since the burglary felony is more serious than a misdemeanor of DWI, only the felony is counted.

Examination of the data reveals that sixty-eight percent (N=34) of the escapees between 1987 and 1991 had been convicted of at least one prior felony offense. Twenty percent of the escapees (N=10) did not have any prior convictions while six inmates had a prior misdemeanor conviction.

Prior Adult Commitments

Table 5.2 shows prior jail and prison commitments for the 50 escapees over the time period of 1987-1991. Only the most serious level of commitment is shown for each inmate. If an inmate's prior incarceration included one local commitment and one state prison commitment, the escapee's most serious commitment, the prison term, would be counted. Looking at escapees over the five year period 1987 to 1991 shows that thirty-eight percent had a previous prison incarceration.

Table 5.1
Most Serious Prior Adult Criminal Conviction
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Prior Adult Conviction	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	%
No Prior	3	1	3	0	3	10	20%
Misdemeanor	0	1	1	3	1	6	12%
Felony	9	3	8	7	7	34	68%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Table 5.2
Most Serious Prior Adult Criminal Commitment
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Prior Adult Commitment	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	%
None	4	1	3	4	7	19	38%
Jail	4	2	2	2	2	12	24%
Prison	4	2	7	4	2	19	38%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Section Six Sentence Length of Escapees

The New York State Penal Law stipulates that an indeterminate sentence be imposed upon convicted felony offenders sentenced to the state correctional system. The indeterminate sentence is comprised of a range of years - a minimum and maximum time period that an inmate may serve. The minimum sentence is the least amount of time an inmate will serve before eligibility for parole (except for inmates approved for Shock Incarceration Program). The maximum sentence is the greatest amount of time an inmate can serve prior to release from custody of the Department of Correctional Services.

The structure of the minimum and maximum sentence range may vary according to the prior felony convictions of the inmate. The length of the range of sentences for first time offenders, convicted of one felony, and sentenced to prison, is determined by the seriousness of the offense. The minimum sentence is normally one-third of the maximum sentence. For example, a first time offender convicted of 1st degree burglary may be sentenced to prison for an indeterminate term of 2-6 years. The two years is the minimum period of incarceration; the six years is the maximum time that can be served.

Aggregate Minimum Sentence

Table 6.1 shows the aggregate minimum sentence of escapees for the years 1987-1991. An examination of the table reveals that most prison escapees were serving relatively short minimum sentences and the totals of the minimum sentence categories are similar from year to year. Thirty-six percent of inmates who escaped in 1991 had less than two year minimum sentences and 55% were serving a minimum sentence of less than three years. Percentage totals for the five year span showed 64% of escapees were serving a minimum sentence of less than 3 years.

Table 6.1
Aggregate Minimum Sentence by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Aggregate Minimum Sentence (in months)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
12-23	5	2	3	4	4	18	36%
24-35	2	3	4	3	2	14	28%
36-47	3	0	1	0	0	4	8%
48-59	2	0	2	0	0	4	8%
60-71	0	0	1	1	0	2	4%
72-83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
84-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
96-107	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
108-119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
120-179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
180-239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
240-299	0	0	0	0	2	2	4%
≥ 300	0	0	0	2	3	5	10%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Table 6.2
Aggregate Minimum Sentence of Escapees and Undercustody Population
1987 - 1991

Minimum Sentence (in months)	Escapees 1987 - 1991	Average Undercustody Population 1987 - 1991
12-23	36%	19%
24-35	28%	23%
36-47	8%	13%
48-59	8%	9%
60-71	4%	6%
72-83	0%	5%
84-95	0%	4%
96-107	2%	4%
108-119	0%	1%
120-179	0%	5%
180-239	0%	4%
240-299	4%	2%
≥ 300	10%	4%
Total	100%	100%

Table 6.2 shows the minimum sentence in months of escaped inmates. When the calendar year escapee population is compared to the undercustody population for the years of 1987 - 1991, a larger percent of escapees were serving shorter minimum sentences. Sixty-four percent of escapees were serving a minimum sentence of less than three years as compared to only 42% of the undercustody population for the same five year period.

Aggregate Maximum Sentence

Table 6.3 shows the maximum sentences of inmate escapees for the time period of 1987-1991. The percentage totals of maximum sentence categories show dissimilarity in year to year comparisons. In 1989 58%, and in 1991 55% of escapees were serving maximum sentences of less than five years, but in 1986 (63%), 1987 (59%), and 1990 (60%) most escapees were serving sentences of more than five years. Additionally, the percentages reveal that in the total for the five year span, 50% of escapees were serving maximum sentences of less than five years but 22% (N=11) were serving maximum sentences of at least ten years.

The maximum sentences for escapees are compared to the entire undercustody population for the years 1987-1991 in Table 6.4. The largest differences occur at both ends of the maximum sentence continuum. While 32% of escaped inmates in the five year period had maximum sentences of less than four years, only 14% of the total correctional population had a maximum sentence of less than four years. In contrast, although 16% of escapees had maximum sentences of 25 years to life, 21% of the total undercustody population had sentences of that severity.

Table 6.3
Aggregate Maximum Sentence by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Aggregate Maximum Sentence (in months)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
36-47	5	2	3	2	4	16	32%
48-59	0	1	4	2	2	9	18%
60-71	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
72-83	2	2	1	0	0	5	10%
84-95	2	0	0	0	0	2	4%
96-107	2	0	2	1	0	5	10%
108-119	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
120-179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
180-239	0	0	2	1	0	3	6%
240-299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
300-Life	0	0	0	3	5	8	16%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Table 6.4
Aggregate Maximum Sentence of Escapees and Undercustody Population
1987 - 1991

Aggregate Maximum Sent. (in months)	Escapees 1987 - 1991	Average Undercustody Population 1987 - 1991
36-47	32%	14%
48-59	18%	16%
60-71	2%	6%
72-83	10%	11%
84-95	4%	4%
96-107	10%	3%
108-119	2%	5%
120-179	0%	10%
180-239	6%	7%
240-299	0%	3%
300-Life	16%	21%
Total	100%	100%

Section Seven
Time Served to Date
of Escape

For 1991, 45% (N=5) of the inmates had served less than 18 months of their prison sentence, while the remaining 55% (N=6) had served between 18 months and eleven years. One explanation of the short average time period served by these inmates is that many inmates who are assigned to minimum custody facilities are serving relatively short sentences for less serious offenses. As most escapes occur from minimum custody facilities, the amount of time served is also less.

A comparison of time served in 1991 to the time period of 1987-1991 reveals that thirty-six percent of escapees in 1991 and forty-four percent of escapees in 1987-1991 had served less than 6 months of their current prison sentence.

The data for the undercustody population is derived from the correctional population as of December 31 for each year. Table 7.2 reveals that escapees had served less time when compared to the total inmate population.

Differences are most pronounced at the low end of the time served continuum. 44% of escaped inmates had served less than six months while 19% of the undercustody population had served less than six months.

Table 7.1
Time Served Prior to Escape by Year of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Time Served (in months)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
< 6	6	1	5	6	4	22	44%
6-11	1	3	2	0	0	6	12%
12-17	1	0	2	0	1	4	8%
18-23	2	1	0	1	0	4	8%
24-35	0	0	1	0	1	2	4%
36-47	2	0	2	2	0	6	12%
48-59	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
60-71	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
≥ 72	0	0	0	1	3	4	8%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Table 7.2
Time Served of Escapees and Undercustody Population
1987-1991

Time Served (in months)	Escapees 1987 - 1991	Average Undercustody Population 1987 - 1991
< 6	44%	19%
6-11	12%	24%
12-17	8%	13%
18-23	8%	10%
24-35	4%	9%
36-47	12%	6%
48-59	2%	6%
60-71	2%	5%
≥ 72	8%	9%
Total	100%	100%

Section Eight Duration of Escape, Subsequent Crimes and Penalties

In 1991, 11 inmates escaped from custody but all were apprehended by correctional staff or police. Eight escapees were caught within 12 hours of their escape, while two remained at large for more than 24 hours. One escapee was a homicide victim in New York City while on escape status.

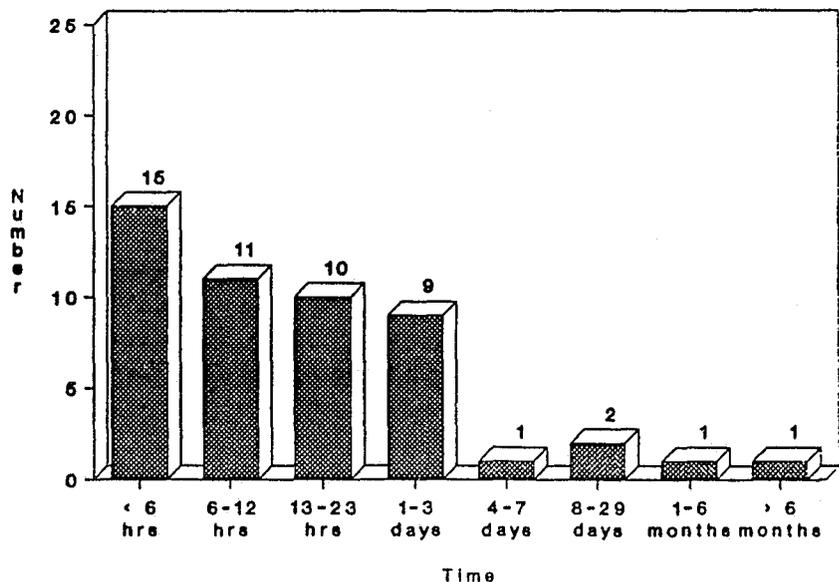
Of the 50 inmates who escaped from custody during the time period of 1987-1991, 52% (N=26) were caught within 12 hours and 90% (N=45) were taken into custody within 72 hours. Chart 8 graphically depicts the time inmates were on escape status prior to apprehension.

While any escapes by inmates are of concern to correctional officials and the public, an added consideration is whether any escapee commits additional crimes while on escape status. Of the 11 escapees in 1991, one was arrested on an additional charge. A minimum custody inmate stole a vehicle to escape from the prison locale. With the exception of the homicide victim, all escapees were returned to custody and faced department discipline hearings, as well as criminal charges for escape. At the time that this report was written all escapees had been found guilty of escape in disciplinary hearings and received penalties that ranged up to 7 years in Special Housing and restrictions on reception of packages, commissary, and use of telephone. Additionally, several inmates had received court imposed sentences of up to 5 years onto their current prison sentences.

Table 8
Duration of Escape
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991

Escape Duration	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%
< 6 hrs	0	0	3	5	7	15	30%
6-12 hrs	3	1	5	1	1	11	22%
13-18 hrs	1	2	1	0	0	4	8%
19-24 hrs	4	0	0	1	1	6	12%
25-30 hrs	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
31-36 hrs	0	1	1	0	0	2	4%
37-42 hrs	0	0	0	1	0	1	2%
43-48 hrs	0	1	0	0	0	1	2%
49-72 hrs	1	0	1	2	0	4	8%
4 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5 days	1	0	0	0	0	1	2%
6 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
7 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8-29 days	1	0	0	0	1	2	4%
1-6 months	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
> 6 months	0	0	1	0	0	1	2%
Total	12	5	12	10	11	50	100%

Chart 8
Duration of Escapes
Inmate Escapees 1987 - 1991



APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF INMATE ESCAPES BY FACILITY 1987-1991

MAXIMUM	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL	%
Coxsackie	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Downstate	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Eastern	2	0	0	0	4	6	12
Elmira	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Sing Sing	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
TOTAL	2	0	0	4	5	11	22
<hr/>							
MEDIUM							
Arthurkill	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Collins	1	0	2	0	0	3	6
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mid-Orange	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Mt. McGregor	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	1	0	6	0	1	8	16
<hr/>							
MINIMUM							
Edgecombe	1	0	2	0	0	3	6
Fallsburg Annex	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Mohawk	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Queensboro	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Butler Shock	*	*	*	2	1	3	6
Camp Beacon	1	1	0	1	0	3	6
Camp Gabriels	0	0	1	0	2	3	6
Camp Georgetown	2	1	2	1	1	7	14
Camp Groveland	*	*	1	0	0	1	2
Camp McGregor	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Camp Monterey	1	*	*	0	0	1	2
Camp Pharsalia	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Camp Summit	1	0	*	*	*	1	2
TOTAL	9	5	6	6	5	31	62
GRAND TOTAL	12	5	12	10	11	50	100

A/ An asterisk appears in table for those years in which a correctional facility was not yet operating or where the facility changed its designation.

B/ Facilities are shown if there was one or more escapes during the 1987 to 1991 time period.

APPENDIX B

ESCAPES - 1987

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>METHOD OF ESCAPE</u>
Eastern	Car from farm annex
Eastern	Car from farm annex
Camp Monterey	On foot from dorm
Collins	Walk away from work site
Egecombe	Over fence (minimum security facility)
Camp McGregor	Walk away from work site
Camp Georgetown	From work detail by jeep
Camp Georgetown	From work detail by jeep
Queensboro	Front door on work release
Queensboro	Walked out front door
Camp Beacon	Walk away from dorm
Camp Summit	Walk away from dorm

ESCAPES - 1988

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>METHOD OF ESCAPE</u>
Camp Georgetown	On foot from boiler room
Camp Pharsalia	Via conservation truck
Camp Pharsalia	Walk away from dorm
Fallsburg Annex	Walk away
Camp Beacon	Walk away from dorm

ESCAPES - 1989

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>METHOD OF ESCAPE</u>
Edgecombe	Ran out of front door
Collins	Walk away outside work detail
Arthur Kill	Hidden inside dumpster
Arthur Kill	Hidden inside dumpster later charged with criminal possession of stolen instrument
Camp Georgetown	Walk away from dorm later charged with theft of motor vehicle
Camp Georgetown	Walk away from dorm
Camp Groveland	Walk away from housing unit
Camp Gabriels	Walk away from outside work crew
Mid-Orange	Walk away from outside work crew
Mt. McGregor	From SHU over fence
Edgecombe	Messhall - walked out the door
Collins	Walk away from outside garage

ESCAPES - 1990

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>METHOD OF ESCAPE</u>
Elmira	Out to court, jumped from window
Downstate	In transit, jumped from van
Camp McGregor	Walk away
Sing Sing	Out to hospital
Butler Shock	Walk away from work site, stole vehicle
Butler Shock	Walk away from work site, stole vehicle
Camp Georgetown	Walk away
Mohawk	Over fence, stole bicycle
Camp Beacon	Walk away
Coxsackie	Cut through cell window bars, stole vehicle

ESCAPES - 1991

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>METHOD OF ESCAPE</u>
Sullivan (Fallsburg Annex)	Walk away
Camp Georgetown	Walk away
Eastern	Out of window, down firehose
Greene	Walk away from farm
Butler Shock	Walk away
Camp Gabriels	Walk away
Camp Gabriels	Walk away
Sing Sing	Out to hospital