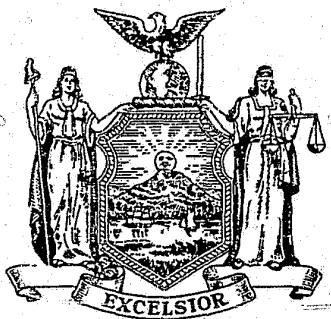


State of New York
Department of Correctional Services

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Albany, New York 12226

UNUSUAL INCIDENT REPORT
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1992



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National Institute of Justice**

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UNUSUAL INCIDENT REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992

**STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**THOMAS A. COUGHLIN III
COMMISSIONER**

DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING CAMPUS

ALBANY, NEW YORK 12226

APRIL 1993

UNUSUAL INCIDENT REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Number and Rate of Unusual Incidents January - December 1992

There were 9,565 unusual incidents during January-December 1992. The rate of unusual incidents (incidents per thousand inmates) was 156.2 incidents per thousand inmates (See Table 2.1, p.7).

2. Rate of Unusual Incidents by Facility Security Level

The annualized rate of unusual incidents was 187.7 incidents per thousand inmates at maximum security facilities, 74.1 at medium security facilities, 659.9 at minimum security facilities, 41.5 at minimum shock facilities, and 88.9 at minimum camps (see Table 3.1, p. 11).

3. Deaths

Three hundred ten inmate deaths were reported during January-December 1992. The 1992 total included nine suicides, four homicides within facilities, and eight homicides while inmates were on temporary release. Three correctional staff died from natural causes (see Table 4, p. 16).

4. Inmate Weapon Use

In 1992 inmates used a weapon in 25.3% of unusual incidents. During the twelve months of 1992, there was an overall decline in the use of weapons in unusual incidents (see Tables 7.1 and 7.2, pp. 24-25).

5. Inmate Assault on Staff

The number of inmate assault on staff unusual incidents was 1,014 in the time period of January-December 1992. The annualized rate for all facilities was 16.6 incidents per thousand inmates (see Table 8.2, p. 30).

6. Inmate Assault on Inmate

The number of inmate assault on inmate unusual incidents was 1,241 in 1992. The annualized rate for all facilities was 20.3 incidents per thousand inmates (see Table 8.4, p. 35).

7. Extent of Injury to Staff

In 1992, 11.8% of staff involved in unusual incidents sustained at least a minor injury (see Tables 9.1 and 9.2, p.39).

8. Force Used to Resolve Incidents

The percentage of unusual incidents when staff used force was 11.5 in January-December 1992 (see Tables 6.1 and 6.2, pp. 20-21).

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

UNUSUAL INCIDENT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Unusual Incident System maintains information on incidents that occur within the New York State Correctional System. Events that disrupt or impact upon facility operations are considered unusual incidents and are reported by telephone to the DOCS Command Center located in Albany and entered into the computer system via terminals at the correctional facilities.

The Unusual Incident System underwent a number of changes in the years 1989 - 1991. In 1989, additional information was required for each unusual incident which included: an expanded number of categories for the type of weapons used by inmates; the degree of injuries sustained by correctional officers in all types of unusual incidents, as opposed to only assault on staff incidents; and the amount of force used upon an inmate in the resolution of unusual incidents. An additional change allowed data entry on more than one unusual incident when it occurred as part of series of events. In 1990, additional weapon codes were added to improve reporting of inmate weapon use, and in 1991, new location codes were included to allow more accurate designation of unusual incident locations. Prior to August 1989, information on unusual incidents was transmitted by a single written report and then entered into computer files. Information on the characteristics of only the most serious incident was coded and entered in the computer system.

The new reporting system improves the capability to record information on more than one type of unusual incident that occurs as part of a series of events, maintain additional information on all inmates and staff involved in incidents, link and examine the characteristics of particular victims and perpetrators involved in assaultive behavior, and maintain information electronically on all inmates and staff involved in an incident.

Section One

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1992

FREQUENCY OF INCIDENTS BY MONTH

The total number of unusual incidents for January through December 1992 is presented in Table 1 (p.5). This table shows the number of instances of each incident type by month with a total for the year.

The incidents that occur most frequently are contraband (N=2,365), temporary release (N=2,971), inmate assault on staff (N=1,014), and inmate assault on inmate (N=1,241).

Table 1 shows that the number of unusual incidents recorded for the time period of January through December 1992 fluctuated from 654 incidents in January to a high of 974 incidents in September. A range such as that is not rare and a variety of factors account for variation in the number of unusual incidents recorded for each month.

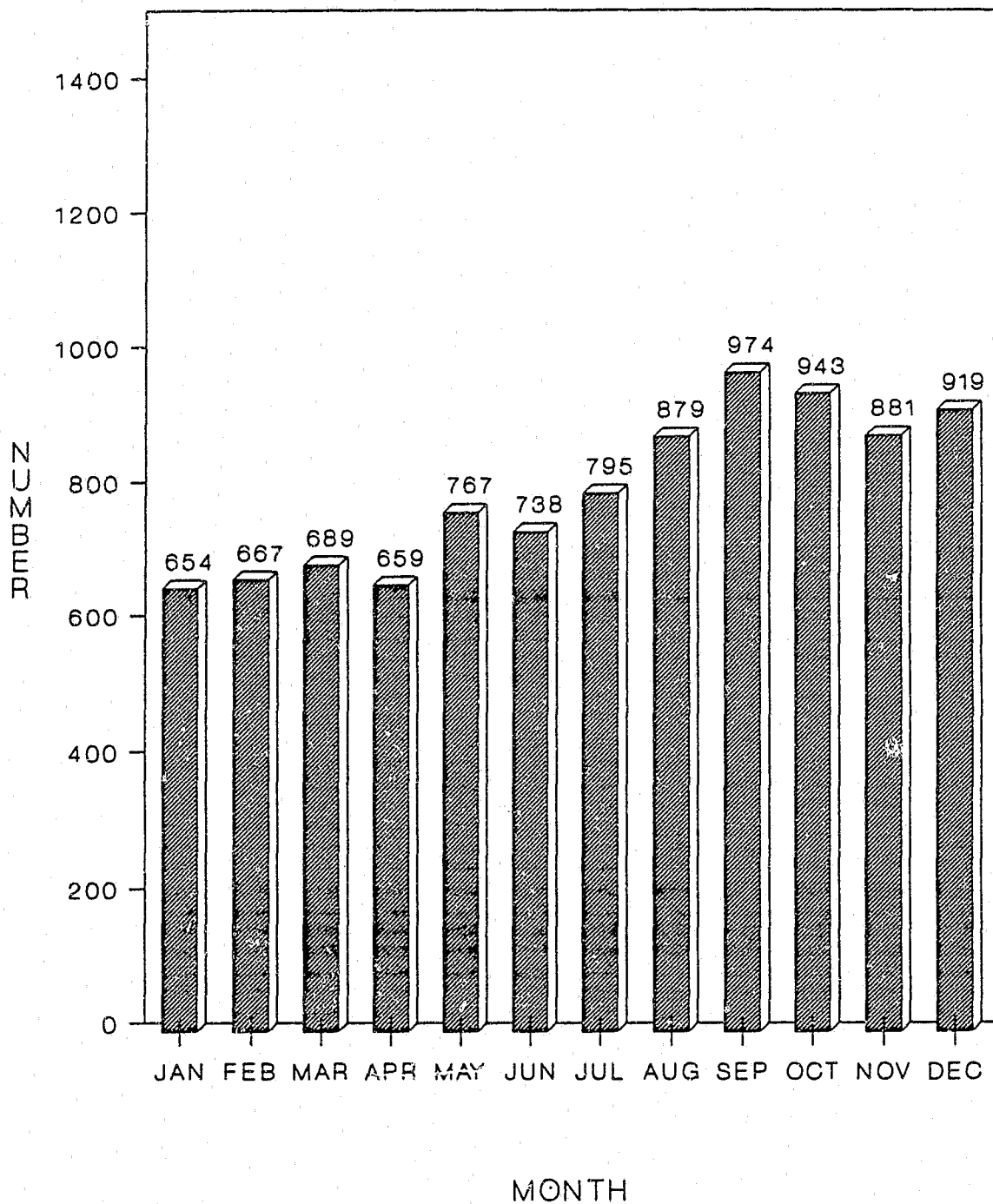
Likewise the number of instances of each unusual incident type may vary considerably from month to month. An examination of the twelve month period shows that inmate assault on staff incidents in August numbered 96 but fell 19%, to 78 incidents in September, but then rose to 95 incidents in October before falling to 75 in December. The reader is cautioned that changes from one month to the next may not be significant. Analysis of trends whose range extends over several months or quarters may be more meaningful.

Chart 1 (p. 6) shows the total number of unusual incidents reported by month for 1992.

TABLE 1
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY MONTH

INCIDENT TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ACCIDENT	46	43	49	40	42	45	43	40	38	35	39	47	507
ASSAULT ON INMATE	93	91	111	99	120	97	114	119	97	106	88	106	1241
ASSAULT ON STAFF	85	84	89	82	84	77	87	96	78	95	82	75	1014
ASSAULT ON OTHER	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	17
CONTRABAND	191	180	192	189	232	193	196	212	194	230	179	177	2365
DEATH	18	24	24	25	24	28	24	29	36	17	36	27	312
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	9	11	12	16	19	18	14	17	14	10	8	8	156
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	3	3	1	5	4	7	6	1	3	3	8	7	51
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	4	3	10	10	7	8	6	5	5	4	9	5	76
ESCAPE	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	11
FIRE	12	14	9	6	8	8	8	2	3	9	12	15	106
HOSTAGE SITUATION	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
INMATE DISTURBANCE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
MASS DEMONSTRATION	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	5	9	3	4	6	2	3	0	2	2	3	3	42
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	11	8	14	8	11	8	9	8	12	6	8	12	115
SELF-INJURY	9	2	7	11	11	6	5	7	14	6	6	13	97
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	2	1	5	2	10	4	3	5	2	3	1	1	39
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	9	6	6	9	9	12	17	12	15	12	5	10	122
TEMPORARY RELEASE	137	167	134	121	144	193	233	294	422	381	368	377	2971
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	5	10	7	11	12	22	12	18	19	16	13	12	157
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER INCIDENTS	10	7	8	13	18	5	12	12	12	7	10	17	136
TOTAL	654	667	689	659	767	738	795	879	974	943	881	919	9565
	6.8%	7.0%	7.2%	6.9%	8.0%	7.7%	8.3%	9.2%	10.2%	9.9%	9.2%	9.6%	100.0%

CHART 1
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
NUMBER OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY MONTH



Section Two

ANNUALIZED RATE OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS

There were 9,565 unusual incidents in 1992. The annual rate of unusual incidents per thousand inmates was 156.2 incidents. Annualized rates account for inmate population changes and allow for comparisons between facilities and time periods.

Annualized rates of unusual incidents are used to measure the number of unusual incidents per thousand inmates per year. To determine the rate for the entire under custody population, the number of incidents is divided by the population, then multiplied by 1,000 and finally multiplied by a function determined by the number of months as a part of a year. For example: in January to December 1992, 9,565 unusual incidents are divided by the average monthly undercustody population (61,253), multiplied by 1,000 (for a rate per thousand inmates), and finally multiplied by 12/12 (the proportion of 12 months to the 12 months of January-December reporting period) to obtain the annualized rate.

Table 2.1 presents the annualized rate of incidents and the rate of inmates involved in unusual incidents for 1992. Table 2.2 (p. 8) shows the frequency and annualized rate of unusual incidents by incident type.

TABLE 2.1

ANNUALIZED RATE OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1992

	INCIDENTS		INMATES INVOLVED	
	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000	NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED	ANNUAL RATE PER 1,000
JAN.-DEC. 1992	9,565	156.2 ^a	11,910	194.4 ^a

^a Population Average for January-December 1992 = 61,253 (Includes Cape Vincent C.F. and Riverview C.F.).

TABLE 2.2
 FREQUENCY AND ANNUALIZED RATE OF
 UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY INCIDENT TYPE
 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992

TYPE OF INCIDENT		
	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	ANNUAL RATE
ACCIDENT	507	8.3
ASSAULT ON INMATE	1241	20.3
ASSAULT ON STAFF	1014	16.6
ASSAULT ON OTHER	17	.3
CONTRABAND	2365	38.6
DEATH	312	5.1
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	8	.1
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	156	2.5
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	51	.8
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	76	1.2
ESCAPE	6	.1
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	11	.2
FIRE	106	1.7
HOSTAGE SITUATION	2	.0
INMATE DISTURBANCE	2	.0
MASS DEMONSTRATION	10	.2
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	42	.7
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	115	1.9
SELF-INJURY	97	1.6
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	39	.6
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	122	2.0
TEMPORARY RELEASE	2971	48.5
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	157	2.6
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	2	.0
OTHER INCIDENTS	136	2.2
	9565	156.2

ANNUAL RATE IS CALCULATED PER 1,000 INMATES

AVERAGE MONTHLY POPULATION FOR 1991 IS CALCULATED AT 61,253
 (INCLUDES RIVERVIEW AND CAPE VINCENT FACILITIES).

Section Three

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY FACILITY

A. ANNUAL RATE OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY FACILITY

Table 3.1 (p. 11) presents information on the number of unusual incidents by facility and security level, and the annualized rate of unusual incidents per thousand inmates for 1992. Table 3.2 (p. 13) displays the number of incidents per facility by month for 1992. Chart 3.1 (p. 12) shows the rate of incidents per thousand inmates by security level and Chart 3.2 (p. 14) compares the frequency of incidents by security level. Both charts display data for the twelve months of 1992.

MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITIES

In 1992, 4,010 unusual incidents occurred in maximum security facilities, or 41.9% of the total number of incidents (see Table 3.2, p. 13). The rate of unusual incidents was 187.7 incidents per thousand inmates in 1992 (see Table 3.1, p. 11). Of the sixteen maximum security facilities, several experienced unusual incident rates above the mean rate of 187.7, including Cossackie (477.6), Great Meadow (297.2), and Attica (255.9). Walsh Medical, a specialized nursing unit for chronically ill inmates, had a high unusual incident rate but this reflects the low inmate population and the large number of inmate deaths that occurred there. A number of maximum security facilities were considerably lower than the mean rate, these included: Downstate (84.4), Eastern (83.7), Green Haven (97.3), and Wende (121.8).

MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITIES

The total number of unusual incidents in medium security facilities was 2,396 in 1992. Medium security facilities accounted for a smaller percentage of the total number of incidents (25.0%) when compared with maximum security facilities while housing an average population of nearly 11,000 more inmates. Among medium security prisons, Bare Hill, Bayview, Cayuga, Greene, Otisville, and Washington experienced the highest rates of unusual incidents. Albion, Chateaugay ASACTC, Gouverneur, Groveland-Male, Marcy, Orleans, and Watertown had the lowest unusual incident rates. Arthur Kill ASACTC and Marcy ASACTC did not report any unusual incidents. Albion, Bayview, Groveland-female, and Taconic imprison female offenders. 'ASACTC' designates Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Centers.

MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITIES

The rate of unusual incidents at minimum security facilities was 659.9 incidents per thousand inmates in 1992. Prisons listed under this category include work release facilities (with the exception of Beacon, Groveland, and Lyon Mountain), and the unusual incidents are usually related to absconders from temporary release. Beacon, Groveland, and Lyon Mountain had the lowest unusual incident rates. Temporary release unusual incidents include inmates who fail to return as scheduled from their employment site or weekend furlough. Beacon, Groveland and Parkside are female facilities.

SHOCK INCARCERATION

The annual rate for the twelve months of 1992 was 41.5 incidents per thousand inmates; the lowest unusual incident rate of any category of facilities housing State prisoners. Only .6% (N=56) of the total number of unusual incidents occurred at the six minimum security shock incarceration facilities. Among these facilities, Butler (55.8), and Lakeview-male (56.3) had the highest rates of incidents while Lakeview-female (17.2) had the lowest rate.

MINIMUM CAMPS

Minimum security camps experienced an unusual incident rate of 88.9 unusual incidents per thousand inmates. Ninety-nine unusual incidents occurred during 1992.

NEW YORK CITY FACILITIES

Cape Vincent houses New York City prisoners and is operated by the State Department of Correctional Services. With an average total monthly population of 634 for 1992, this facility experienced an annualized rate of unusual incidents of 63.1 per thousand inmates of population.

Riverview Correctional Facility housed New York City inmates for part of 1992 and before conversion to a medium security state facility. For purposes of this report, Riverview is listed in the medium security category.

TABLE 3.1 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND INCIDENT RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR BY SECURITY LEVEL AND BY FACILITY 1992

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	AVERAGE POPULATION 1992	UNUSUAL INCIDENTS 1992	RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR
MAXIMUM SECURITY	21359	4010	187.7
ATTICA	2118	542	255.9
AUBURN	1717	276	160.7
BEDFORD-F.	722	94	130.2
CLINTON	2821	569	201.7
COXSACKIE	982	469	477.6
DOWNSTATE	1209	102	84.4
EASTERN	1147	96	83.7
ELHIRA	1772	240	135.4
GREAT MEADOW	1595	474	297.2
GREEN HAVEN	2076	202	97.3
SHAWANGUNK	551	125	226.9
SING SING	2299	399	173.6
SOUTHPORT	743	131	176.3
SULLIVAN	732	126	172.1
WALSH MEDICAL	52	65	1250.0
WENDE	821	100	121.9
MEDIUM SECURITY	32314	2396	74.1
ADIRONDACK	628	42	66.9
ALBION-F.	1127	34	30.2
ALTONA	744	59	79.3
ARTHUR KILL	794	68	85.6
ARTHUR KILL ASACTC	107	0	.0
BARE HILL	1562	168	107.6
BAYVIEW-FEMALE	314	72	229.3
BUTLER ASACTC	189	9	47.6
CAYUGA	801	144	179.8
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	186	5	26.9
COLLINS	1138	78	68.5
FISHKILL	1788	149	83.3
FRANKLIN	1563	116	74.2
GOVERNEUR	1151	35	30.4
GREENE	1558	170	109.1
GROVELAND-H.	981	36	36.7
GROVELAND-F.	287	15	52.3
HALE CREEK ASACTC	188	17	90.4
HUDSON	560	43	76.8
LIVINGSTON	797	48	60.2
MARCY	1305	48	36.8
MARCY ASACTC	189	0	.0
MID-ORANGE	675	59	87.4
MID-STATE	1395	79	56.6
MOHAWK	1171	98	83.7
MT. MCGREGOR	506	35	69.2
OGDENSBURG	807	45	55.8
ONEIDA	1080	74	68.5
ORLEANS	1301	38	29.2
OTISVILLE	639	75	119.0
RIVERVIEW	577	29	50.3
TACONIC-F.	404	19	47.0
ULSTER	798	58	72.7
WALLKILL	550	42	76.4
WASHINGTON	1093	203	185.7
WATERTOWN	826	31	37.5
WOODBORNE	891	50	56.1
WYOMING	1653	105	63.5
MINIMUM SECURITY	4484	2959	659.9
BEACON-F.	191	11	57.6
BUFFALO	64	28	437.5
EDGECOMBE	679	672	989.7
GROVELAND-F.MIN	130	4	30.8
FULTON	673	529	786.0
LAKEVIEW RECEPTION-H.	340	20	58.8
LAKEVIEW RECEPTION-F.	16	2	125.0
LINCOLN	591	569	962.8
LYON MOUNTAIN	160	3	18.7
PARKSIDE-F.	166	66	397.6
QUEENSBORO	1278	984	770.8
ROCHESTER	197	71	360.4
MINIMUM SHOCK	1348	56	41.5
BUTLER SHOCK	215	12	55.8
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-H.	444	25	56.3
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-F.	58	1	17.2
MONTEREY SHOCK	227	6	26.4
MORIAH SHOCK	227	6	26.4
SUMMIT SHOCK-H.	141	5	35.5
SUMMIT SHOCK-F.	35	1	28.6
MINIMUM CAMPS	1114	99	88.9
CAMP GABRIELS	305	17	55.7
CAMP GEORGETOWN	260	43	165.4
CAMP MCGREGOR	341	28	82.1
CAMP PHARSALIA	208	11	52.9
OTHER	634	45	71.0
CENTRAL OFFICE	.	5	.
CAPE VINCENT	634	40	63.1
GRAND TOTAL	61253	9565	156.2

CHART 3.1 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
ANNUALIZED INCIDENT RATE
BY SECURITY LEVEL

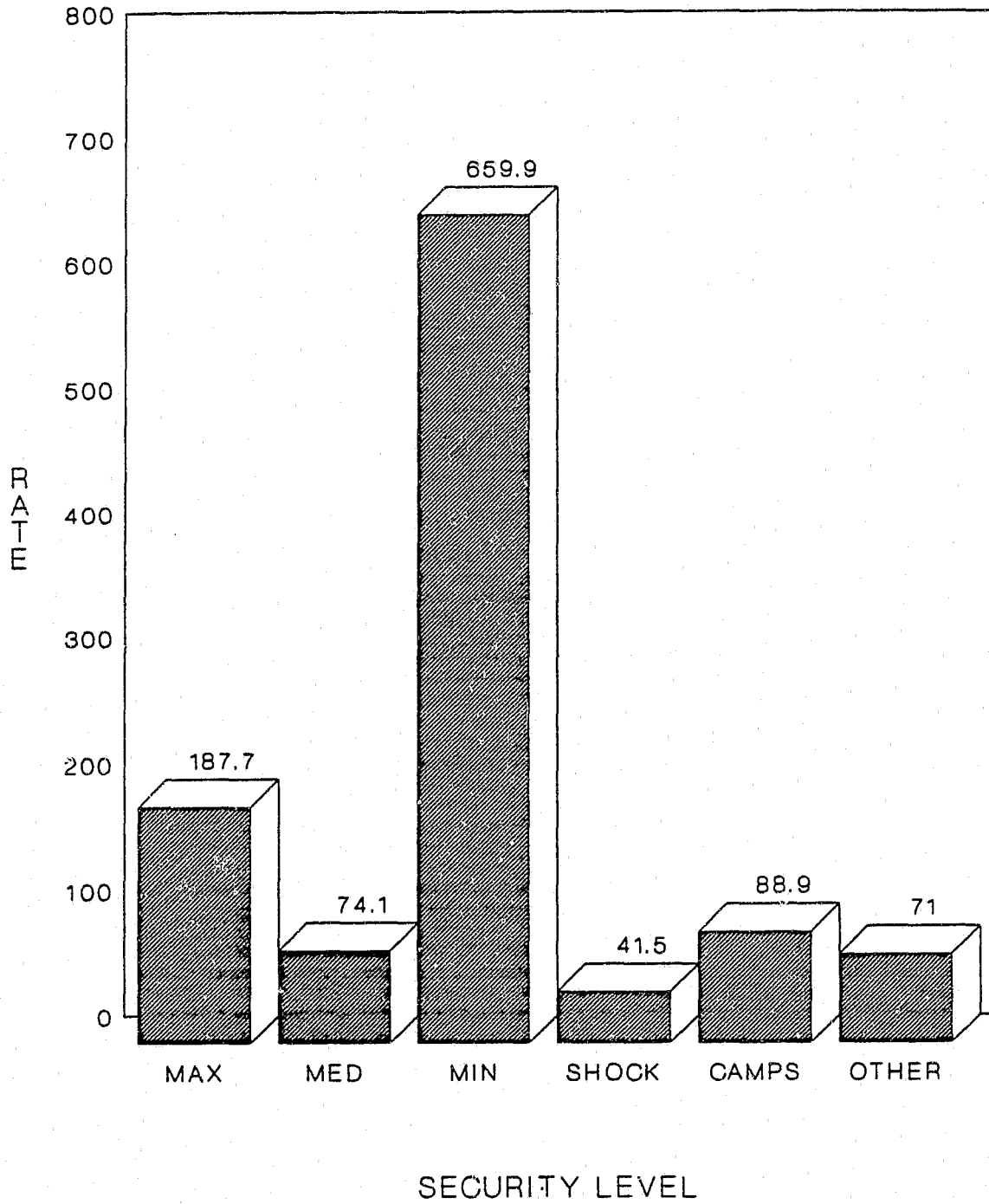
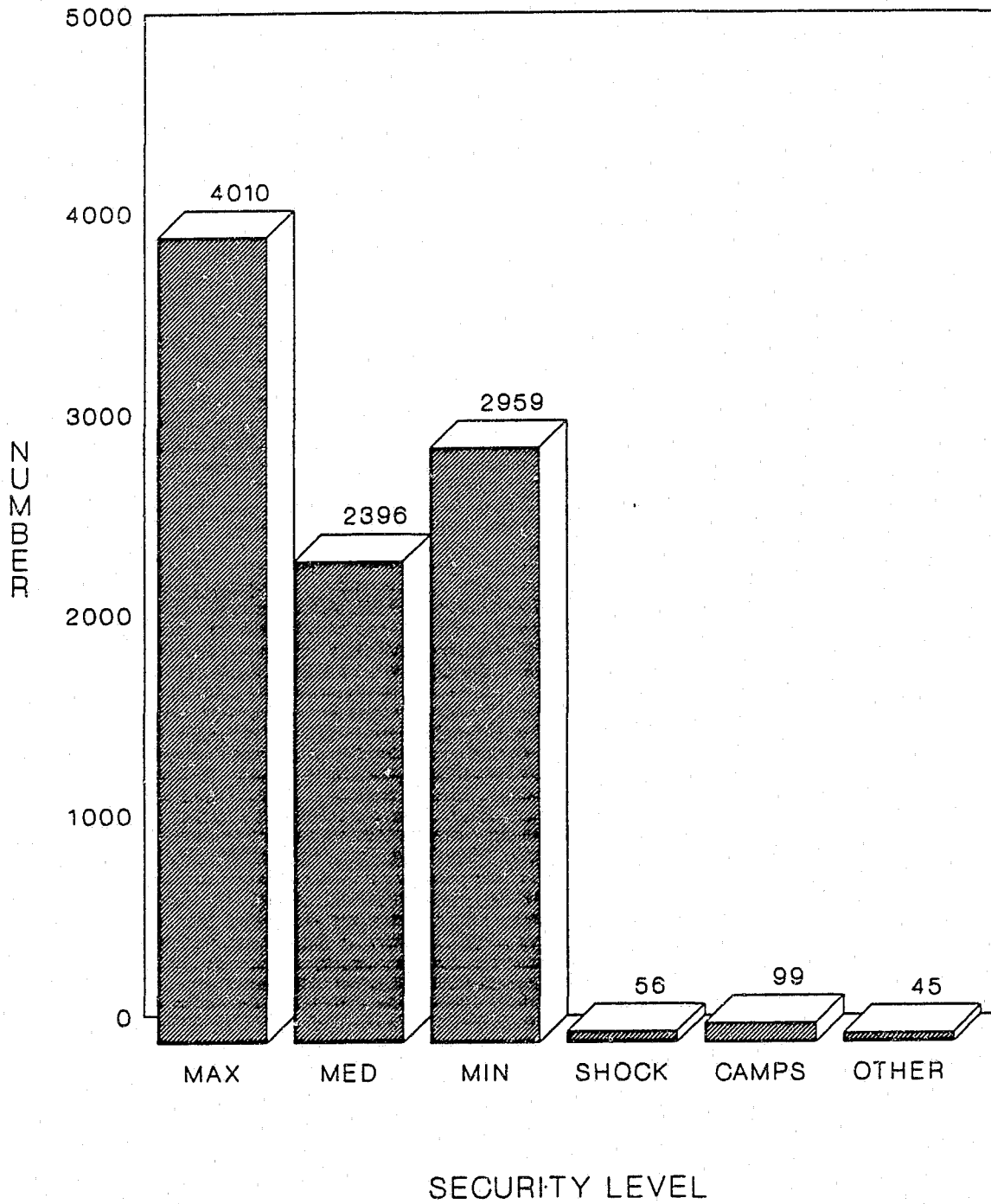


CHART 3.2
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY SECURITY LEVEL



Section Four

INMATE DEATHS

The Division of Health Services within the Department maintains records on inmate deaths. While an unusual incident report is made immediately upon discovery of an inmate death, often the reporting officer does not know the cause of death. Further investigation by Health Services staff and local medical authorities may be required to determine the final official cause of death.

Table 4 (p. 16) shows the number and cause of NYSDOCS inmate deaths that occurred in 1992 according to Health Services records and may not correspond to the preliminary cause of death information entered into the unusual incident report. The reader should note several other statistical tables show a different total of inmate deaths because information on deaths of inmate absconders may be entered onto the unusual incident reporting system. Table 4 reflects only the deaths of inmates who were in the Departments' physical custody or had been given permission to leave Department facilities i.e., work release, day reporting, or furlough. Table 4 does not count the deaths of 3 correctional staff, a visitor, and a New York City inmate housed at Cape Vincent; all of whom died of natural causes.

Three hundred ten inmate deaths were recorded during 1992. The total includes 9 suicides, 4 homicides in facilities, 8 homicides among inmates on work release or furlough, 10 deaths by other known causes, and 279 deaths due to natural causes.

TABLE 4
INMATES DEATHS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
MONTH OF DEATH BY CAUSE

MONTH OF DEATH	SUICIDE	HOMICIDE/ FURLOUGH	HOMICIDE	NATURAL CAUSES	OTHER KNOWN CAUSES	TOTAL
JANUARY	1 5.9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	16 94.1%	0 .0%	17 100.0%
FEBRUARY	3 13.0%	0 .0%	1 4.3%	19 82.6%	0 .0%	23 100.0%
MARCH	1 4.5%	1 4.5%	0 .0%	20 90.9%	0 .0%	22 100.0%
APRIL	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 4.0%	23 92.0%	1 4.0%	25 100.0%
MAY	0 .0%	1 4.0%	1 4.0%	22 88.0%	1 4.0%	25 100.0%
JUNE	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	26 92.9%	2 7.1%	28 100.0%
JULY	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	21 95.5%	1 4.5%	22 100.0%
AUGUST	1 3.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	27 96.4%	0 .0%	28 100.0%
SEPTEMBER	0 .0%	2 5.3%	1 2.6%	34 89.5%	1 2.6%	38 100.0%
OCTOBER	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	16 100.0%	0 .0%	16 100.0%
NOVEMBER	2 5.6%	2 5.6%	0 .0%	30 83.3%	2 5.6%	36 100.0%
DECEMBER	1 3.3%	2 6.7%	0 .0%	25 83.3%	2 6.7%	30 100.0%
TOTAL	9 2.9%	8 2.6%	4 1.3%	279 90.0%	10 3.2%	310 100.0%

NOTES: IN ADDITION TO NYSDOCS INMATE DEATHS SHOWN IN TABLE 4,
THREE CORRECTIONAL STAFF, A VISITOR, AND A NYC INMATE
AT CAPE VINCENT DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Section Five

INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT

A. INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 5.1 (p. 18) shows the role of inmates involved in unusual incidents for 1992. Inmate roles are divided into five categories: perpetrator, participant, suspect, victim, or witness. "Perpetrator" refers to the inmate who is responsible for the unusual incident (i.e., the individual who assaulted another person, started a fire, possessed contraband, or escaped from a facility). The "participant" role describes an inmate who is involved in an unusual incident but in a secondary capacity when compared to the perpetrator. An example would be inmates who engage in a work stoppage but only after instigation by other inmates. "Suspect" is a category that was added in August 1989 and refers to inmates who are suspected of involvement in an incident but whose role will be determined after additional investigation. "Victim" refers to an inmate who has suffered an injury or loss due to the actions of other inmates, i.e., someone who has been assaulted or suffered smoke inhalation from a fire. The "witness" role describes inmates who observed an unusual incident. Table 5.1 reflects the total number of inmates involved in unusual incidents in each month and their role.

A total of 11,910 inmates were involved in unusual incidents in 1992. Specifically, there were 8,361 inmate perpetrators; 879 inmate participants; 1,959 inmate victims; 338 inmates identified as suspects in unusual incidents; and 373 witnesses. It should be noted that reporting system procedures enable an inmate's involvement to be counted several times depending upon the number of unusual incident reports filed as a result of a series of events. For example, if an inmate uses a knife in an assault of another inmate, two unusual incident reports may be filed - one for the assault incident, another for the inmate's possession of a weapon (contraband). While both unusual incidents are part of the same situation, the inmate would be listed as perpetrator twice, once on each unusual incident report.

B. INMATE ROLE BY INCIDENT TYPE

Table 5.2 (p. 18) shows the distribution of inmate roles according to type of unusual incident for January-December 1992.

TABLE 5.1
INMATES INVOLVED IN UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT	MONTH												TOTAL
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
PERPETRATOR	562	562	559	559	678	684	704	788	859	877	737	799	8361
PCT	60.3%	71.0%	66.2%	70.1%	61.4%	73.9%	66.0%	73.8%	74.8%	77.1%	74.1%	72.0%	70.2%
PARTICIPANT	172	41	56	42	175	34	78	58	51	52	40	80	879
PCT	18.5%	5.2%	6.6%	5.3%	16.9%	3.7%	7.3%	5.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.0%	7.2%	7.4%
SUSPECT	27	29	29	27	28	20	48	16	24	29	31	30	338
PCT	2.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.2%	4.5%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%
VICTIM	144	128	178	145	173	162	190	174	190	149	160	174	1959
PCT	15.5%	16.1%	20.1%	18.2%	15.8%	17.5%	17.8%	16.3%	16.5%	13.1%	16.1%	15.7%	16.4%
WITNESS OR BYSTANDER	27	32	31	25	46	25	47	32	25	31	26	26	373
PCT	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%	4.2%	2.7%	4.4%	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.1%
TOTAL	932	793	845	798	1092	925	1067	1068	1149	1138	994	1109	11910
PCT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5.2
INMATES INVOLVED IN UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT

INCIDENT TYPE	INMATE ROLE IN INCIDENT										TOTAL	
	PERPETRATOR		PARTICIPANT		SUSPECT		VICTIM		WITNESS OR BYSTANDER		NUM	PCT
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT		
ACCIDENT	19	.2%	88	10.0%	0	.0%	293	15.0%	122	32.7%	522	4.4%
ASSAULT ON INMATE	1062	12.7%	151	17.2%	179	53.0%	1183	60.4%	55	14.7%	2630	22.1%
ASSAULT ON STAFF	1082	12.9%	91	10.4%	3	.9%	7	.4%	35	9.4%	1218	10.2%
ASSAULT ON OTHER	19	.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	19	.2%
CONTRABAND	2428	29.0%	93	10.6%	78	23.1%	12	.6%	63	16.9%	2674	22.5%
DEATH	5	.1%	1	.1%	6	1.8%	302	15.4%	9	2.4%	323	2.7%
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	8	.4%	0	.0%	8	.1%
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	291	3.5%	182	20.7%	15	4.4%	4	.2%	2	.5%	494	4.1%
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	.1%	0	.0%	2	.0%
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	1	.0%	2	.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	.3%	4	.0%
ESCAPE	9	.1%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	9	.1%
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	10	.1%	2	.2%	2	.6%	0	.0%	0	.0%	14	.1%
FIRE	29	.3%	6	.7%	10	3.0%	59	3.0%	17	4.6%	121	1.0%
HOSTAGE SITUATION	2	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	.0%
INMATE DISTURBANCE	37	.4%	8	.9%	0	.0%	1	.1%	0	.0%	46	.4%
MASS DEMONSTRATION	14	.2%	214	24.3%	0	.0%	3	.2%	0	.0%	231	1.9%
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	22	.3%	0	.0%	3	.9%	1	.1%	0	.0%	26	.2%
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	5	.1%	1	.1%	21	6.2%	0	.0%	23	6.2%	50	.4%
SELF-INJURY	87	1.0%	5	.6%	0	.0%	5	.3%	3	.8%	100	.8%
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	39	.5%	10	1.1%	2	.6%	7	.4%	0	.0%	58	.5%
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	107	1.3%	4	.5%	0	.0%	11	.6%	11	2.9%	133	1.1%
TEMPORARY RELEASE	2916	34.9%	4	.5%	3	.9%	50	2.6%	2	.5%	2975	25.0%
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	155	1.9%	6	.7%	0	.0%	3	.2%	6	1.6%	170	1.4%
OTHER INCIDENTS	22	.3%	11	1.3%	16	4.7%	8	.4%	24	6.4%	81	.7%
TOTAL	8361	100.0%	879	100.0%	338	100.0%	1959	100.0%	373	100.0%	11910	100.0%

Section Six

TYPE OF FORCE USED TO RESOLVE INCIDENTS

A. USE OF FORCE BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

The term "Use of Force" describes the type of force used by correctional staff to resolve unusual incidents and is divided into seven categories. The "Body Hold" category refers to incidents where an inmate has been controlled through the use of arm, leg, or body holds. "Mechanical Restraint" indicates that staff used handcuffs to restrain an inmate (use of handcuffs as a precautionary procedure during transportation or escort is not counted). "Shield" refers to the plastic shield used by correctional officers to protect themselves or to control or direct inmate movement. "Baton" refers to employee use of the wooden baton to restrain inmates. The Department may also use a chemical agent or firearm to quell inmate disturbances, prohibit escapes, or in other appropriate circumstances.

Table 6.1 (p. 20) displays the most serious type of staff force utilized in each unusual incident during 1992. For example, in an incident where correctional staff used both body hold and baton to restrain a group of inmates, only the most serious type of force, i.e., the baton, would be counted.

An examination of the period of January through December 1992 reveals that 88.5% of all unusual incidents were resolved without the use of force by staff. In incidents where staff force was necessary, body holds were used most often.

Included in 1992 weapon use totals are 9 unusual incidents where firearms were used by correctional officers. Firearms were used 4 times to disperse inmates involved in disturbances. Other occurrences involved an accidental discharge, apprehension of an inmate absconder, and three incidents not directly related to the Department.

TABLE 6.1
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
STAFF USE OF FORCE BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

TYPE OF STAFF FORCE USED	MONTH OF INCIDENT												TOTAL
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
FORCE USED	579 88.5%	578 86.7%	596 86.5%	564 85.6%	666 86.6%	648 87.8%	715 89.9%	765 87.0%	883 90.7%	837 88.8%	806 91.5%	825 89.8%	6462 88.5%
BY HOLD	50 7.6%	59 8.8%	73 10.6%	57 8.6%	57 7.4%	42 5.7%	41 5.2%	69 7.8%	53 5.4%	56 5.9%	48 5.4%	51 5.5%	656 6.9%
MECHANIC RESTRAINT	16 2.4%	18 2.7%	13 1.9%	21 3.2%	29 3.8%	23 3.1%	25 3.1%	25 2.8%	17 1.7%	33 3.5%	13 1.5%	29 3.2%	262 2.7%
WIELD	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	3 .5%	1 .1%	2 .3%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	9 .1%
ATGM	7 1.1%	7 1.0%	5 .7%	12 1.8%	10 1.3%	15 2.0%	9 1.1%	11 1.3%	14 1.4%	15 1.6%	10 1.1%	8 .9%	123 1.3%
AS	1 .2%	2 .3%	2 .3%	1 .2%	1 .1%	5 .7%	4 .5%	7 .8%	5 .5%	2 .2%	3 .3%	5 .5%	38 .4%
IREARM	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .3%	2 .3%	0 .0%	1 .1%	2 .2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	9 .1%
THER	1 .2%	1 .1%	0 .0%	1 .2%	1 .1%	1 .1%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	6 .1%
TOTAL	654 100.0%	667 100.0%	689 100.0%	659 100.0%	767 100.0%	738 100.0%	795 100.0%	879 100.0%	974 100.0%	943 100.0%	881 100.0%	919 100.0%	9565 100.0%

B. STAFF USE OF FORCE BY INCIDENT TYPE

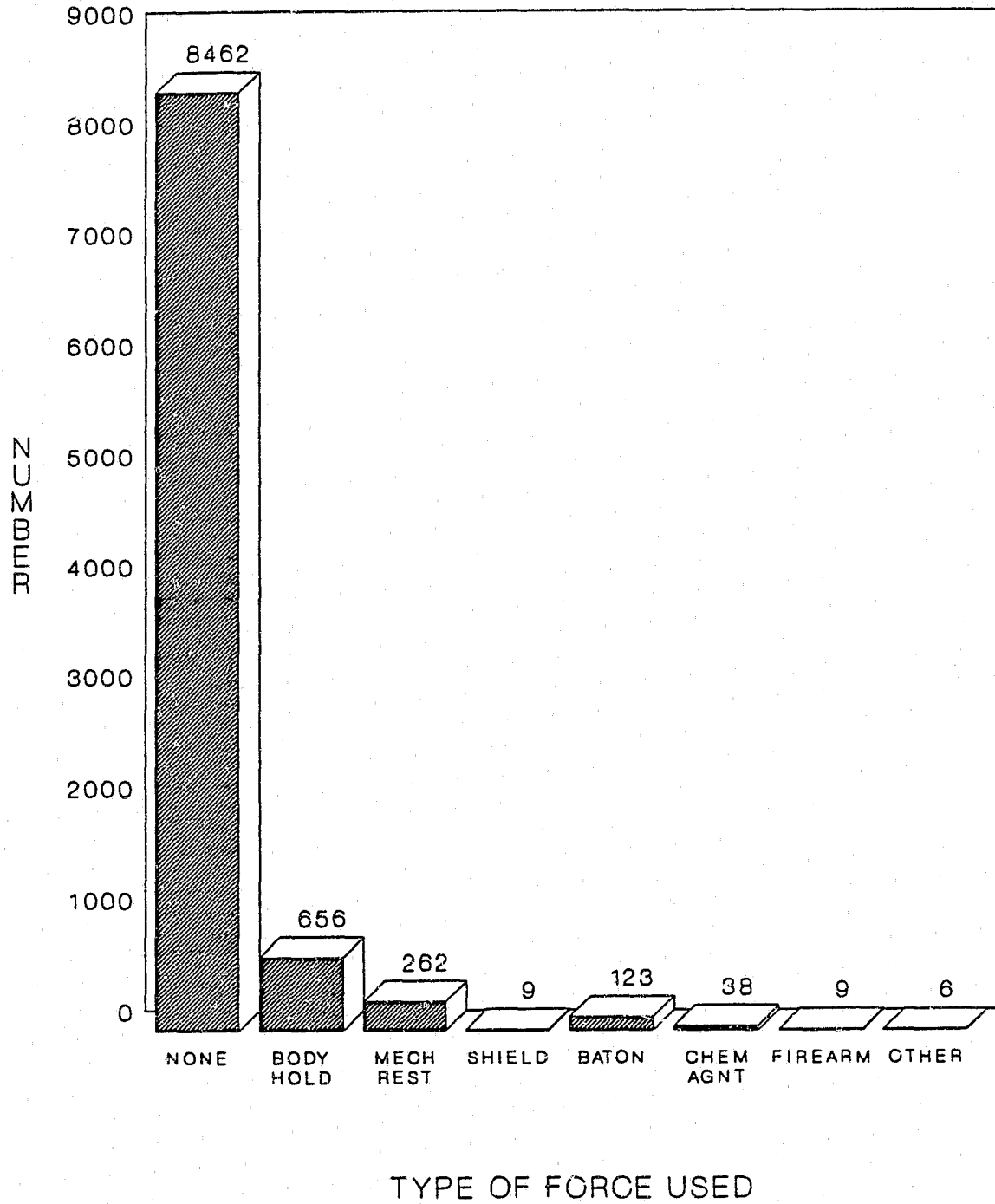
Table 6.2 presents the type of force used in accordance with the type of unusual incident. A review of 1992 shows that staff use of force was primarily concentrated in the unusual incident categories of inmate assault on inmate, inmate assault on staff, contraband, and disruptive behavior.

Chart 6 (p. 22) graphically displays staff use of force for 1992.

**TABLE 6.2
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY STAFF USE OF FORCE**

INCIDENT TYPE	EMPLOYEE FORCE								TOTAL
	NO FORCE USED	BODY HOLD	MECHANIC RESTRAINT	SHIELD	BATON	GAS	FIREARM	OTHER	
ACCIDENT	506	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
ASSAULT ON INMATE	1043	164	21	0	12	0	0	1	1241
ASSAULT ON STAFF	389	367	293	0	46	4	0	5	1014
ASSAULT ON OTHER	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
CONTRABAND	2282	57	17	3	6	0	0	0	2365
DEATH	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	88	48	11	4	0	5	0	0	156
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	51
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
ESCAPE	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
FIRE	104	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	106
HOSTAGE SITUATION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
INMATE DISTURBANCE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MASS DEMONSTRATION	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	39	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
SELF-INJURY	89	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	97
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	112	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	122
TEMPORARY RELEASE	2970	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2971
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	60	1	1	0	57	29	9	0	157
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER INCIDENTS	155	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
TOTAL	8462	656	262	9	123	38	9	6	9565
PERCENT	88.5%	6.9%	2.7%	.1%	1.3%	.4%	.1%	.1%	100.0%

CHART 6
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
STAFF USE OF FORCE



Section Seven

WEAPON USE BY INMATES

A. INMATE WEAPON USE BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 7.1 (p. 24) shows the most serious type of weapon used by inmates in unusual incidents in 1992. Specific weapon types are grouped by general categories that reflect inmate weapons.

In January-December 1992, inmates used weapons in 25.3% of unusual incidents. The weapons included fists or kicking in 8.8% and cutting instruments in 4.9%.

Chart 7 (p. 26) graphically compares the incidence of inmate weapon use in 1992.

B. INMATE WEAPON USE BY INCIDENT TYPE

Table 7.2 (p. 25) shows inmate weapon use by type of unusual incident. In 1992 most inmate weapon use was concentrated within a few unusual incident categories: assault on inmate, assault on staff, contraband, self-injury, and suicide attempt.

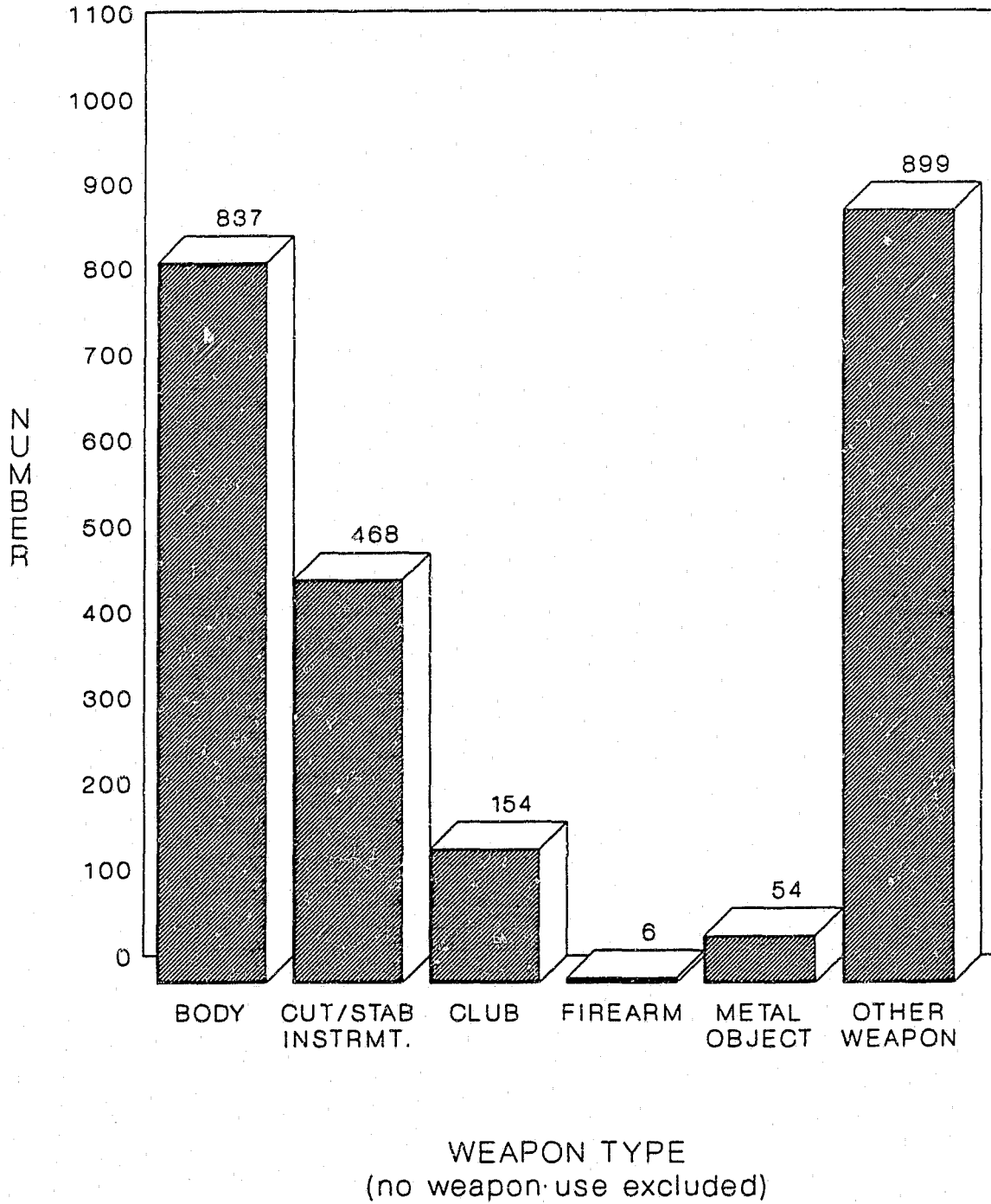
Cutting or stabbing instruments were often used in assault on inmate incidents. They were also reported as contraband as the result of assaults, or in searches of inmates or their property. The "other weapons" category in inmate assault on inmate incidents reflects the large number of weapons used in assaults which could not be identified or recovered by correctional staff.

Inmate assault on staff unusual incidents in 1992 usually involved no weapon (N=44), fists or kicks (N=658), or other weapons (N=265). The "other weapons" category contains items such as combustible material, garrote, human waste, and water or other fluids. To a lesser degree, inmates used cutting instruments (N=18), clubs (N=20), and metal objects (N=8) as weapons in assault on staff incidents.

TABLE 7.2
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY USE OF WEAPONS

INCIDENT TYPE	INMATE WEAPON USE							TOTAL	
	NO WEAPON USED	FIST OR KICK ETC	CUT OR STAB INSTRUMENT	CLUBS	ZIP GUN OTHER GUN	METAL OBJECTS	OTHER WEAPONS		PERCENT
ACCIDENT	505	0	0	0	0	0	2	507	5.3
ASSAULT ON INMATE	91	137	292	115	0	42	564	1241	13.9
ASSAULT ON STAFF	44	658	18	20	1	8	265	1014	10.6
ASSAULT ON OTHER	3	13	0	0	0	0	1	17	.2
CONTRABAND	2247	0	92	14	0	1	11	2365	24.7
DEATH	309	0	0	0	0	0	3	312	3.3
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	.1
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	131	16	3	2	0	3	1	156	1.6
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	.5
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	.8
ESCAPE	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	.1
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	.1
FIRE	104	0	0	0	0	0	2	106	1.1
HOSTAGE SITUATION	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	.0
INMATE DISTURBANCE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.0
MASS DEMONSTRATION	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	.1
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	40	1	0	0	0	0	1	42	.4
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	1.2
SELF-INJURY	20	2	55	0	0	0	20	97	1.0
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	36	2	0	0	0	0	1	39	.4
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	93	0	5	0	0	0	24	122	1.3
TEMPORARY RELEASE	2966	0	1	0	4	0	0	2971	31.2
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	145	7	1	2	0	0	2	157	1.6
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.0
OTHER INCIDENTS	133	1	1	0	0	0	1	136	1.4
TOTAL	7147	837	468	154	6	54	899	9565	100.0

CHART 7
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INMATE WEAPON USE FREQUENCY



Section Eight

A. INMATE ASSAULT ON STAFF BY FACILITY AND MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 8.1 (p. 28) displays the total number of assault on staff incidents by facility and month for January-December 1992. Facilities that experienced assault on staff incidents are listed alphabetically and by security level. Approximately 75% of the total number of assaults on staff occurred at maximum security facilities. Medium security facilities experienced 21% of the total number of staff assaults and minimum security facilities accounted for slightly more than 5% of the total.

Chart 8.1 (p. 29) presents a graphic comparison of the total number of assaults on staff by security level for 1992.

B. ANNUAL RATES OF INMATE ASSAULT ON STAFF

While Table 8.1 reveals the total number of assault on staff unusual incidents, comparisons between facilities are difficult due to the large differences in inmate population. Likewise, year-to-year comparisons are affected by total inmate population changes. Therefore it is useful to examine rates of assaults on staff that have been standardized by population and time. The average under custody population for 1992 was 61,253.

Table 8.2 (p. 30) presents the annualized rate of assault on staff incidents by facility and security level for January-December 1992. Specifically, Table 8.2 provides information on: (1) the average population of each correctional facility in 1992 (2) the number of inmate assault on staff incidents during the period for each correctional facility, and, (3) the annualized rate of inmate assault on staff per thousand inmates of population. A complete explanation of rate calculation is presented in Appendix A.

The assault on staff rate at maximum facilities was 35.4 incidents per thousand inmates per year, 6.4 at medium security facilities, 3.6 at minimum security facilities, 18.5 at minimum shock facilities, and 2.7 at minimum camps. The rate of incidents at Cape Vincent operated by DOCS for New York City, was 9.5 in 1992. Overall, the annualized rate of assault incidents averaged 16.6 incidents per thousand inmates for 1992.

CHART 8.1
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
ASSAULTS ON STAFF BY SECURITY LEVEL

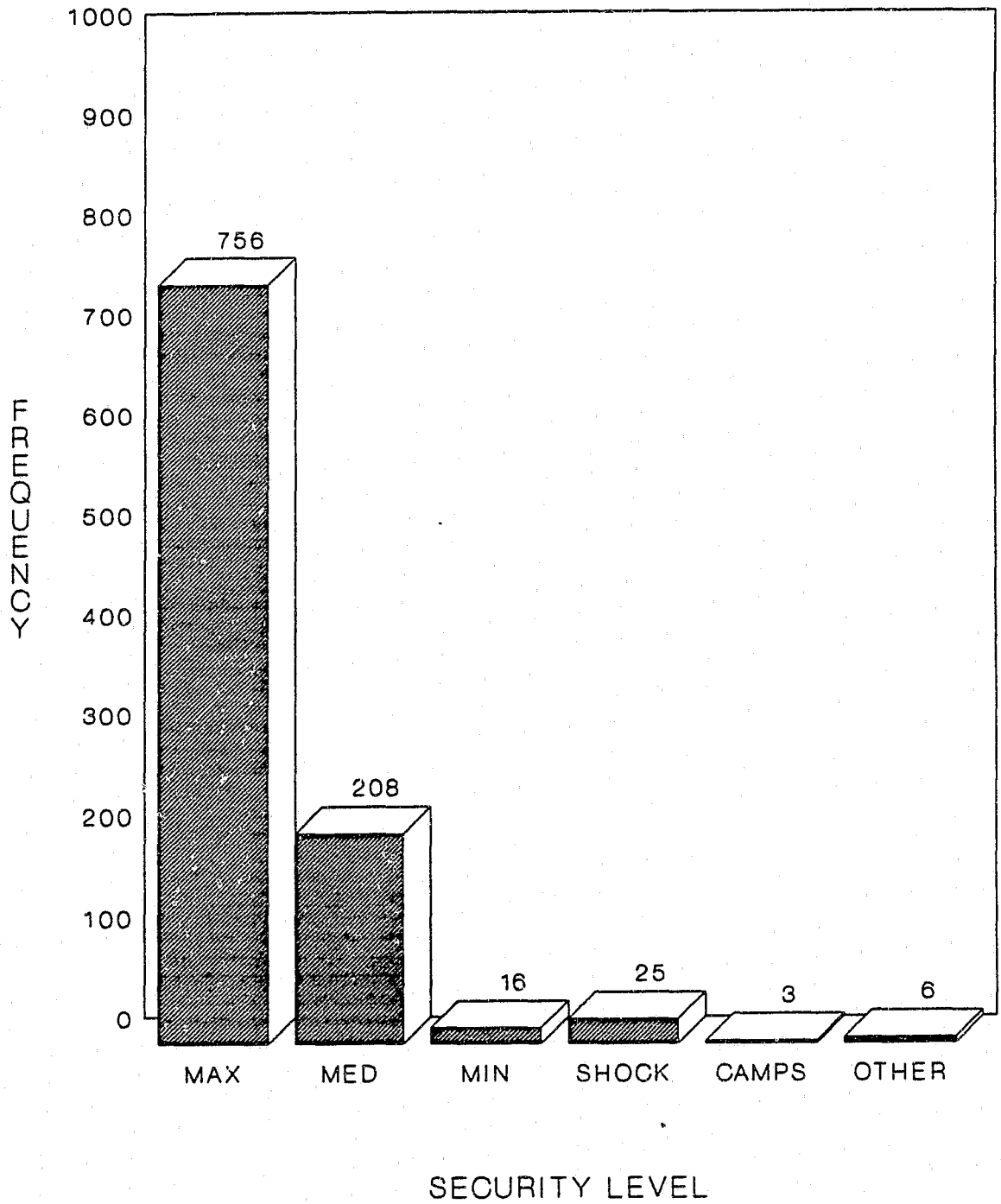
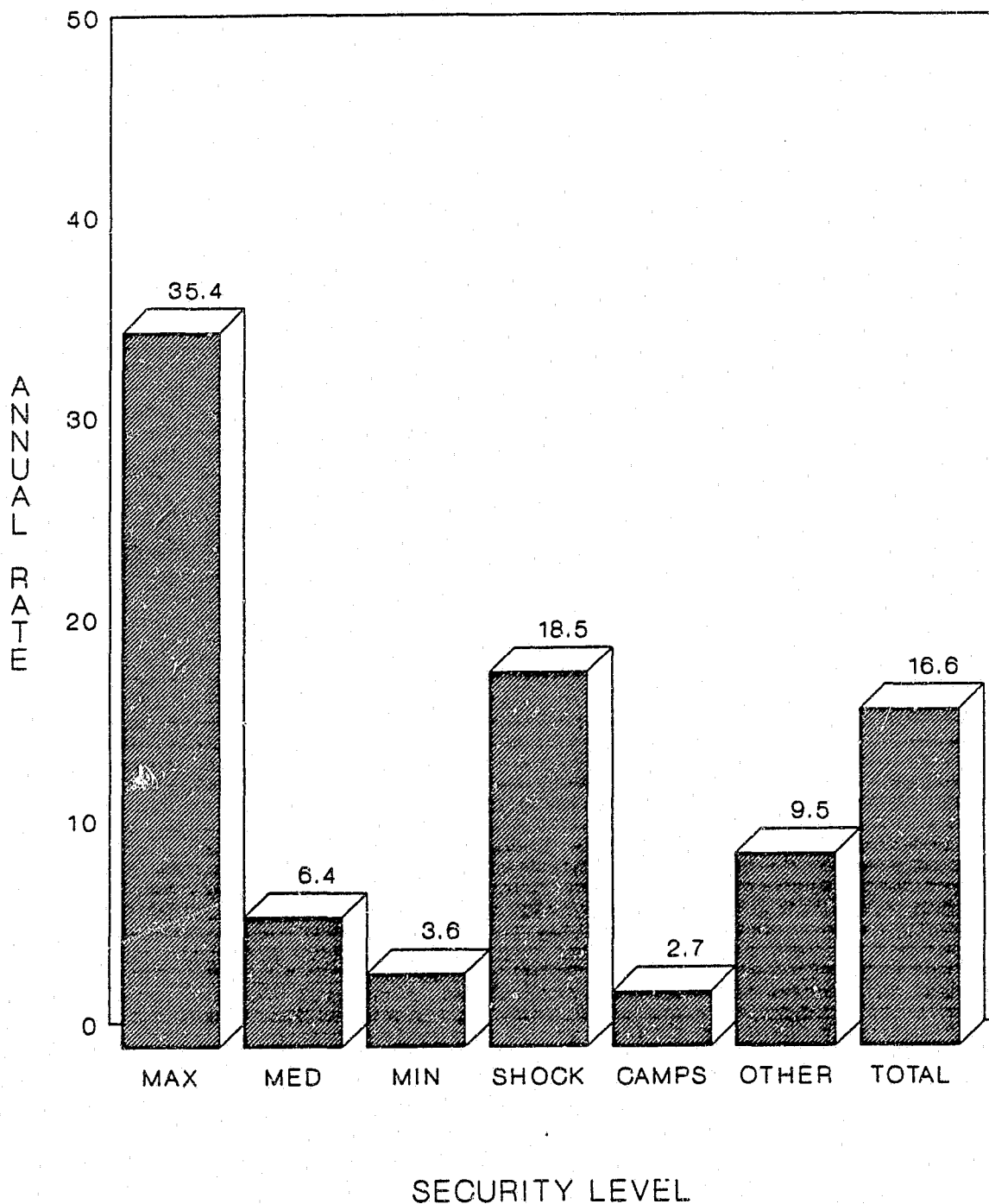


TABLE 8.2 NUMBER OF ASSAULTS ON STAFF AND RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR BY SECURITY LEVEL AND BY FACILITY
1992

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	AVERAGE POPULATION 1992	STAFF ASSAULTS 1992	RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR
MAXIMUM SECURITY	21359	756	35.4
ATTICA	2118	118	55.7
AUBURN	1717	71	41.4
BEDFORD-F.	722	30	41.6
CLINTON	2821	56	19.9
COXSACKIE	982	55	56.0
DOWNSTATE	1209	12	9.9
EASTERN	1147	10	8.7
ELMIRA	1772	30	16.9
GREAT MEADOW	1595	104	65.2
GREEN HAVEN	2076	40	19.3
SHAWANGUNK	551	32	58.1
SING SING	2299	61	26.5
SOUTHPORT	743	71	95.6
SULLIVAN	732	29	39.6
WALSH MEDICAL	52	7	134.6
WENDE	821	30	36.5
MEDIUM SECURITY	32314	208	6.4
ADIRONDACK	628	5	8.0
ALBION-F.	1127	6	5.3
ALTONA	744	6	8.1
ARTHUR KILL	794	10	12.6
ARTHUR KILL ASACTC	107	0	.0
BARE HILL	1562	22	14.1
BAYVIEW-FEMALE	314	1	3.2
BUTLER ASACTC	189	0	.0
CAYUGA	801	13	16.2
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	186	0	.0
COLLINS	1138	4	3.5
FISHKILL	1788	25	14.0
FRANKLIN	1563	6	3.8
GOUVERNEUR	1151	5	4.3
GREENE	1558	7	4.5
GROVELAND-M.	981	2	2.0
GROVELAND-F.	287	5	17.4
HALE CREEK ASACTC	188	2	10.6
HUDSON	560	2	3.6
LIVINGSTON	797	3	3.8
MARCY	1305	4	3.1
MARCY ASACTC	189	0	.0
HID-ORANGE	675	3	4.4
HID-STATE	1395	4	2.9
MOHAWK	1171	13	11.1
MT. MCGREGOR	506	4	7.9
OGDENSBURG	807	2	2.5
ONEIDA	1080	6	5.6
ORLEANS	1301	7	5.4
OTISVILLE	630	0	.0
RIVERVIEW	577	3	5.2
TACONIC-F.	404	0	.0
ULSTER	798	5	6.3
WALLKILL	550	1	1.8
WASHINGTON	1093	12	11.0
WATERTOWN	826	5	6.1
WOODBOURNE	891	4	4.5
WYOMING	1653	11	6.7
MINIMUM SECURITY	4484	16	3.6
BEACON-F.	191	0	.0
BUFFALO	64	0	.0
EDGECOMBE	679	1	1.5
GROVELAND-F. MIN	130	0	.0
FULTON	673	3	4.5
LAKEVIEW RECEPTION-M.	340	9	26.5
LAKEVIEW RECEPTION-F.	16	0	.0
LINCOLN	591	0	.0
LYON MOUNTAIN	160	0	.0
PARKSIDE-F.	166	0	.0
QUEENSBORO	1278	2	1.6
ROCHESTER	197	1	5.1
MINIMUM SHOCK	1348	25	18.5
BUTLER SHOCK	215	6	27.9
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-M.	444	9	20.3
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-F.	58	0	.0
MONTEREY SHOCK	227	3	13.2
MORIAH SHOCK	227	6	26.4
SUMMIT SHOCK-M.	141	0	.0
SUMMIT SHOCK-F.	35	1	28.6
MINIMUM CAMPS	1114	3	2.7
CAMP GABRIELS	305	0	.0
CAMP GEORGETOWN	260	0	.0
CAMP MCGREGOR	341	1	2.9
CAMP PHARSALIA	208	2	9.6
OTHER	634	6	9.5
CENTRAL OFFICE	.	0	.0
CAPE VINCENT	634	6	9.5
GRAND TOTAL	61253	1014	16.6

CHART 8.2
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
STAFF ASSAULT RATES BY SECURITY LEVEL



The use of assault rates enables standardized comparisons between facilities, however, caution should be exercised in interpretation of the data. A small increase in the number of assault incidents may appear as a large increase in the rate of inmate assault on staff incidents. For example at Wallkill Correctional Facility, a medium security institution, the assault rate was 1.8 in 1992. However, if the total number of assault incidents increased by only one incident, the rate would double due to the small base total of assault on staff incidents.

Minimum security facilities (work release and camps) experienced lower assault on staff unusual incident rates than shock facilities. However, comparisons are difficult due to the small total number of assaults and small population bases for use in rate calculations. Rates of inmate assault on staff by security level are presented in Chart 8.2 (p. 31).

C. INMATE ASSAULT ON INMATE BY FACILITY AND MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 8.3 (p. 33) presents information on the number of inmate assault on inmate incidents in 1992. The total number of incidents is listed by month; correctional facilities are categorized by security level. Assaults on inmates usually occur at maximum or medium security facilities. For the 1992 time period, 55.0% (N=683) of inmate assault on inmate unusual incidents occurred at maximum security institutions, 41.9% (N=520) at medium security prisons, and 3.1% (N=38) at minimum security or other facilities.

Chart 8.3 (p. 34) presents a graphic comparison of the number of inmate assault on inmate incidents by security level for the twelve months of 1992.

D. ANNUAL RATE OF INMATE ASSAULT ON INMATE

The annualized rates of inmate assault on inmate incidents allow for standardized comparisons between facilities and time periods. Table 8.4 (p. 35) presents the average monthly population of each facility, the total number of inmate assault on inmate incidents, and the annualized rate of incidents per thousand inmates for 1992.

The inmate on inmate rate at maximum facilities was 32.0 incidents per thousand inmates per year, 16.1 at medium security facilities, 2.7 at minimum security facilities, 3.0 at minimum shock facilities, 12.6 at minimum camps, and 12.6 at Cape Vincent.

Chart 8.4 (p. 36) presents a comparison of the rate of inmate assault on inmate unusual incidents by security classification.

CHART 8.3
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
ASSAULTS ON INMATES BY SECURITY LEVEL

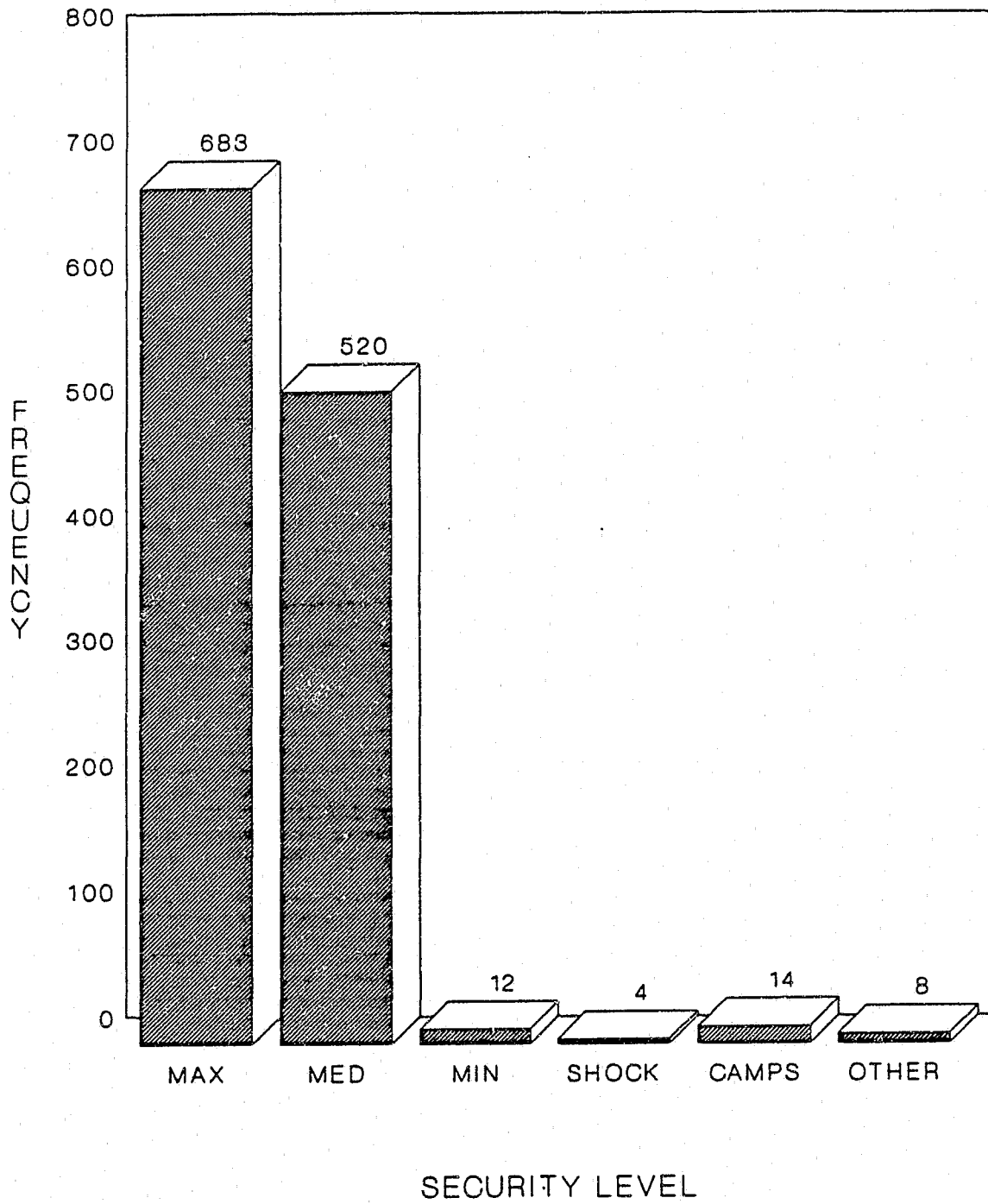
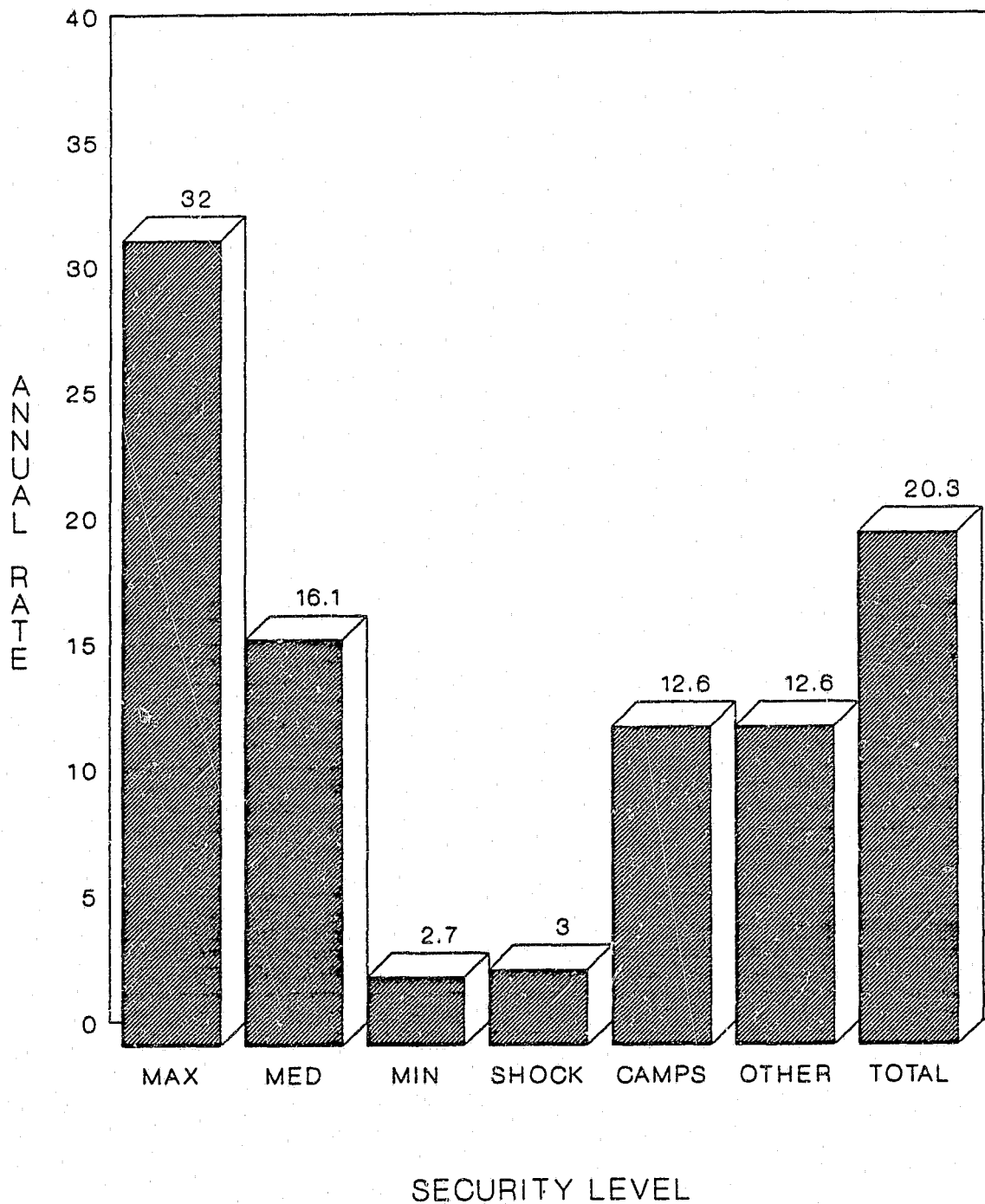


TABLE 8.4 NUMBER OF ASSAULTS ON INMATES AND RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR BY SECURITY LEVEL AND BY FACILITY 1992

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	AVERAGE POPULATION 1992	INMATE ASSAULTS 1992	RATE PER 1000 INMATES PER YEAR
MAXIMUM SECURITY	21359	683	32.0
ATTICA	2118	65	30.7
AUBURN	1717	60	34.9
BEDFORD-F.	722	10	13.9
CLINTON	2821	140	49.6
COXSACKIE	982	114	116.1
DOWNSTATE	1209	14	11.6
EASTERN	1147	17	14.8
ELMIRA	1772	45	25.4
GREAT MEADOW	1595	78	48.9
GREEN HAVEN	2076	25	12.0
SHAWANGUNK	551	20	36.3
SINC SING	2299	67	29.1
SOUTHPORT	743	2	2.7
SULLIVAN	732	14	19.1
WALSH MEDICAL	52	2	38.5
WENDE	821	10	12.2
MEDIUM SECURITY	32314	520	16.1
ADIRONDACK	628	13	20.7
ALBION-F.	1127	1	.9
ALTONA	744	10	13.4
ARTHUR KILL	794	7	8.8
ARTHUR KILL ASACTC	107	0	.0
BARE HILL	1562	42	26.9
BAYVIEW-FEMALE	314	0	.0
BUTLER ASACTC	100	0	.0
CAYUGA	801	34	42.4
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	186	0	.0
COLLINS	1138	13	11.4
FISHKILL	1788	12	6.7
FRANKLIN	1563	28	17.9
GOVERNEUR	1151	10	8.7
GREENE	1558	84	53.9
GROVELAND-M.	981	7	7.1
GROVELAND-F.	287	3	10.5
HALE CREEK ASACTC	188	3	16.0
HUDSON	560	5	8.9
LIVINGSTON	797	6	7.5
MARCY	1305	16	12.3
MARCY ASACTC	189	0	.0
MID-ORANGE	675	7	10.4
MID-STATE	1395	20	14.3
MOHAWK	1171	20	17.1
MT. MCGREGOR	506	4	7.9
OGDENSBURG	807	11	13.6
ONEIDA	1080	10	9.3
ORLEANS	1301	5	3.8
OTISVILLE	630	20	31.7
RIVERVIEW	577	10	17.3
TACONIC-F.	404	1	2.5
ULSTER	798	6	7.5
WALLKILL	550	4	7.3
WASHINGTON	1093	65	59.5
WATERTOWN	826	8	9.7
WOODBOURNE	891	12	13.5
WYOMING	1653	23	13.9
MINIMUM SECURITY	4484	12	2.7
BEACON-F.	191	0	.0
BUFFALO	64	0	.0
EDGECOMBE	679	4	5.9
GROVELAND-F.MIN	130	0	.0
FULTON	673	1	1.5
LAKEVIEW RECEP-M.	340	4	11.8
LAKEVIEW RECEP-F.	16	0	.0
LINCOLN	591	0	.0
LYON MOUNTAIN	160	1	6.2
PARKSIDE-F.	166	0	.0
QUEENSBORO	1278	2	1.6
ROCHESTER	197	0	.0
MINIMUM SHOCK	1348	4	3.0
BUTLER SHOCK	215	0	.0
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-M.	444	3	6.8
LAKEVIEW SHOCK-F.	58	0	.0
MONTEREY SHOCK	227	0	.0
MORIAH SHOCK	227	0	.0
SUMMIT SHOCK-M.	141	1	7.1
SUMMIT SHOCK-F.	35	0	.0
MINIMUM CAMPS	1114	14	12.6
CAMP GABRIELS	365	1	3.3
CAMP GEORGETOWN	260	7	26.9
CAMP MCGREGOR	341	6	17.6
CAMP PHARSALIA	208	0	.0
OTHER	634	8	12.6
CENTRAL OFFICE	.	0	.0
CAPE VINCENT	634	8	12.6
GRAND TOTAL	61253	1241	20.3

CHART 8.4
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INMATE ASSAULT RATES BY SECURITY LEVEL



Section Nine

INJURY TO STAFF

The Unusual Incident reporting system uses a ranking procedure for injuries that may have been sustained by staff members. Injuries are ranked in four categories according to perceived seriousness and/or by degree of treatment. "No injury" indicates that the staff member or medical staff reported that no injury was sustained. "Minor injury" refers to cases where the victim received a comparatively minor injury which may have been treated at the facility or treated at the facility with a recommendation for the staff person to consult their own physician. Examples of minor injury include superficial scratches and cuts (no suture required), bruises, eye irritation, headache, smoke inhalation, pulled muscle, etc. "Moderate injury" refers to injuries of a more serious nature that generally require treatment at an outside hospital or treatment by own physician. Examples of moderate injury would be a laceration or puncture which required sutures, broken bones or teeth, second degree burns, a serious sprain, ligament or muscle damage, dislocation, or head concussion. Moderate injuries are not judged to be life threatening. "Serious injury" refers to injury that is considered to be life threatening (or which results in death). These injuries require treatment at an outside hospital. Examples of serious injuries would be deep laceration or puncture, serious head injury, loss of consciousness, third degree burn, or gunshot wound.

A. DEGREE OF INJURY BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 9.1 (p. 39) presents information on the number of staff who sustained injuries in unusual incidents 1992. In 1992, 9.4% of staff involved in unusual incidents incurred an injury of some degree.

Chart 9 (p. 40) shows monthly totals for 1992 for the number of staff who reportedly sustained some type of injury as a result of involvement in an unusual incident.

B. EXTENT OF STAFF INJURY BY INCIDENT TYPE

Table 9.2 (p. 39) presents information on staff injuries sustained in the twelve months of 1992. Staff injuries are reported according to the degree of seriousness.

The inmate assault on staff category produced the most staff injuries in 1992. For 1992, assault on staff incidents resulted in no injuries to 1,732 staff (62.6%), minor injuries to 932 staff (33.7%), moderate injuries to 102 staff (3.7%), and one staff member injured seriously.

Beside assault on staff, other incident categories show a comparatively larger percent of staff injuries: inmate assault on inmate (3.7% of staff in 1992 reported at least minor injuries), fire (28.1%), and accident (18.8%). The highest percentage of "moderate" injuries was recorded in accidents (10.1%), fire (6.2%), and assault on staff (3.7%) incidents. Of the total of three serious injuries in January-December 1992, one occurred in an accident, one occurred in an assault on staff incident, and one was recorded as the result of an employee suffering a heart attack. While three staff members were seriously injured during 1992, this figure represents less than .02% of the total staff members involved in unusual incidents.

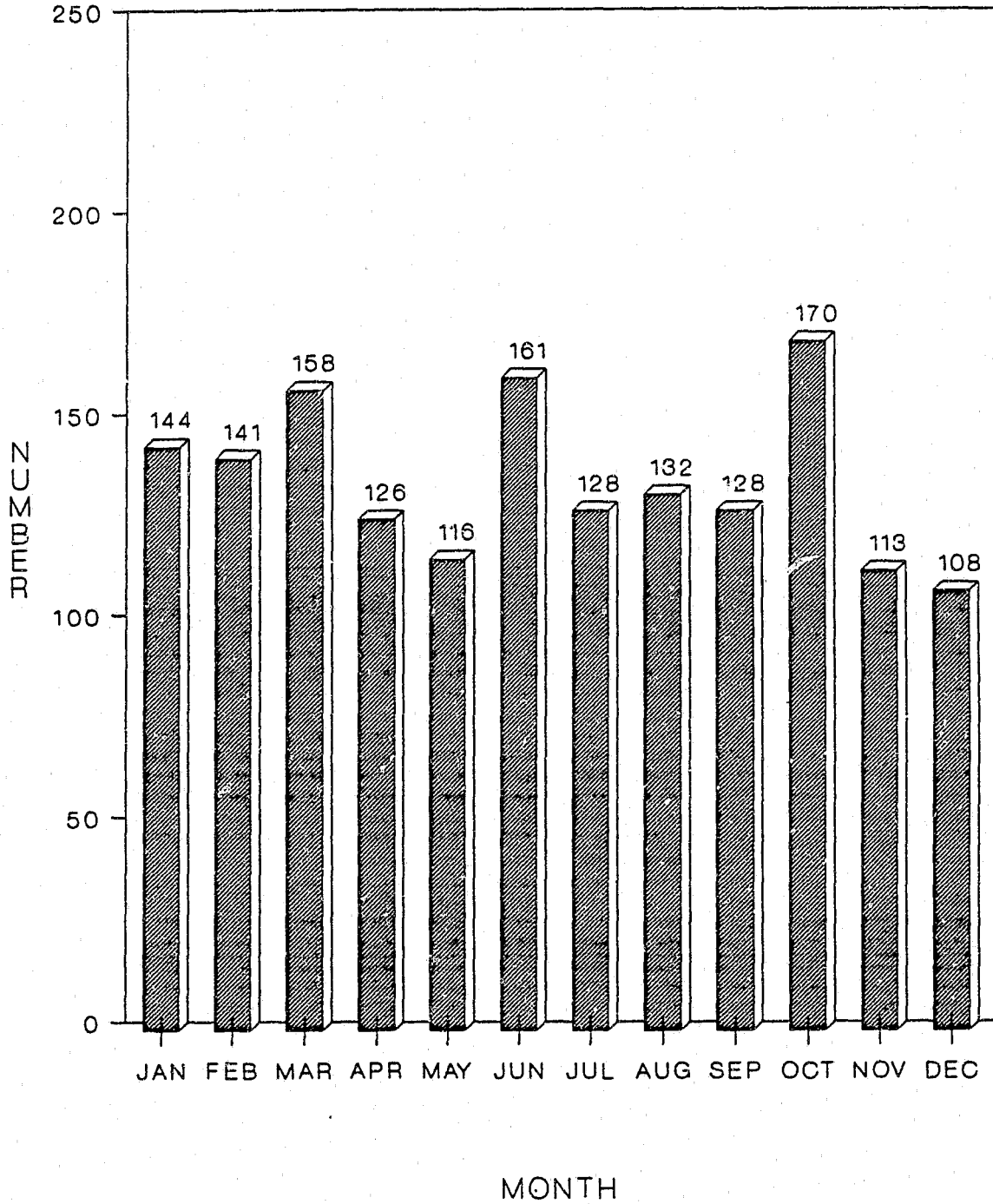
TABLE 9.1
STAFF MEMBERS INVOLVED IN UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
EMPLOYEE INJURY BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

DEGREE OF INJURY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
NO INJURY PCT	930 86.6%	958 87.2%	985 86.2%	1003 88.8%	1158 90.9%	1012 86.3%	1011 88.8%	1089 89.2%	992 88.6%	1060 86.2%	932 89.2%	1060 90.0%
MINOR PCT	112 10.4%	120 10.9%	128 11.2%	99 8.8%	94 7.4%	135 11.5%	112 9.8%	113 9.3%	116 10.4%	151 12.3%	98 9.4%	112 9.6%
MODERATE PCT	31 2.9%	21 1.9%	30 2.6%	27 2.4%	21 1.6%	26 2.2%	16 1.4%	18 1.5%	12 1.1%	19 1.5%	15 1.4%	21 1.6%
SERIOUS PCT	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
TOTAL PCT	1074 100.0%	1099 100.0%	1143 100.0%	1129 100.0%	1274 100.0%	1173 100.0%	1139 100.0%	1221 100.0%	1120 100.0%	1230 100.0%	1045 100.0%	1060 100.0%

TABLE 9.2
STAFF MEMBERS INVOLVED IN UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY EXTENT OF INJURY TO STAFF

INCIDENT TYPE	EXTENT OF EMPLOYEE INJURY								TOTAL	
	NO INJURY		MINOR		MODERATE		SERIOUS		NUMBER	PERCENT
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT		
ACCIDENT	795	81.2%	84	8.6%	99	10.1%	1	.1%	979	10
ASSAULT ON INMATE	2636	96.3%	36	3.1%	15	.5%	0	.0%	2737	10
ASSAULT ON STAFF	1732	62.6%	932	33.7%	102	3.7%	1	.0%	2767	10
ASSAULT ON OTHER	41	87.2%	6	12.8%	0	.0%	0	.0%	47	10
CONTRABAND	3842	98.7%	51	1.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3893	10
DEATH	501	99.8%	1	.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	502	10
HOMICIDE - TEMP.REL.	2	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	10
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	454	88.7%	47	9.2%	11	2.1%	0	.0%	512	10
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	79	98.7%	1	1.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	80	10
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	104	98.1%	2	1.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	106	10
ESCAPE	17	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	17	10
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	28	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	28	10
FIRE	323	71.9%	98	21.8%	28	6.2%	0	.0%	449	10
HOSTAGE SITUATION	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	10	10
INMATE DISTURBANCE	31	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	31	10
MASS DEMONSTRATION	24	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	24	10
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	85	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	85	10
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	217	99.5%	0	.0%	1	.5%	0	.0%	218	10
SELF-INJURY	201	97.1%	6	2.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	207	10
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	75	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	75	10
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	303	98.1%	6	1.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	309	10
TEMPORARY RELEASE	48	94.1%	2	3.9%	1	2.0%	0	.0%	51	10
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	314	90.0%	35	10.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	349	10
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	7	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	7	10
OTHER INCIDENTS	306	97.5%	2	.6%	5	1.6%	1	.3%	314	10
TOTAL	12174	88.2%	1360	9.9%	262	1.9%	3	.0%	13799	10

CHART 9
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
STAFF REPORTING AT LEAST MINOR INJURY



Section Ten

LOCATION OF INCIDENTS

A. LOCATIONS OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS BY MONTH OF INCIDENT

Table 10.1 (p. 42) shows the location where unusual incidents occurred by month for January through December 1992. Unusual incident locations are listed by 11 primary areas and 39 sub-categories. The table displays the percentage of unusual incidents that occurred within the 11 primary categories.

Most unusual incidents occurred outside of the facility. During the twelve months of 1992, thirty-six percent of unusual incidents occurred outside of the facility. Inmates absconding from furlough or work release, or inmate deaths which occur at outside hospitals, account for the majority of unusual incidents that occur outside the facility perimeter. Locations that experienced the largest percentage of unusual incidents included the cell block or housing area (28.5); the "other" location category (10%) which included incidents in corridors and at the front gate or lobby of a facility; Special Housing Units (SHU) (6.5%) where inmates are placed due to disciplinary problems or for their protection from other inmates; and, in the "yard" (7.5%) which is an open area where inmates congregate for exercise. A smaller percentage of unusual incidents occur at facility hospitals (2.9%), vocational or education locations (1.7%), or at the gymnasium (1.2%).

Chart 10 (p. 44) presents incident locations for 1992.

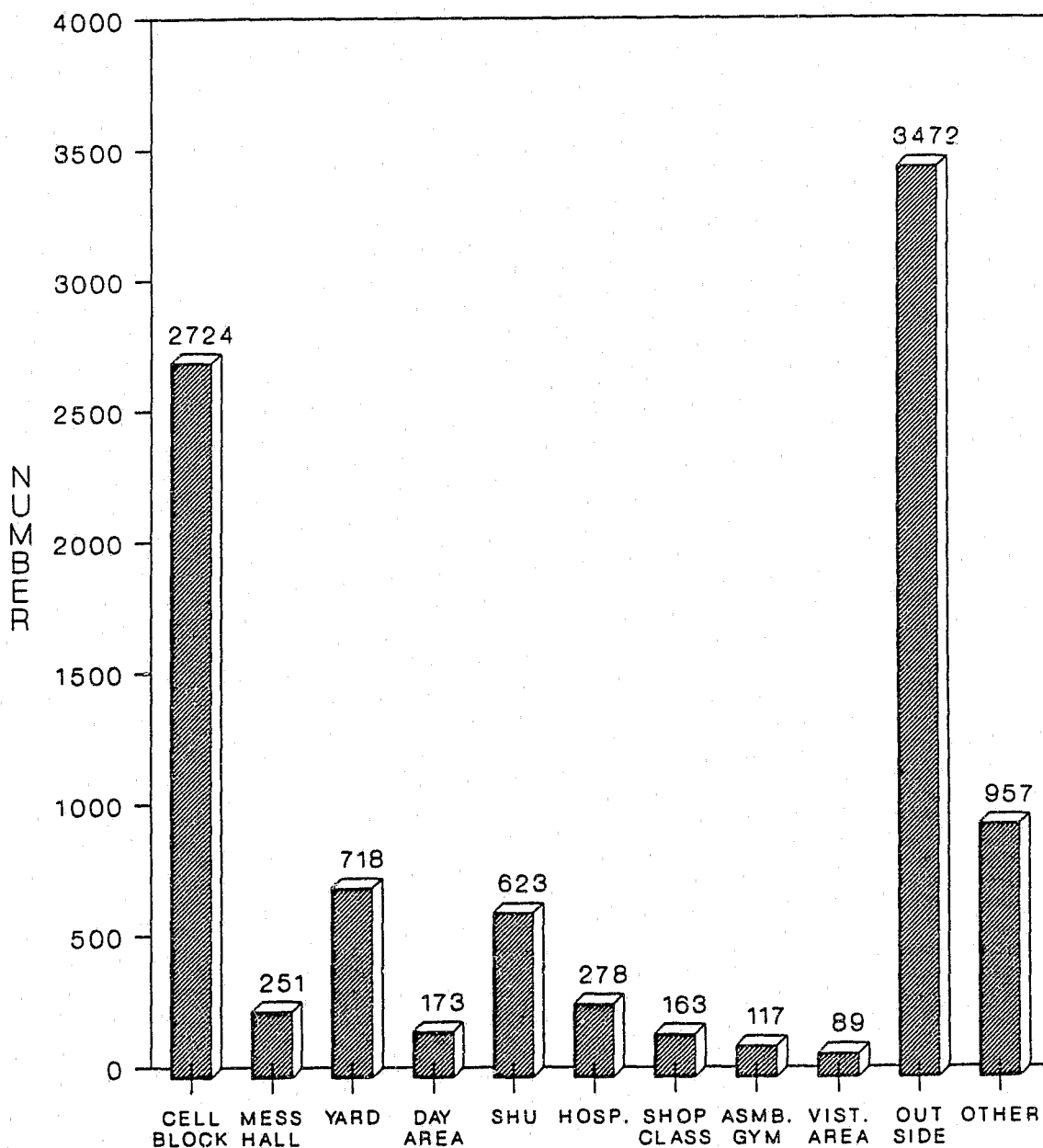
B. INCIDENT TYPE BY INCIDENT LOCATION

Table 10.2 (p. 43) presents information on the type of unusual incidents by location for 1992. An examination of the table reveals that most inmate assaults on staff occurred in the cell block or special housing unit of the facility; inmate deaths occurred outside of the facility (i.e., local hospitals); and, most fires occurred in a cellblock.

TABLE 10.2
UNUSUAL INCIDENTS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
INCIDENT TYPE BY INCIDENT LOCATION

INCIDENT TYPE	INCIDENT LOCATION											TOTAL
	CELL BLOCK	MESS HALL	YARD	TV ROOM DAY AREA	SPECIAL HOUSING	HOSPITAL	SHOP OR CLASS ROOM	ASSEMBLY OR GYM	VISITING ROOM	OUTSIDE FACILITY	OTHER LOCATION	
ACCIDENT	68	22	73	7	7	28	39	35	8	111	109	507
ASSAULT ON INMATE	579	62	311	75	35	8	28	35	1	5	102	1241
ASSAULT ON STAFF	362	60	49	22	271	74	9	15	5	15	132	1011
ASSAULT ON OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	11	1	2	17
CONTRABAND	1339	74	237	56	148	42	52	20	38	14	345	2361
DEATH	13	0	2	0	1	50	1	1	0	242	2	311
HOMICIDE - TEMP. REL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR	55	10	17	10	31	9	5	5	0	5	9	157
UTILITIES DISRUPTION	4	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	5	32	51
EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	33	74
ESCAPE	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	6
ATTEMPTED ESCAPE	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	11
FIRE	66	3	1	1	11	4	4	1	0	7	8	101
HOSTAGE SITUATION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
INMATE DISTURBANCE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
MASS DEMONSTRATION	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11
PROPERTY DESTRUCTION	13	0	2	0	6	3	3	0	0	5	10	41
PROPERTY LOST STOLEN	4	4	0	0	1	12	11	0	2	27	54	111
SELF-INJURY	68	0	1	0	16	11	0	0	0	0	1	97
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	16	0	2	31
SUICIDE ATTEMPT	65	0	1	0	36	11	1	1	0	5	2	121
TEMPORARY RELEASE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2961	7	2971
EMPLOYEE WEAPON USE	48	4	19	2	55	6	1	0	0	2	20	157
EMPLOYEE JOB ACTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INCIDENTS	10	1	0	0	2	16	5	1	8	15	78	136
TOTAL	2724	251	718	173	623	278	163	117	89	3472	957	9565
PERCENT	28.5%	2.6%	7.5%	1.8%	6.5%	2.9%	1.7%	1.2%	.9%	36.3%	10.0%	100.0%

CHART 10
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992
LOCATION OF UNUSUAL INCIDENTS



LOCATION

APPENDIX A
RATE CALCULATION METHOD

Annualized rates are calculated in the following manner. Taking, for example, the 9,565 incidents which were reported during January-December 1992 and dividing by the average population (N=61,253), and multiplying by 1,000, yields 156.2 incidents per thousand inmates for 1992. The same method is used to calculate the rate of unusual incidents at particular correctional facilities (the population base is the average population at the facility; see Table 3.1) and to calculate the rate of particular types of unusual incidents (where the numerator is the total incidents in each incident category and the population base is either the total population or the population at a particular facility--as in Table 8.3).

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