

TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION 1995-2015

A REPORT OF
THE MISDEMEANOR JUSTICE PROJECT
AT JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Release in Collaboration with the
Citizens Crime Commission
December 13, 2016

**JOHN
JAY** COLLEGE
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TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 1995-2015

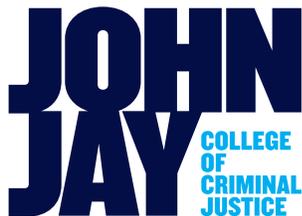
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INTRODUCTION

The Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP) is pleased to publish this report focused on individuals admitted into the custody of the New York City Department of Correction (DOC). This is the fifth report released by the MJP, a research initiative at John Jay College of Criminal Justice dedicated to promoting a better understanding of the enforcement of low-level offenses such as misdemeanors, summonses, and pedestrian stops. Our goal is to inform the current public and policy discourse surrounding interactions between the public and the criminal justice system. To date, our reports have focused on trends in police enforcement practices. We have published reports examining misdemeanor arrests, criminal summonses, pedestrian stops, and the mobility of individuals arrested for misdemeanors.¹ With this report, we now shift our attention to trends in corrections, specifically the New York City DOC which houses individuals charged with crimes and awaiting trial, serving short sentences, being held on warrants, or for other reasons. The City's correctional system serves as another critical point of contact between the public and the criminal justice system, but compared to police activities, is often neglected in policy discussions about crime and justice in New York City.

Our focus on corrections will result in two reports. This report will examine the “front door” of the correctional system to provide a better understanding of the longitudinal trends in admissions to the DOC. This report is split into two sections. The first section provides an in-depth portrait of admissions to corrections in 2015, breaking out the data by demographics (i.e. gender, age, and race), legal status, and criminal charges. The second section contextualizes 2015 admissions by examining these characteristics (demographics, legal status, and charges) longitudinally to see how they have changed during the two decades of our study (1995 to 2015).

The second report, to be completed in early 2017, will focus on the outcomes for those who have been admitted through the front door. We will examine the length of stay for those admitted, breaking down the data by age, race and ethnicity, gender, and charge category upon admission. We will also report on the amount of bail set by the courts and the extent to which bail is paid, again by demographics and charge category. Finally, the second report will examine how individuals held by the Department of Correction are discharged, e.g., by making bail, being sentenced to a prison term, or being released for other reasons.

As we have with prior MJP reports, we will simply present the results of our statistical analyses, leaving it to others to provide causal analysis and explanatory narratives. We also do not provide policy recommendations. Our goal is to add data analytics to policy debates in the hopes that scientific research can inform new ways of thinking.

We recognize that these reports are being released at a time of intense focus on issues of pretrial detention, the State's bail system, conditions of confinement, and speedy trial practices. In recent years, Mayor Bill DeBlasio and his administration have made an unprecedented commitment to improving conditions in the City's jails, particularly on Rikers Island, with the primary goal of reducing incidents of violence. These initiatives include

¹ These reports can be found at www.jjay.cuny.edu/mjp.

eliminating solitary confinement for individuals 21 years and younger², increasing the number of corrections officers, improving the quality of staff by conducting enhanced background checks and incorporating new recruitment strategies, taking steps to cut the number of court cases that languish on trial calendars³, improving mental health services available to inmates⁴, creating new supervised release programs to keep individuals out of jail⁵, and enhancing alternatives to incarceration programs.⁶ Further, the City Council has committed \$1.4 million to establish a Citywide Bail Fund to keep those accused of non-violent, low-level offenses out of jail. Former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman promoted reforms to the State's bail statute and created bail review calendars with specially assigned judges. The United States Attorney for the Southern District, the Department of Justice, and the City of New York have settled litigation alleging unconstitutional conditions of confinement on Rikers Island by agreeing to a Federal Monitor who will oversee agreed-upon reforms. Journalists have also influenced the discussion by highlighting the troubling conditions on Rikers Island. Finally, on February 11, 2016, City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito in her State of the City address announced the creation of the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, headed by former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman. The Commission will examine the state of pretrial detention in New York City and make reform recommendations, including whether the City should continue to use Rikers Island as a detention facility.⁷ The Commission is expected to issue its report and recommendations in Spring 2017.⁸

² Pazmino, G. & Hamilton, C. (2016, October 5). Ponte says solitary confinement of young inmates now officially banned at Rikers. Politico. Retrieved from <http://www.politico.com/states/new-york/city-hall/story/2016/10/officially-ponte-says-rikers-solitary-confinement-banned-for-young-adults-106128>.

³ New York City. (2015, April 14). Mayor de Blasio and Chief Judge Lippman announce Justice Reboot, an initiative to modernize the criminal justice system. Retrieved from <http://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/235-15/mayor-de-blasio-chief-judge-lippman-justice-reboot-initiative-modernize-the>.

⁴ Lewis, C. (2016, April 27). NYC to invest in mental health at Rikers Island jail. Modern Healthcare. Retrieved from <http://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20160427/NEWS/160429934>.

⁵ New York City. (2016, April 8). Mayor de Blasio announces citywide rollout of \$17.8 million bail alternative program. Retrieved from <http://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/336-16/mayor-de-blasio-citywide-rollout-17-8-million-bail-alternative-program>.

⁶ New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.justice-data.nyc/safely-reducing-the-jail-population/>.

⁷ Mark-Viverito, M. (2016, February, 11). New York City council speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito State of the City 2016. Retrieved from <http://council.nyc.gov/html/pr/O21116mj.shtml>.

⁸ The Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform. Retrieved from <http://www.morejustnyc.com>.

This report is also being released in the midst of a recent national focus on pretrial incarceration rates, particularly in local jails. A Vera Institute of Justice report found that annual admissions for jails nearly doubled between 1983 to 2013, growing from six million to 11.7 million⁹. Further, they Bureau of Justice Statistics found that the number of admissions to local jails increased by 20 percent from 1999 to 2013.¹⁰ There are several initiatives underway to better understand and reduce the overall jail population. For instance, the Laura and John Arnold Foundation has developed a Public Safety Assessment, a pretrial risk-assessment tool, designed to assist judges in determining whether one should be detained pretrial based on a host of risk factors. By May, 2016, it was reported that approximately 30 jurisdictions and three states have adopted this tool.¹¹ Further, in February, 2015, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation launched the Safety and Justice Challenge. This initiative seeks to reduce over-incarceration by creating more effective local justice systems and reducing the population of jails.¹² Sixteen counties, three cities, and one state are now participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge. These initiatives complement the ground-breaking work of the Obama Administration in focusing on pretrial justice issues¹³, augmented by the White House data-driven initiative.¹⁴ On a conceptual and operational level, this new focus on pretrial justice and jail incarceration is linked to the parallel national discussion about ways to reduce prison populations. These activities represent unprecedented attention at the national, state, and local level on the use of jails and prisons in our response to crime.

We seek to contribute to these discussions by using data analytics to provide a better understanding of trends in admissions to corrections in New York City. There are multiple ways in which one can be admitted to custody in a local jail. We focus on three primary admission categories in our analysis of the New York City corrections data. First, an individual can be detained while awaiting trial, typically because the individual cannot post the bail amount set by the court. Under New York State law, a judge must consider a number of factors in the case in determining whether to set bail. The dominant consideration is whether the defendant poses a risk of flight, if released.¹⁴ Second, if an individual is found guilty or pleads guilty, and the sentence is less than one year, that sentence will be served in a local jail. Lastly, an individual can be detained in corrections custody on a warrant or parole violation.

⁹ Subramanian, R., Delaney, R. Roberts, S., Fishman, N. & McGarry, P. (2015, February). Incarceration's Front Door; The Misuse of Jails in America. Vera Institute of Justice. Retrieved from <http://www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/incarcerations-front-door-report.pdf>

¹⁰ Minton, T.D., Ginder, S., Brumbugh, S.M., Smiley-MacDonald, H. & Harley Rohlof (2015). *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999 to 2013*. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjpc9913.pdf>.

¹¹ The Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Retrieved from <http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/initiative/criminal-justice/crime-prevention/public-safety-assessment/>.

¹² The Safety and Justice Challenge. Retrieved from <http://www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org/about-the-challenge/>.

¹³ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs and the Pretrial Justice Institute. (2011, May 31-June 1) National Symposium on Pretrial Justice. Retrieved from <https://www.pretrial.org/download/infostop/NSPJ%20Report%202011.pdf>.

¹⁴ White House Data Driven Initiative Fact Sheet. (2016). Retrieved from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/30/fact-sheet-launching-data-driven-justice-initiative-disrupting-cycle>.

¹⁵ See New York State New York Criminal Procedure Law § 520.10 .

In the following section of this report, we present background data on trends in reported crime and arrest rates in New York City. We believe this context is helpful in understanding the remarkable changes in those two indicators over the period covered by our analyses. It is important, however, to emphasize that our analysis of admissions to the Department of Correction does not link arrest data and admissions data. We cannot, for example, state that a certain percentage of misdemeanor arrests resulted in admission to DOC custody. That would be a worthy and important study, but not one that we can undertake with our data. We recognize that there are many “off ramps” that allow an arrested and charged individual to leave the courtroom without being admitted to DOC custody. These include diversion programs, alternatives to incarceration, expanded use of bail alternatives, changes in judicial bail-setting practices, changes in prosecutorial charging practices, and others. Many policy makers, academics, and advocates believe that the number of individuals who are arrested by the New York City Police Department, but not detained in DOC custody, has increased over the period of our study. Stated differently, the conversion rate from arrest to incarceration to the DOC has gone down with the greater availability of these “off ramps.”¹⁶ We cannot confirm those assertions, but wish to make clear that our study is limited to those individuals who come through the front door of the DOC between the years 1995-2015.

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

As we have done in prior reports, to set the stage for the current analysis, we want to focus on the larger context of historical trends in reported crime and arrests in New York City.

Figure 1: Number of Reported Violent and Non-violent Crime in New York City, 1995-2015

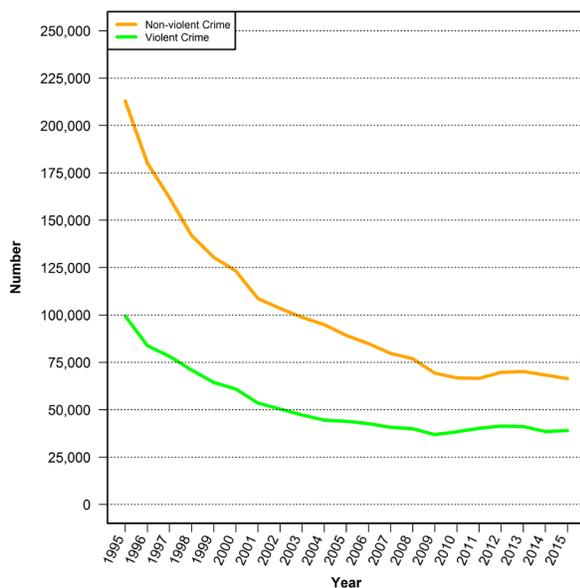
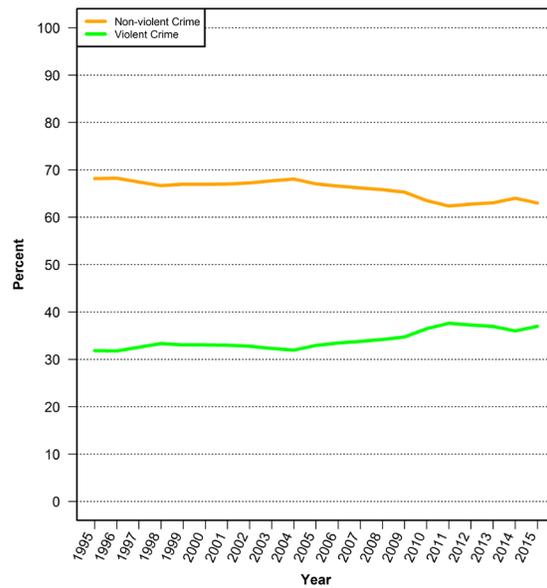


Figure 2: Percent of Reported Violent and Non-violent Crime in New York City, 1995-2015



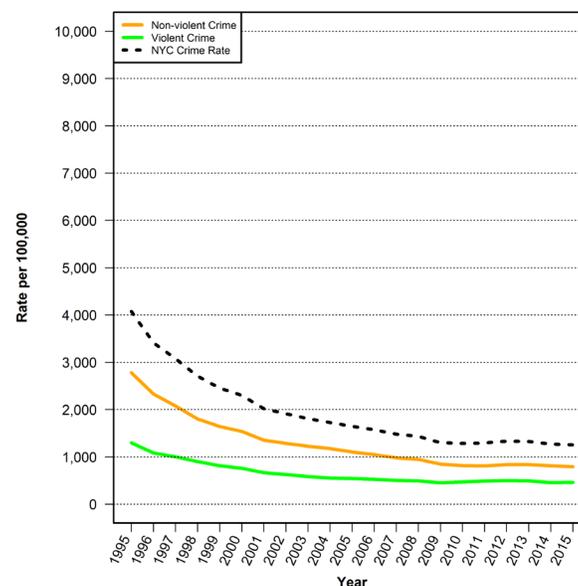
Data Source: New York City Police Department

¹⁶ Green, J.A. & Schiraldi, V. (2016). Better by Half: The New York City story of winning large-scale decarceration while increasing public safety. Federal Sentencing Reporter, 29, 22-38.

As shown by Figure 1, the number of reported violent and non-violent crimes in New York City steadily declined from 1995 to 2015. Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault. Non-violent crimes include burglary, grand larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In 1995, there were 99,460 violent crimes reported. This steadily decreased to 36,831 reported violent crimes by 2009. New York City experienced a slight uptick between 2010 and 2015, ending at 38,991 reported violent crimes. This represents a 60.8 percent decline over these two decades. In 1995, there were 212,872 reported non-violent crimes in New York City, which decreased to 66,462 by 2015, the lowest number of non-violent crimes reported in New York City over two decades, a 68.8 percent decrease compared to 1995.

As shown by Figure 2, the percentage of reported violent and non-violent crimes remained relatively stable from 1995 to 2015. Reported violent crimes increased slightly from 31.8 percent in 1995 to 37.0 percent by 2015, while reported non-violent crimes decreased slightly from 68.2 percent in 1995 to 63.0 percent by 2015. Hence, while reported crimes steadily declined over the two decades, the percentage of all crimes reported that were violent crimes increased slightly.

Figure 3: Rate of Violent and Non-violent Crime in New York City, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Police Department

As shown by Figure 3, the crime rate – the ratio of reported crimes per 100,000 residents, which allows us to account for the significant increase in the New York City population over the two decades – decreased steadily for both types of crime.¹⁷ In 1995, the rate of reported violent crime was 1,298 (per 100,000) and declined to 464 (per 100,000) by 2015. This represents a 64.3 percent decrease. Similarly, the rate of reported non-violent crime decreased by 71.5 percent; dropping from 2,777 in 1995 to 791 in 2015. Over this twenty-year period, the overall crime rate for both violent and non-violent crime decreased, from 4,075 in

¹⁷ The rate is based on the total New York City Population.

1995 to 1,255 in 2015, a 69.2 percent decline.

We now turn our attention to a different criminal justice phenomenon – arrests. It should be noted that the felony arrests presented below do not allow for a direct comparison with the reported crime rates above. The reported crimes include only the seven index felonies – murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, grand larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The felony arrests, by contrast, capture all felony charges including non-index crimes such as drug possession, drug sale, weapon-related offenses, other sexual offenses, vehicle and driving-related offenses, felony criminal contempt, and other felony charges.

Figure 4: Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, 1995-2015

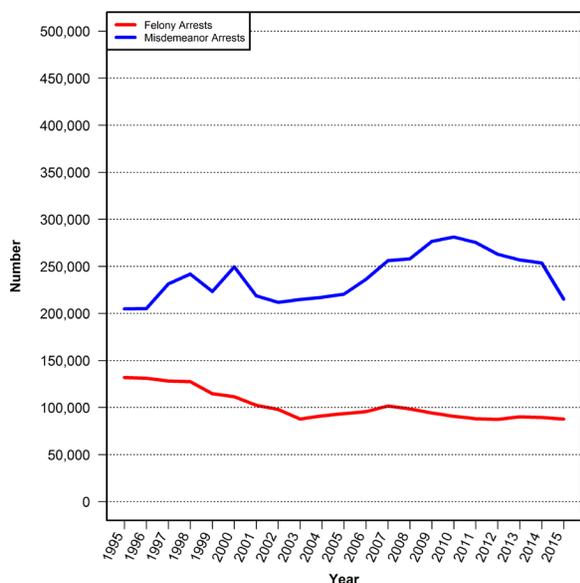
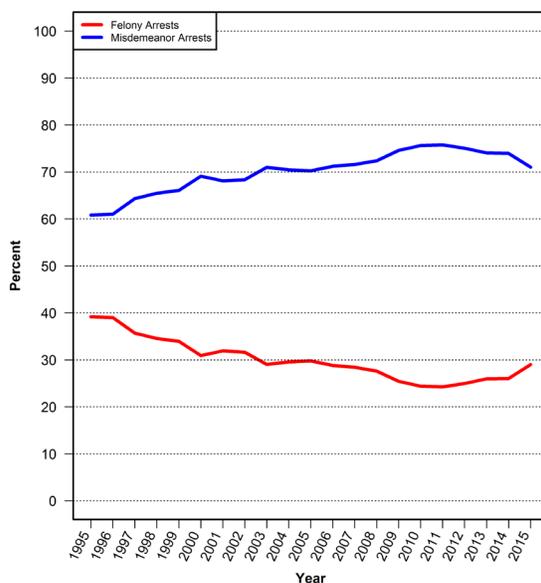


Figure 5: Percent of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, 1995-2015



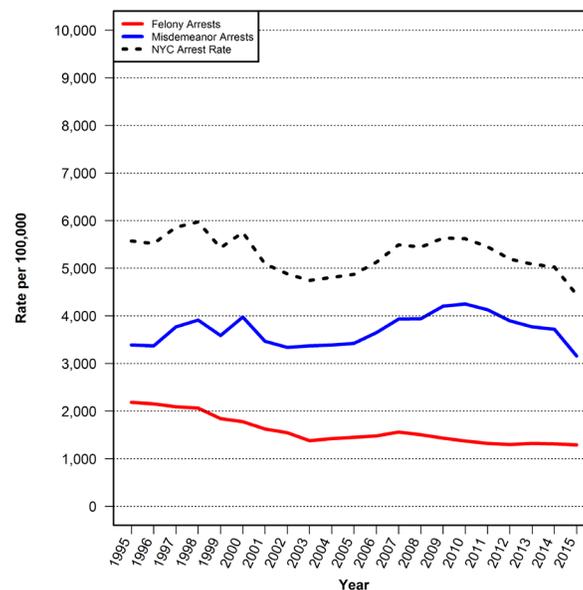
Data Source: New York City Police Department for Misdemeanor Arrests and Division of Criminal Justice Services for Felony Arrests

As shown by Figure 4, there were 132,020 felony arrests in 1995, followed by a decline to 87,806 arrests in 2003. Felony arrests then increased to 101,671 in 2007 before decreasing again to 87,845 in 2015. Overall, there was a 33.5 percent decrease in felony arrests between 1995 and 2015. Over this same period, misdemeanor arrests fluctuated more than felony arrests. In 1995, there were 204,859 misdemeanor arrests. These arrests peaked in 2010 with 281,200 misdemeanor arrests before dropping to 215,148 in 2015. Over the twenty-year period, there was a 5.0 percent increase in the number of misdemeanor arrests.

In Figure 5, we see that the percentage of misdemeanor arrests increased over the two decades, while the percentage of felony arrests decreased. In 1995, misdemeanor arrests accounted for 60.8 percent of all arrests, while felony arrests accounted for 39.2 percent. By 2011, misdemeanor arrests made up 75.8 percent of all arrests while felony arrests comprised 24.2 percent, the largest difference between these two arrest categories. By 2015

misdemeanor arrests had declined to 71.0 percent, while felony arrests increased to 29.0 percent.

Figure 6: Rate of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Police Department for Misdemeanor Arrests and Division of Criminal Justice Services for Felony Arrests

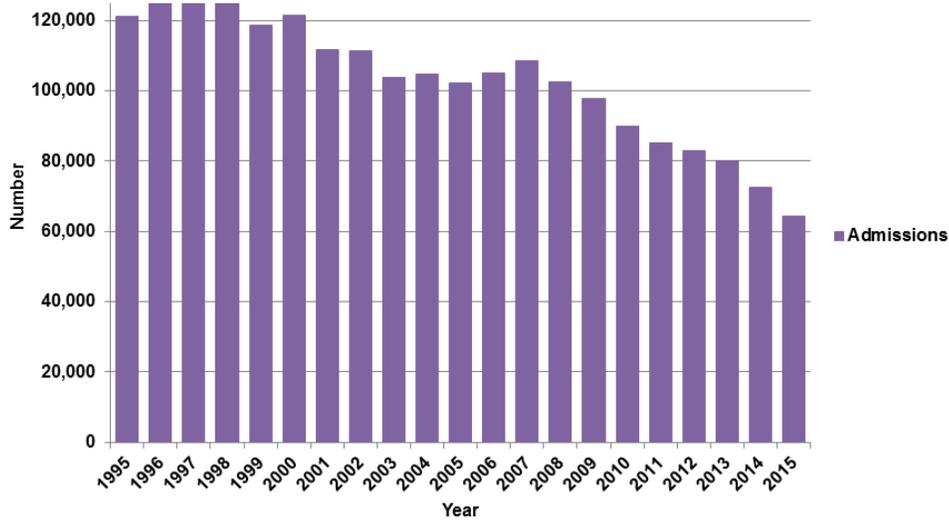
Figure 6 displays the same data, but now as a matter of rate.¹⁸ Over this twenty-year period, both misdemeanor and felony arrest rates decreased. Overall, the felony arrest rate was more stable than the misdemeanor arrest rate. In 1995, the felony arrest rate was 2,184 (per 100,000) and declined to 1,288 (per 100,000) in 2015, a 41.0 percent decrease. In 1995, the misdemeanor arrest rate in New York City was 3,388. The misdemeanor arrest rate was highest in 2010 at 4,251. The misdemeanor arrest rate then declined to 3,155 in 2015. The overall rate for both misdemeanor and felony arrests was 5,572 in 1995, which fluctuated and then decreased to 4,443 in 2015; a 20.3 percent decline.

ADMISSIONS TO CORRECTIONS FROM 1995 TO 2015

We now turn our attention to the main focus of this report – annual admissions to corrections custody as reflected in data collected by the New York City DOC. In presenting these data, we note that an “admission” is an event, not an individual. This means that the same person might have been admitted to the custody of the DOC more than once in a reporting period. In a future report, we hope to examine recurring admissions for the same person, highlighting an important dimension of jails across the country.

¹⁸ The rate is based on those 16 and above to be consistent with the arrest numbers.

Figure 7: Number of Annual Admissions to the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015



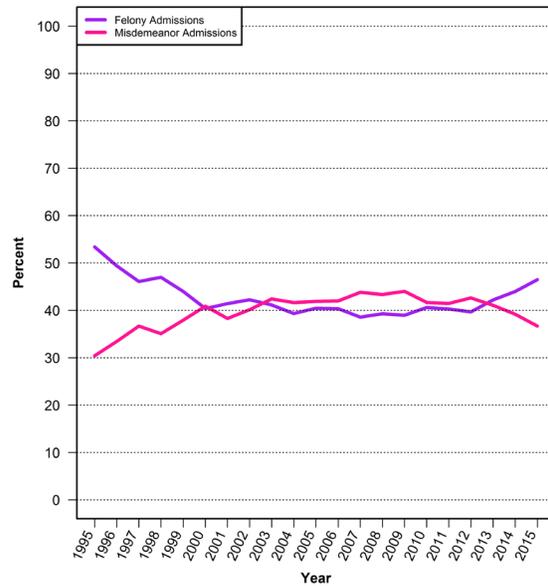
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 7 illustrates the number of annual admissions to the New York City DOC from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, there were 121,328 admissions. In 1996, there were 130,700 admissions, the peak number over the two decades. From 1996 to 2015, there was a general decline with some fluctuation. In 2015, there were 64,458 admissions, a 46.9 percent decrease from 1995.

Figure 8: Number of Annual Felony and Misdemeanor Admissions to New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015



Figure 9: Percent of Annual Felony and Misdemeanor Admissions to New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015



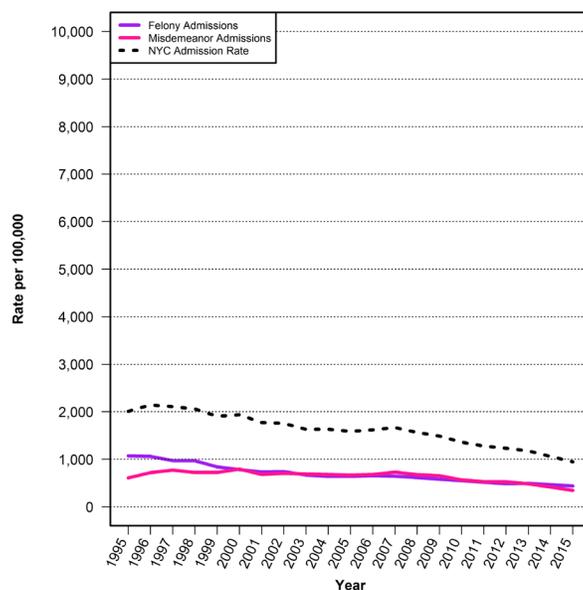
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As shown in Figure 8, the number of felony and misdemeanor admissions to the New York City DOC has decreased since 1995. In 1995, there were 36,895 misdemeanor admissions. This number fluctuated before declining to a low of 23,635 admissions in 2015, a 35.9 percent decline. In comparison, there were 64,774 felony admissions in 1995, followed by a steady decrease to 29,958 felony admissions in 2015, a 53.7 percent decline.

Figure 9 displays misdemeanor and felony admissions as a percentage of all admissions. In 1995, misdemeanor admissions accounted for 30.4 percent and felony admissions accounted for 53.4 percent of all admissions. Between 2000 and 2013, misdemeanor admissions and felony admissions comprised similar percentages. In 2015, misdemeanor admissions accounted for 36.7 percent of all admissions, while felony admissions accounted for 46.5 percent.¹⁹

It is important to note that felony arrests do not necessarily equate to felony admissions. Preliminary analyses conducted by the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice in 2014, found that approximately 24.0 percent of individuals detained at arraignment on a misdemeanor charge had been arrested for a felony. Furthermore, 6.3 percent of individuals detained at arraignment on a felony charge had been arrested for a misdemeanor. While we are unable to track this information longitudinally, this highlights the complexity of comparing arrest data to admissions data.

Figure 10: Rate of Annual Felony and Misdemeanor Admissions to New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

¹⁹ Please note that the combined proportions of misdemeanor and felony admissions do not total 100 percent. Other admissions categories include violations and warrants.

As shown by Figure 10, both felony and misdemeanor admissions rates – the ratio of admissions relative to the City’s population – experienced decreases over the two decades.²⁰ In 1995, the felony admissions rate was 1,071 (per 100,000), which decreased to 439 (per 100,000) in 2015; a 59.0 percent decrease. The misdemeanor admissions rate increased from 610 in 1995 to a peak of 773 in 1997 before steadily declining to 347 by 2015. There was a 43.1 percent decrease in the misdemeanor admissions rate from 1995 to 2015. The overall admissions rate, which includes felonies, misdemeanors, warrants, and violations, was 1,681 in 1995 and 786 in 2015, a 53.3 percent decline.

In summary, New York City experienced fairly steady decreases in annual admissions to corrections. Perhaps this decline is captured most clearly by the data presented in the preceding paragraph: over the two decades, as the reported crime rate was dropping and arrest rate was changing, the rate at which individuals were admitted to the DOC dropped substantially. As you will see later in this report, the most dramatic decline in admissions for felony charges were for felony drug sale (see Figure 76A), followed by felony drug possession (Figure 76A), and robbery (Figure 76B). This view from the front door of the DOC underscores the important interplay between trends in reported crime, enforcement, and incarceration. This report also highlights another noteworthy pattern. Between 1995 and 2015, the percentage of admissions for those 35 years and older increased from 32.4 percent to 45.2 percent. By 2015 over 20.0 percent of these admissions were for drug-related charges. In important ways, both the volume of admissions and the profile of those admitted have changed significantly. Our next report will delve deeper into whether this reduction in annual admissions resulted in a reduction in the average daily population on Rikers Island, including whether length of stay has decreased (and for what charges), and how admissions relate to discharge status.

CONCLUSION

We hope that these reports will inform the vibrant policy discussions in our City regarding the future of pretrial detention and the future of Rikers Island. We are grateful to our colleagues in City and State government who have commented on earlier versions of this report. Their feedback has been invaluable as we have tried to ensure the accuracy of our analyses. Based on their feedback, we are very optimistic that this report will find a receptive audience among policy experts, government officials, and community advocates.

We want to thank our colleagues and partners for supporting the Misdemeanor Justice Project. First, we thank the Laura and John Arnold Foundation for their generous support in funding this work over the past three years. We appreciate the enthusiastic backing of Matt Alsdorf, the Vice President for Criminal Justice, his predecessor Anne Milgram, and the Foundation Board. Virginia Bersch, Deputy Director of National Implementation, Criminal Justice, has provided unwavering support of this work and wise counsel at critical times. We are so thankful that the Arnold Foundation saw the value of the Misdemeanor Justice Project and has now provided us with funding to create the Research Network on Misdemeanor Justice, a seven-city alliance focused on documenting trends in the enforcement of low-level offenses. This Network will, for the first time, be able to conduct cross-site analyses to better

²⁰ The rate is based on those 16 and above to be consistent with the arrest numbers.

understand the exercise of police discretion to enforce the law, as well as the effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice system.

This report would not have been possible without the support of our colleagues at the DOC who have generously provided the data and the time to better understand the complexities of the data. Thank you to Commissioner Joseph Ponte for his support and guidance. We would also like to thank Jeff Thamkittikasem, Chief of Staff and Anna Marzullo, Senior Policy Advisor, for their support. We are also grateful for the invaluable expertise and generous support from Eric Sorenson, Director of Population Research, and Diane Firstman, Population Analyst. They were patient and supportive as we worked to better understand the nuances of the data.

Finally, we recognize that the presentation of data and statistical analyses can appear to take the human perspective out of important policy discussions. We are mindful that each of these admissions to the DOC reflected in this report represents an individual who has been deprived of his or her liberty, with ripple effects on their families. We also note that the operations of the DOC reflected here involve thousands of employees who are also affected by the changes we have documented. As with other reports from MJP, we place these data in the larger context of the relationship between the criminal justice system and members of the public. Those reports documented significant changes in the police-public contacts with far fewer contacts over time. This report highlights a parallel trend, a sharp decline in the number and rate of admissions to corrections custody. An important new reality has emerged in New York City -- a less intrusive criminal justice system.

Jeremy Travis
President, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

GOALS OF THE REPORT

This report seeks to understand trends in admissions to the New York City Department of Correction (DOC). The report has two parts. The first part provides a snapshot of admissions trends in 2015. The second part presents longitudinal trends in admissions from 1995 to 2015. We examined the trends in admissions by legal status (i.e. city sentenced, pretrial detained, parole violation, and other admissions) and charge level (i.e. felony, misdemeanor, violation, and warrant) for New York City as a whole, and broken down by the five boroughs (i.e. the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island). We also examined whether trends in admissions varied by gender, race/ ethnicity, age, and males by race/ethnicity and age. Lastly, we conducted a deeper dive and examined how trends in charges varied by demographics.

This is the fifth report released by the Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP), a project focused on documenting trends in the enforcement of low-level offenses. Our first four reports, Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in New York, The Summons Report: Trends in the Issuance and Disposition of Summons in New York City, Tracking Enforcement Rates in New York City, and Mapping Mobility of Individuals Arrested for Misdemeanors in New York City, 2006-2014 were released in October 2014, April 2015, December 2015, and June 2016, respectively.²¹ This report shifts our focus from enforcement trends and policing actions to trends in admissions to the New York City DOC.

The goals of this report are three-fold: (1) to document trends of individuals admitted to the New York City DOC from 1995 to 2015; (2) to identify patterns of admissions by legal status, charge level, and demographic groups; and (3) to contribute to current policy discussions on reforming New York City's Rikers Island. As with all MJP reports, we do not offer in-depth interpretation, make causal inferences regarding the results, or provide policy recommendations.

The five take-away messages from this report are the following:

1. From 1995 to 2015, the number of annual admissions to the New York City DOC dropped by nearly half (46.9 percent) from 121,328 to 64,458 admissions.
2. The admissions rate for 16-17 year-olds declined by 76.0 percent; for 18-20 year-olds 61.1 percent; for 21-24 year-olds 48.1 percent; for 25-34 year-olds 60.9 percent; and for those 35 years and older the admissions rate dropped by 36.5 percent.
3. For felony admissions, the decline was most pronounced for felony drug sale charges, which dropped by 81.7 percent, and felony drug possession charges, which declined by 67.6 percent. Admissions for robbery charges declined by 60.0 percent.
4. For Hispanic males, there was an 86.6 percent decline in the rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges, a 79.7 percent decline for felony drug possession charges, and a 70.9 percent decline for robbery charges between 1995 and 2015. Black males followed a similar pattern. Further, 16-17 year-old males experienced the

²¹ For copies of the reports, please go to www.jjay.cuny.edu/mjp.

steepest decreases, there was a 98.5 percent decline in the felony drug sale admissions rate, a 97.4 percent decline in felony drug possession admissions rate and a 72.4 decline in the robbery admissions rate.

5. In 1995, admissions for violent crime charges (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault) for 16-17 year-olds accounted for 38.7 percent of all admissions for that age group. This increased to nearly half (48.6 percent) by 2015. In contrast, overall admissions for violent crime charges stayed about the same from 8.3 percent in 1995 to 8.7 percent in 2015 for those 35 and older.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA ON ADMISSIONS

The data used in this report were provided by the following sources: The New York City Department of Correction (DOC), the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), and the United States Census Bureau.

All the data provided by the DOC, NYPD, and DCJS are the property of that respective agency. Any further use of these data must be approved by the appropriate agency. Any points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the DOC, NYPD, or DCJS.

Annual Admissions: These data were provided by the DOC and include admissions for felony, misdemeanor, warrant, and violation arrests for individuals 16 years of age and older, from 1995 to 2015. The data include de-identified, individual-level information on demographics, admission status, charge, disposition, and sentence. In this report, we analyzed annual admissions at various levels, including by demographic group, admission status, charge level, and charge category.

The DOC data provides the specific penal law codes corresponding to each admission. In total, there are 944 unique charge codes, associated with felony, misdemeanor, violation, and warrant admissions. Some unique charges were inconsistent with charge level (i.e., a felony charge was presented as a misdemeanor admissions and vice versa). Since this may be due to criminal history and other mitigating circumstances, we prioritized charge level over unique charges and created distinct variables for felony charges and misdemeanor charges. Further, the DOC uses a midlevel categorization to consolidate their charges. We mapped most (but not all) of our categories to this midlevel consolidation to inform operational and programmatic functioning for DOC. We recoded the unique penal codes into 13 felony charge categories and ten misdemeanor charge categories.

The categories for felony admissions include: murder (including manslaughter), rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, drug possession, drug sale, weapon-related charges, criminal contempt, vehicle and driving-related charges, other sexual offense charges, and other felony charges.

The categories for misdemeanor admissions include: assault, larceny, drug possession, drug sale, weapon-related charges, criminal contempt, vehicle and driving-related, sexual offense charges, theft of services, and other misdemeanor charges.

Notably, the charge categories also include attempted crimes, which are prefixed by “110-” in the penal law code. We did not distinguish the attempt charges from the actual charges. Information regarding specific penal law codes and categorization are available by request.

In some analyses, we group the charges into broader categories including violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault), felony drug charges (drug possession and sale), misdemeanor drug charges (drug possession and sale), misdemeanor larceny, other misdemeanors, felony burglary, felony larceny, other felonies, and misdemeanor assault.

Reported Crime: The NYPD provided data on reported violent and non-violent crimes, used in the introduction, from 1995 to 1999. Data for 2000 to 2015 were gathered from the NYPD website.²² Reported crimes include the seven major felony offenses. Violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and felony assault. Non-violent crimes include burglary, grand larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Felony Arrests: DCJS provided data on felony arrests from 1995 to 2015, used in the introduction. Only arrests that were made in New York City by the NYPD were included in the analyses. Further, only felony arrests of those individuals 16 and older were included in the analyses.

Misdemeanor Arrests: NYPD provided data on misdemeanor arrests from 1995 to 2015, used in the introduction. These data include fingerprintable and non-fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests.²³ Similar to felony arrests, we only include arrests for those 16 and older.

Population Data: We extracted population counts from U.S. Census Bureau databases for years 1990, 2000, and 2010. Linear interpolation was used to calculate the population base for the years between the end points. For 2011 to 2013, we extracted population estimates from Dataferrett.census.gov. We used 2013 estimates for 2014 and 2015. We pulled data for total population, age, race, and sex.

Rates allow for estimates based on population over the study period. All rates are population specific. For instance, annual admissions rates for 16-17 year-old males are based on the number of 16-17 year-old males in New York City in that given year. All the rates in this report were calculated per 100,000 population for those 16 and older (except for the reported crimes rates in the Introduction which were calculated for total population).

There are limitations to using Census data. First, as other scholars have noted, Census data are based on individuals who live in New York City. These data do not include the number of people who come into the City for work, school, and tourism. A 2010 estimate²⁴ of how commuting changes New York City's daytime population indicates a net gain of about 608,000 people (or a 7.5 percent increase in the daytime population). Other estimates indicate that Manhattan's population doubles during the daytime.²⁵

²² Historical New York City Crime Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/analysis_and_planning/historical_nyc_crime_data.shtml.

²³ DCJS Charge Code Manual. (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ccman/ccman.htm>.

²⁴ Commuter Adjusted Daytime Population: 2006-2010 5-year ACS. (2016). Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/acs2006_2010.html. For more information on daytime population estimates, also see <https://www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/files/ACS/top20-commuter-adjusted-population.pdf>

²⁵ Roberts, S. (2013) Commuters Nearly Double Manhattan's Daytime Population, Census Says. City Room Blogging from the Five Boroughs. Retrieved from <http://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/06/03/commuters-nearly-double-manhattans-daytime-population-census-says/>

Second, certain demographic groups such as Blacks and Hispanics are consistently miscounted in Census data.²⁶ For instance, the Census overcounted non-Hispanic Whites by 1.1 percent in 2000 and by 0.8 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, Blacks were undercounted in the Census by 1.8 percent in 2000 and by 2.1 percent in 2010. Hispanics were also undercounted by 0.7 percent in 2000 and 1.5 percent in 2010.²⁷

Third, the categorization of race and ethnicity is not consistent across Census data. For instance, the population count for Blacks includes Black Hispanics, which accounts for 7.8 percent to 11.0 percent of the Black population in New York City from 1990 to 2010.²⁸ Further, the 1990 Census data for Whites include White Hispanics. However, for 2000 and 2010, Census estimates for non-Hispanic Whites are available. Therefore, we include Black Hispanics in our “Black” population count for the entire study period. We include White Hispanics in the “White” population count from 1995 to 1999. In both events, our rates are conservative, since including White Hispanics and Black Hispanics would result in a higher denominator and a lower rate.

Fourth, Census data do not account for the homeless, a population likely to have frequent contact with law enforcement officials and subsequent admissions to corrections. Statistics indicate that in September, 2016, the number of homeless people in New York City shelters was 61,931.²⁹ Non-shelter estimates are likely higher.

²⁶ Williams, J. (2012). The 2010 Decennial Census: Background and Issues. Washington, D.C.: The Congressional Research Service. Retrieved from <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40551.pdf>

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). DSSD 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series #2010-G-01. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/g01.pdf.

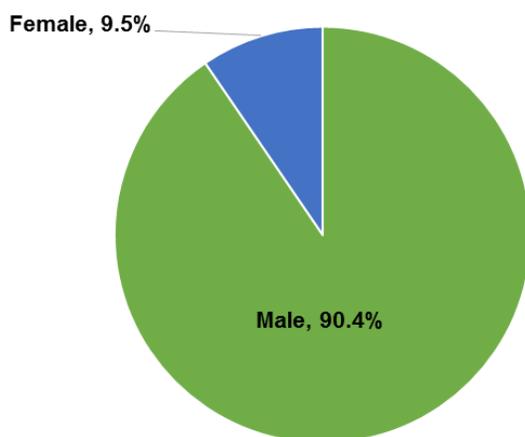
²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

²⁹ Coalition for the Homeless website. (2016). Number of Homeless People in NYC Shelters Each Night. Retrieved from <http://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/the-catastrophe-of-homelessness/facts-about-homelessness/>.

A SNAPSHOT OF NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION ADMISSIONS IN 2015

Below we present a series of analyses that show a snapshot of admissions to the New York City Department of Correction in 2015. Here, we provide details of the current state of admissions by demographics, legal status, and charges before we delve deeper into the longitudinal trends.

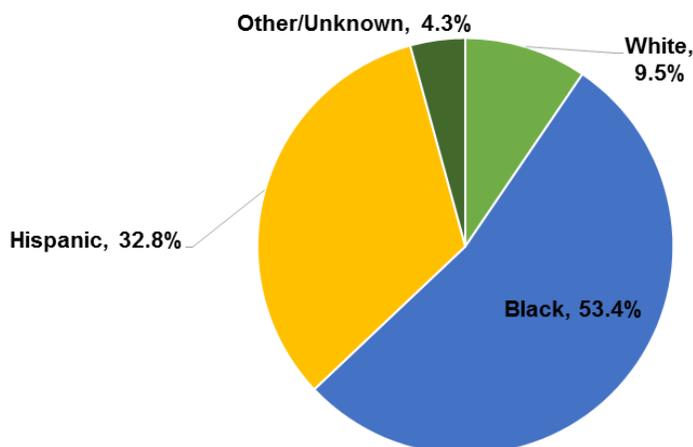
Figure 11: Percent of Admissions by Gender in 2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As seen in Figure 11, males accounted for 90.4 percent of admissions in 2015. Females accounted for 9.5 percent of admissions. In terms of absolute numbers, there were 58,268 admissions for males and 6,147 admissions for females. This is consistent with gender differences we have seen in our prior analyses on trends on misdemeanor arrests.

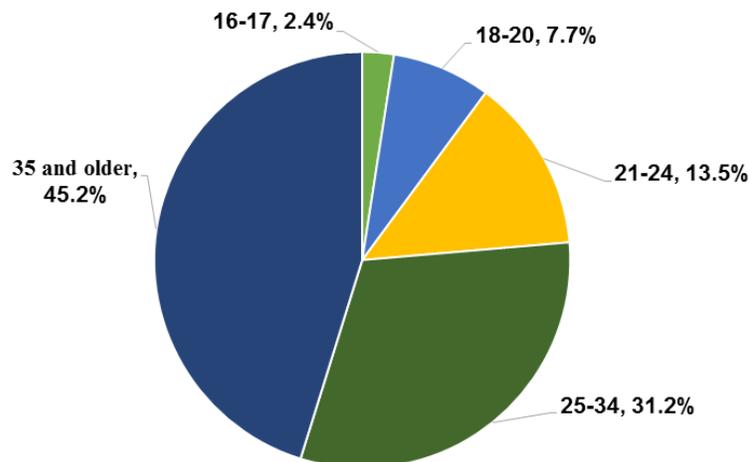
Figure 12: Percent of Annual Admissions by Race in 2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 12 displays admissions by race/ethnicity. In 2015, Blacks accounted for 53.4 percent of admissions, Hispanics accounted for 32.8 percent of admissions, and Whites accounted for 9.5 percent. Together, Blacks and Hispanics accounted for 86.2 percent of admissions. The remaining 4.3 percent is either Other or Unknown race/ethnicity. With regard to absolute numbers, there were 34,446 admissions for Blacks, followed by 21,122 admissions for Hispanics, and 6,132 admissions for Whites. The remaining 2,758 admissions were either Other or Unknown race/ethnicity.

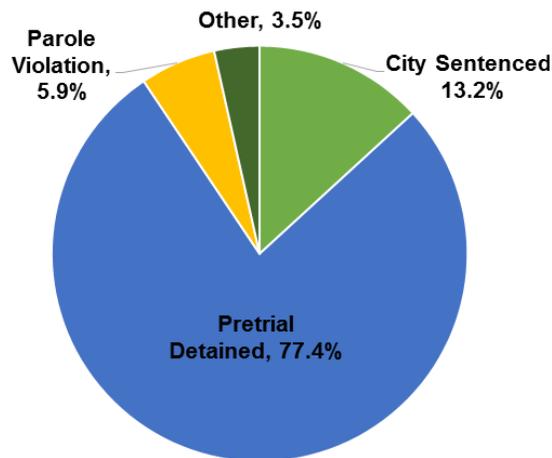
Figure 13: Percent of Annual Admissions by Age in 2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As shown in Figure 13, individuals 35 years and older accounted for the largest percentage of admissions with 45.2 percent, followed by 25-34 year-olds with 31.2 percent. These two age groups comprised 76.4 percent of all admissions in 2015. The 21-24 year-olds comprised 13.5 percent of admissions, followed by 18-20 year-olds with 7.7 percent and 16-17 year-olds with 2.4 percent. There were 29,136 admissions for those 35 years and older and 20,083 admissions for 25-34 year-olds. The number of admissions was lower for the younger age groups, with 8,714 admissions for 21-24 year-olds, 4,949 for 18-20 year-olds and 1,576 for 16-17 year-olds.

Figure 14: Percent of Annual Admissions by Legal Status in 2015

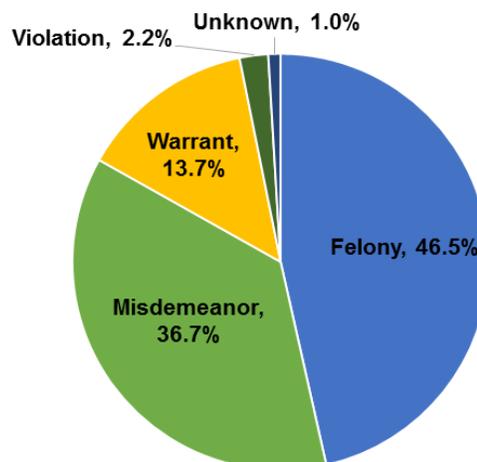


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 14 displays admissions by legal status in 2015. Approximately three in four admissions, or 77.4 percent, were for pretrial detention (those awaiting trial). Another 13.2 percent of admissions were for individuals serving a city sentence (a sentence shorter than one year). Parole violations accounted for 5.9 percent of admissions and the remaining 3.5 percent were admitted as other admissions. Pretrial detention accounted for 49,890 admissions in 2015, followed by 8,500 admissions for city sentenced, 3,803 for parole violation, and 2,265 for other admissions.

We now transition to examining admissions by charge level. As mentioned in the introduction, felony arrests do not necessarily result in felony admissions. We only focus on the two main charge levels, felonies and misdemeanors and do not disaggregate warrant and violation data, due to large amounts of missing data.

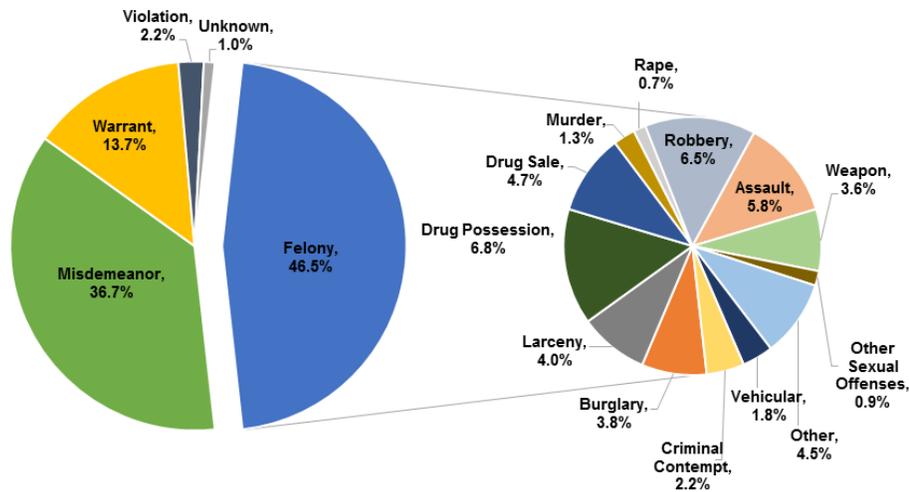
Figure 15: Percent of Annual Admissions by Charge Level in 2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As Figure 15 illustrates, felony admissions accounted for 46.5 percent of all admissions in 2015, followed by misdemeanor admissions with 36.7 percent. Warrant admissions accounted for 13.7 percent of admissions, followed by violation admissions with 2.2 percent. Unknown charge level comprised 1.0 percent of admissions. In terms of absolute numbers, there were 29,958 felony admissions, followed by 23,635 misdemeanor admissions. There were 8,823 warrant admissions, 1,429 violation admissions, and 613 unknown admissions.

Figure 16: Percent of Annual Felony Admissions by Charge Categories in 2015

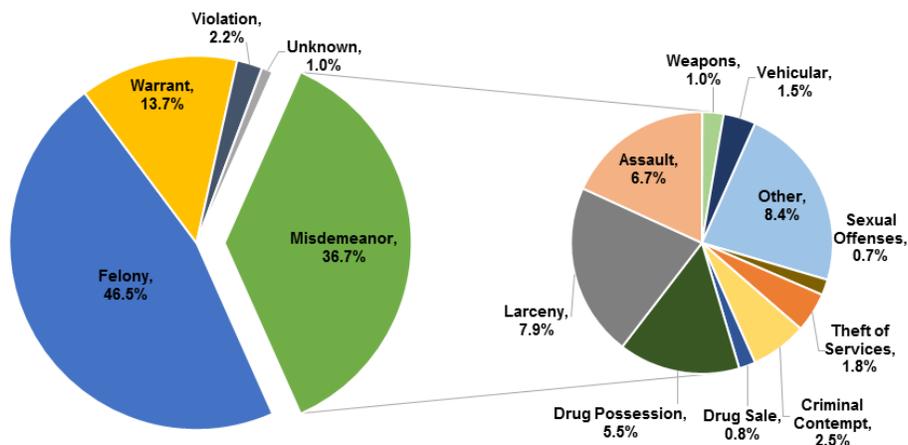


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 16 displays felony admissions by charge categories in 2015. Violent crime charges accounted for 14.3 percent of all felony admissions including murder (1.3 percent), rape (0.7 percent), robbery (6.5 percent), and assault (5.8 percent). Felony drug charges comprised 11.5 percent of all admissions; 6.8 percent were for felony drug possession and 4.7 percent were for felony drug sale. Felony admissions for other sexual offenses charges, vehicle and driving-related charges, criminal contempt, burglary, weapon-related charges, larceny, and other charges ranged from 0.9 to 4.5 percent of all admissions.

In terms of raw numbers, there were 9,184 felony admissions for violent crime charges, 4,359 for felony drug possession charges and 3,031 for felony drug sale charges. There were 2,893 admissions for other felony charges, 2,598 for felony larceny, and 2,441 for felony burglary. Lastly, there were 2,319 admissions for weapon-related charges. The most frequent charges in other charges was tampering with public records in the 1st degree, with 931 felony admissions, criminal mischief in the 3rd degree, with 195 admissions, and reckless endangerment in the 1st degree, with 144 admissions.

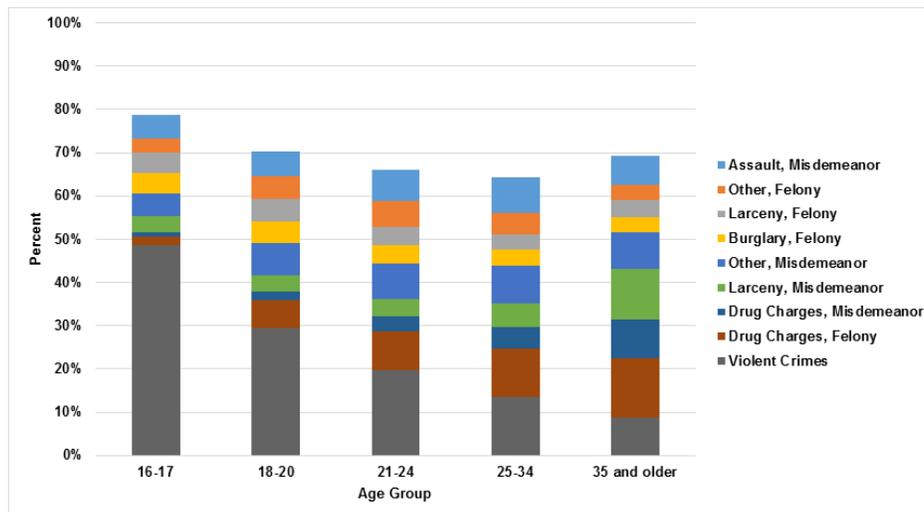
Figure 17: Percent of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions by Charge Categories in 2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 17 shows misdemeanor admissions by charge categories. Misdemeanor admissions for other charges accounted for the largest percentage with 8.4 percent. The most frequent charge in this category was menacing, followed by criminal trespassing. Misdemeanor larceny charges accounted for 7.9 percent of all admissions, followed by misdemeanor assault with 6.7 percent. Misdemeanor drug charges comprised 6.3 percent of admissions, including 5.5 percent for drug possession and 0.8 percent for drug sale. The remaining misdemeanor admissions include charges for criminal contempt, theft of services, vehicle and driving-related, weapon-related, and sexual offenses, which accounted for 0.7 to 2.5 percent of all admissions.

In 2015, there were 5,409 admissions for other misdemeanor charges and 5,061 admissions for misdemeanor larceny. There were 4,304 admissions for misdemeanor assault, 3,550 admissions for misdemeanor drug possession, and 488 admissions for misdemeanor drug sale. There were 1,639 admissions for misdemeanor criminal contempt and 1,160 admissions for theft of services.

Figure 18: Percent of Annual Admissions for Age Groups by Charge Categories in 2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 18 displays charge categories by age group in 2015. The most notable trend is that the percentage of admissions for violent crime charges decreased as age increased. For 16-17 year-olds, violent crime charges accounted for 48.6 percent of admissions. This was 29.6 percent for 18-20 year-olds, 19.7 percent for 21-24 year-olds, 13.5 percent for 25-34 year-olds, and 8.7 percent for those 35 and older.

In terms of absolute numbers, more individuals in older age groups were admitted for violent crime charges relative to the younger age groups. There were 766 admissions for violent crime charges for 16-17 year-olds, 1,463 for 18-20 year-olds, 1,715 for 21-24 year-olds, 2,709 for 25-34 year-olds, and 2,531 for those 35 and older.

In terms of percentages, there is an inverse trend for felony and misdemeanor drug charges. For 16-17 year-olds, felony drug charges accounted for 2.0 percent of admissions (31 admissions) and misdemeanor drug charges accounted for 1.0 percent of admissions (15 admissions). In contrast, for those 35 and older, felony drug charges accounted for 13.8 percent of admissions (4,013 admissions) and misdemeanor drug charges accounted for 9.1 percent of admissions (2,644 admissions). Admissions for misdemeanor larceny and other misdemeanor charges displayed similar age-related trends.

Conversely, misdemeanor assault, other felony, felony larceny, and burglary, as percentages, remained similar across age groups. For instance, for 16-17 year-olds, misdemeanor assault charges accounted for 5.5 percent of admissions (87 admissions) compared to 6.7 percent of admissions for those 35 and older (1,958 admissions). Similarly, for 16-17 year-olds, burglary accounted for 4.6 percent of admissions (72 admissions) compared to 3.5 percent of admissions for those 35 and older (1,026 admissions).

TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY LEGAL STATUS & CHARGE LEVEL, 1995-2015:

We now shift our attention to longitudinal trends in admissions. We examine all trends as a number, percentage, and rate accounting for the population base of those 16 and older.

Below, we present the numbers and percentages of admissions by legal status (city sentenced, pretrial detained, parole violation, and other admissions) and charge level (felony, misdemeanor, violation warrant, and unknown) in New York City from 1995 to 2015. In this section, the percentages presented in these figures represent the number of admissions for legal status and charge level relative to the total number of admissions for New York City.

Figure 19: Number of Annual Admissions by Legal Status (City Sentenced, Pretrial Detained, Parole Violation, and Other Admissions), 1995-2015

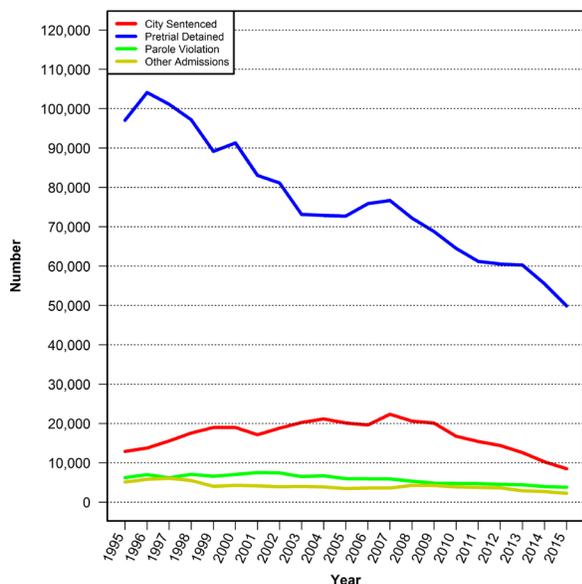
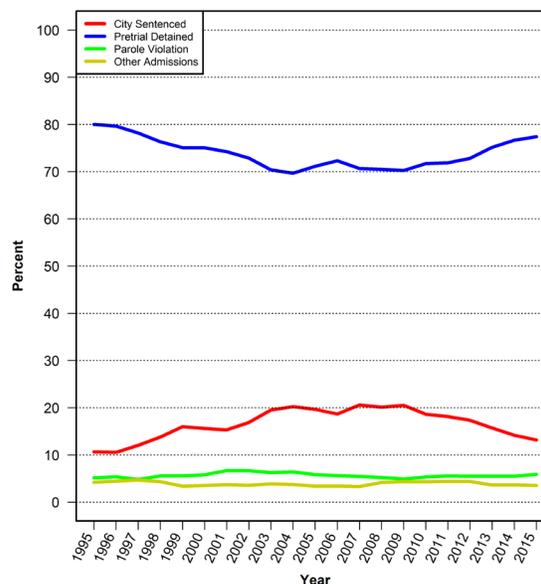


Figure 20: Percent of Annual Admissions by Legal Status (City Sentenced, Pretrial Detained, Parole Violation, and Other Admissions), 1995-2015



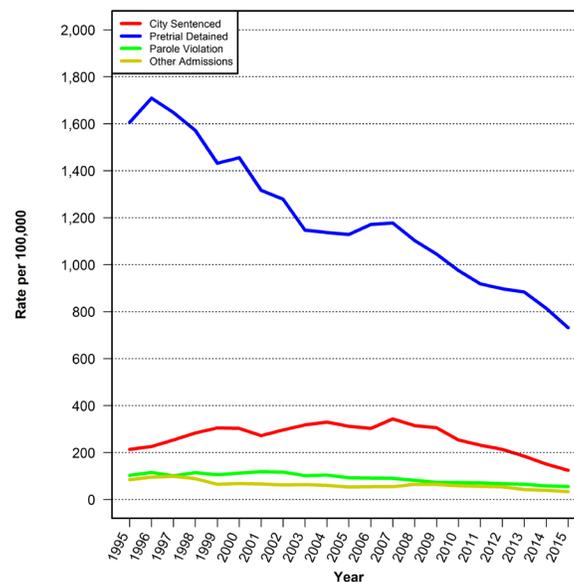
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 19 illustrates trends in admissions by legal status. Admissions for pretrial detention decreased from 97,068 to 49,890 from 1995 to 2015, a 48.6 percent reduction. City sentenced admissions rose from 12,898 in 1995 to a peak of 22,356 in 2007, then decreased to 8,500 admissions in 2015, a 34.1 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. Parole violation admissions declined from 6,251 in 1995 to 3,803 in 2015, and other admissions declined from 5,111 to 2,265 over the same period.

The percentages of annual admissions by legal status are displayed in Figure 20. Pretrial detention accounted for the largest percentage of admissions, with 80.0 percent in 1995,

which decreased to 69.7 percent in 2004 and then increased to 77.4 percent in 2015. City sentenced admissions accounted for 10.6 percent of all admissions in 1995. This increased to 20.6 percent in 2007 and then declined to 13.2 percent in 2015. Both parole violation admissions and other admissions remained relatively low across the study period. Parole violation admissions increased from 5.2 percent in 1995 to 5.9 percent in 2015, while other admissions decreased from 4.2 percent to 3.5 percent during the same time period.

Figure 21: Rate of Annual Admissions by Legal Status (City Sentenced, Pretrial Detained, Parole Violation, and Other Admissions), 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As shown in Figure 21, the admissions rate, which accounts for the population base of those 16 and older, for pretrial detention decreased dramatically over the course of the study period. In 1995, the rate was 1,606 per 100,000 population and declined to 732 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 54.4 percent decline. The city sentenced admissions rate was 213 in 1995, which increased to 343 in 2007 and then declined to 125 in 2015, a 41.6 percent decline. The rate of admissions for parole violations also declined, from 103 in 1995 to 56 in 2015, a 45.6 percent decline.

Figure 22: Number of Annual Admissions by Charge Level (Felony, Misdemeanor, Violation, Warrant, and Unknown), 1995-2015

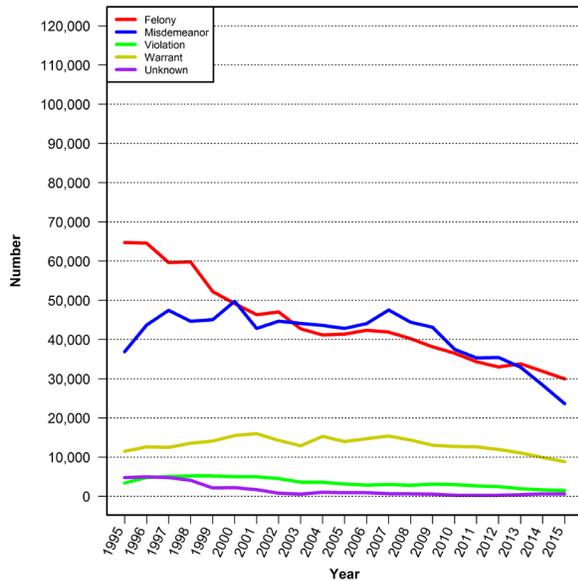
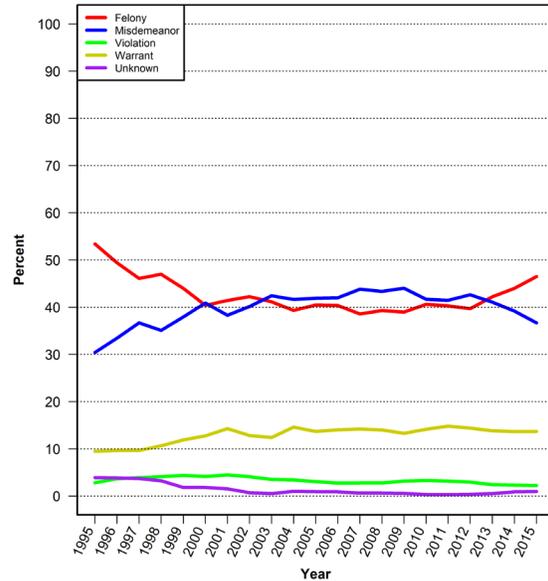


Figure 23: Percent of Annual Admissions by Charge Level (Felony, Misdemeanor, Violation, Warrant, and Unknown), 1995-2015

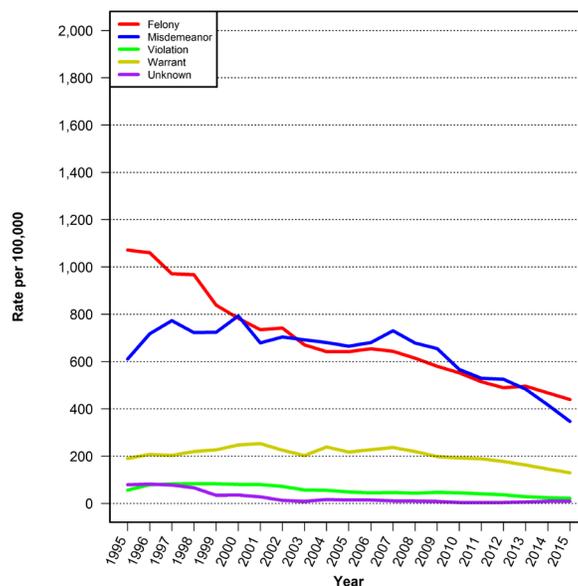


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 22 displays trends in admissions by charge level. The number of admissions for felony charges decreased significantly across the study period, from 64,774 in 1995 to 29,958 in 2015, a 53.7 percent reduction. Admissions for misdemeanor charges increased from 36,895 in 1995 to a peak of 49,755 in 2000, before declining to 23,635 in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, there was a 35.9 percent decrease in admissions for misdemeanor charges. In 1995, there were 3,413 admissions for violations, which decreased to 1,429 in 2015. There were 11,481 admissions for warrants in 1995, which increased to a peak of 15,966 in 2001 and then dropped to 8,823 in 2015, a 23.2 percent decline overall. In 1995, there were 4,765 admissions for unknown charge level, which decreased to 613 in 2015, a decline of 87.1 percent. The number of admissions for all charge levels was lower in 2015, relative to 1995.

Figure 23 displays the percentage of annual admissions by charge level. Admissions for felony charges accounted for 53.4 percent of admissions in 1995 and 46.5 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor charges comprised 30.4 percent of all admissions in 1995, and then increased to 36.7 percent in 2015. Admissions for warrants accounted for 9.5 percent of admissions in 1995 and increased to 13.7 percent in 2015. Admissions for unknown charge level and violations accounted for the smallest percentages of admissions and remained relatively stable across the study period. From 1995 to 2015, admissions for violations decreased slightly from 2.8 percent to 2.2 percent and admissions for unknown charge level decreased from 3.9 percent to 1.0 percent.

Figure 24: Rate of Annual Admissions by Charge Level (Felony, Misdemeanor, Violation, Warrant, and Unknown), 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 24 displays admissions by charge level as a rate per population of individuals 16 and older. The rate of admissions for felony charges fell from 1,071 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 439 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 59.0 percent decline. The misdemeanor admissions rate increased from a rate of 610 in 1995 to 793 in 2000, before declining to 347 in 2015, a 43.2 percent decline drop the study period. The admissions rate for warrants increased from 190 in 1995 to a peak of 253 in 2001, before decreasing to 129 in 2015, a 31.9 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. Admissions for violations started the study period with a rate of 57, increased to 84 in 1998, before declining to 21 in 2015, a 62.9 percent decrease over the two decades.

TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY BOROUGH, 1995-2015:

In this section we present trends in admissions by borough of arraignment (Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island) in New York City from 1995 to 2015. We first analyze the number, percentage, and rate of annual admissions for all five boroughs. Thereafter, we delve into admissions by legal status and charge level. We further disaggregate the legal status and charge level admission by the two most prevalent categories. For legal status, we break down admissions for pretrial detention and city sentenced. For charge level, we break down admissions for felony and misdemeanor charges. In doing so, we are able to compare trends in admissions across the five boroughs.

Our most recent report, *Mapping Mobility of Individuals Arrested for Misdemeanors in New York City, 2006-2014*, suggests that there is mobility between and within the borough of arrest and borough of residence.³⁰ In 2014, approximately, half of all individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in Manhattan lived in Manhattan. For the other boroughs, the numbers were higher and ranged from 73.3 percent (Queens) to 87.0 percent (Staten Island). Therefore, we caution that rates, particularly for Manhattan, may be inflated due to mobility.

Collectively, the figures below demonstrate that all five boroughs experienced a decline in admissions from 1995 to 2015. Manhattan had the highest number, percentage, and rate of admissions to corrections for the majority of the study period.

³⁰ Warner, T.C., Lu, O., Fera, A.G., Balazon, E.M., & Chauhan, P. with an Introduction by Jeremy Travis. (2016, June). *Mapping Mobility of Individuals Arrested for Misdemeanors in New York City, 2006-2014*. Report presented to the Citizens Crime Commission. New York: New York. Retrieved from <http://misdemeanorjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Mobility-Report.pdf>

Figure 25: Number of Annual Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

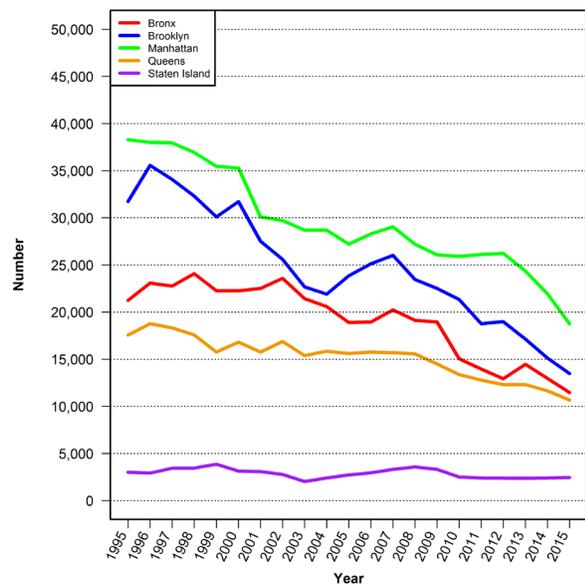
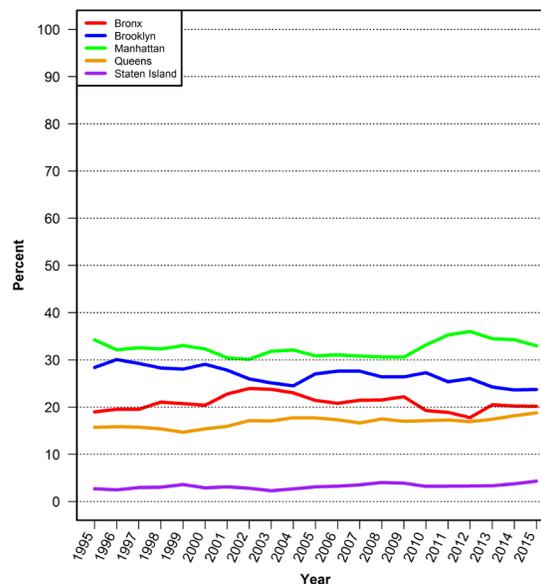


Figure 26: Percent of Annual Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

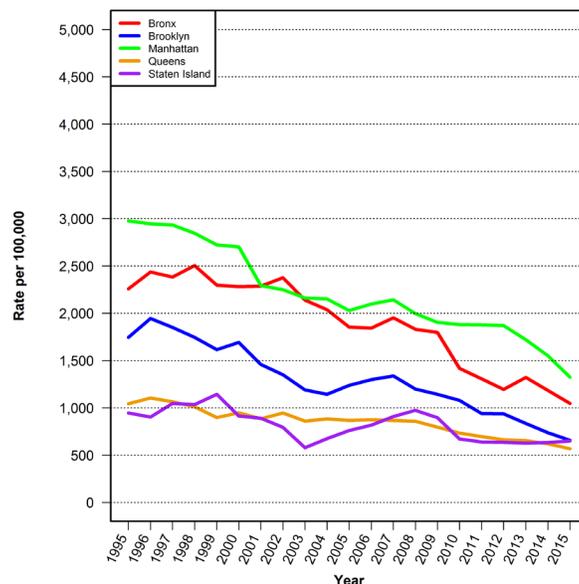


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 25 displays the number of admissions by borough from 1995 to 2015. All boroughs ended the study period with fewer admissions compared to the beginning of the study period, with Manhattan experiencing the most significant decline. In 1995, there were 38,284 admissions for Manhattan. This number fluctuated over the 20 years and ended with 18,751 admissions in 2015, a 51.0 percent reduction from 1995. Brooklyn experienced the second largest decrease in admissions; dropping from 31,740 admissions in 1995 to 13,485 admissions by 2015, a 57.5 percent decrease. The Bronx and Queens also experienced fluctuations, but to a lesser extent compared to Manhattan and Brooklyn. There were 21,239 admissions for the Bronx in 1995, which decreased to 11,463 in 2015, a decline of 46.0 percent. The number of admissions for Queens was 17,555 in 1995, which declined to 10,673 in 2015, a decrease of 39.2 percent. Staten Island experienced the most stable trend in admissions, with 3,016 admissions in 1995, which declined to 2,455 in 2015, an 18.6 percent drop.

As displayed by Figure 26, the percentages of admissions to corrections remained relatively stable across boroughs. Manhattan accounted for 34.2 percent of admissions in 1995 and 33.0 percent of admissions in 2015. Admissions for Brooklyn comprised 28.4 percent of all admissions in 1995, which declined slightly to 23.7 percent in 2015. The Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island all experienced slight increases in the percentage of admissions in 2015, compared to 1995.

Figure 27: Rate of Annual Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 27 illustrates the rate of admissions by borough, taking into account the population base of individuals 16 and older of the specific borough. Manhattan had the highest admissions rate throughout much of the study period, starting with 2,977 per 100,000 population in 1995, and ending with 1,325 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 55.5 percent decline over the study period. The Bronx had the second highest admissions rate in 1995 at 2,258, surpassed Manhattan in 2002 at 2,376, and then decreased to 1,048 in 2015, a 53.6 drop from 1995 to 2015. Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island also experienced declines in admissions rates. Brooklyn began the study period with an admissions rate of 1,746 in 1995, peaked the following year at 1,944, before declining to 657 in 2015, a 62.4 percent decline. The admissions rate for Queens started the study period at 1,044 and ended at 568, a 45.6 percent decrease. In 1995, the admissions rate for Staten Island was 946, peaked in 1999 at 1,143, and declined to 649 in 2015, a reduction of 31.3 percent over the two decades.

LEGAL-STATUS ADMISSION: PRETRIAL DETAINED

Figure 28: Number of Annual Pretrial Detained Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

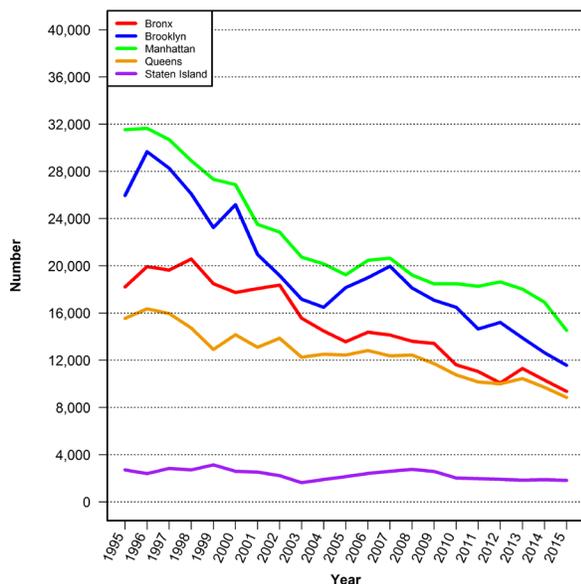
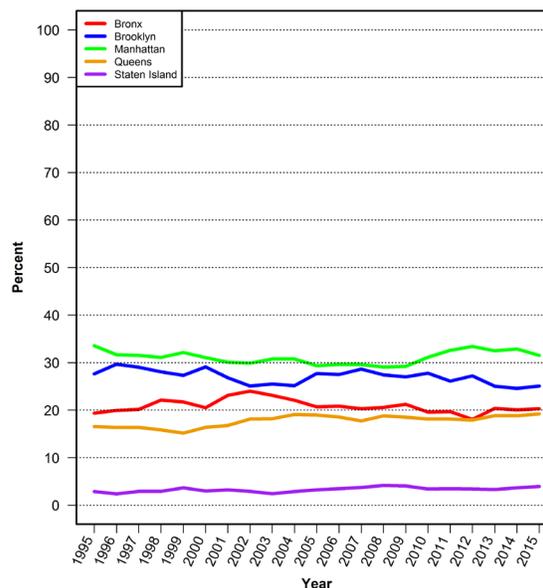


Figure 29: Percent of Annual Pretrial Detained Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



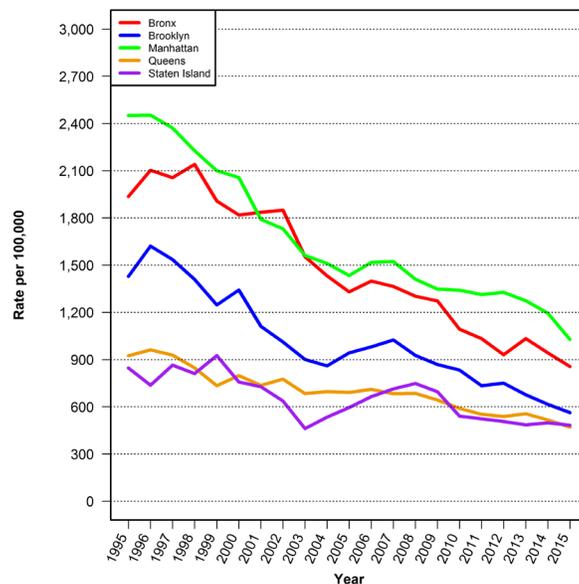
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 28 shows that all boroughs experienced a decline in admissions for pretrial detention across the two decades. Manhattan had the highest number of admissions for pretrial detention, with 31,528 admissions in 1995, which declined to 14,536 in 2015, a 53.9 percent reduction. In 1995, Brooklyn had 25,963 admissions for pretrial detention. This peaked at 29,657 in 1996, and then declined to 11,562 in 2015, a 55.5 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. Admissions for pretrial detention fluctuated for the Bronx and Queens. In 2015, both boroughs had similar numbers of admissions for pretrial detention. There were 18,212 admissions for pretrial detention for the Bronx in 1995, which declined to 9,360 in 2015, a 48.6 percent decrease. For Queens, there were 15,549 admissions for pretrial detention in 1995, which declined to 8,850 in 2015, a 43.1 percent drop. The number of admissions for pretrial detention for Staten Island remained relatively stable, ranging from 2,699 admissions in 1995 to 1,826 in 2015, a decrease of 32.3 percent.

Figure 29 displays the percentage of admissions for pretrial detention for each borough based on the total number of admissions for pretrial detention. This percentage remained relatively stable for all boroughs across the study period. Manhattan accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for pretrial detention, ranging from 33.6 percent in 1995 to 31.5 percent in 2015. The second largest percentage of admissions for New York City was Brooklyn with 27.6 percent in 1995 and 25.1 percent in 2015. The Bronx and Queens experienced upward trends from 1995 to 2015. In 2015, the Bronx accounted for 20.3 percent of admissions for pretrial detention, compared to 19.4 percent in 1995. Queens started the study period at 16.6 percent of admissions for pretrial detention and ended at 19.2 percent. Staten Island had substantially smaller percentages of admissions for pretrial detention, with

2.9 percent in 1995 and 4.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 30: Rate of Annual Pretrial Detained Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 30 displays the admissions for pretrial detention for each borough and accounts for the population base of those 16 and older for each borough. The rate of admissions for pretrial detention for Manhattan declined steeply, from 2,451 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 1,028 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 58.1 percent reduction. In 1995, the Bronx had a pretrial detention admissions rate of 1,936, which decreased by 55.8 percent to a rate of 856 in 2015. In 2001 and 2002, the Bronx surpassed Manhattan with rates of 1,836 and 1,849, respectively. The pretrial detention admissions rate for Brooklyn was the third highest, starting at 1,428, peaking at 1,621 in 1996, and then decreasing to 563 in 2015, a 60.6 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. The decline in the rate of admissions for pretrial detention was moderate for Queens, from 924 in 1995 to 471 in 2015, a 49.1 percent decrease. Staten Island's pretrial detention admissions rate fluctuated with sharp decreases and increases over the study period. The rate of pretrial detention admissions started at 846 in 1995, peaked at 926 in 1999, fell to 461 in 2003, and then increased to 483 in 2015, a 42.9 percent decrease over the study period.

LEGAL-STATUS ADMISSION: CITY SENTENCED

Figure 31: Number of Annual City Sentenced Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

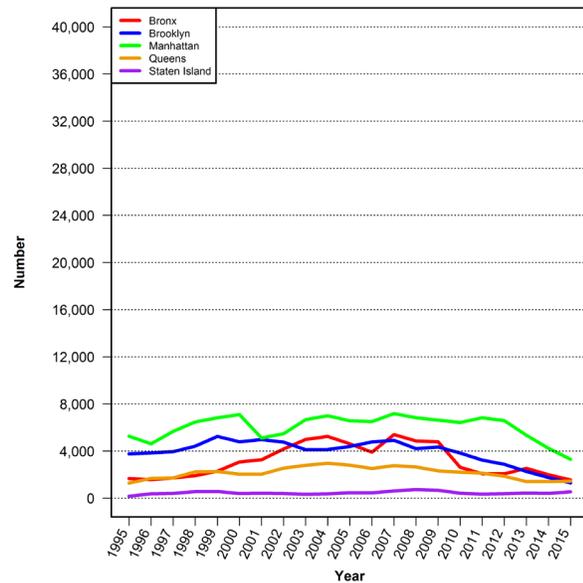
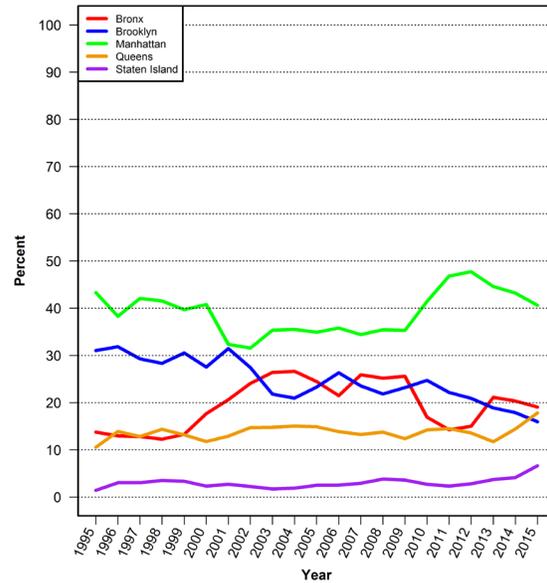


Figure 32: Percent of Annual City Sentenced Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

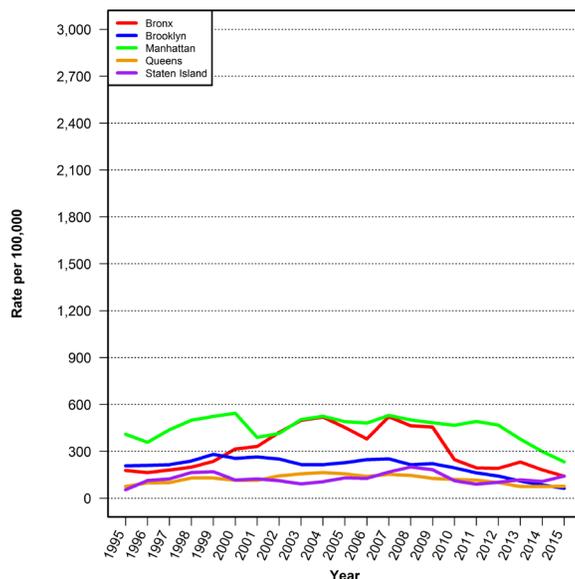


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 31 displays the number of city sentenced admissions by borough from 1995 to 2015. Manhattan had the highest number of city sentenced admissions with 5,261 in 1995, peaking at 7,179 in 2007, and then declining to 3,297 in 2015, a 37.3 percent decrease. Brooklyn had the second highest number of city sentenced admissions in 1995 with 3,766 admissions. This number peaked at 5,242 in 1999, before declining to 1,295 in 2015, a reduction of 65.6 percent from 1995 to 2015. For the Bronx, there was an increase in the number of city sentenced admissions from 1,667 in 1995 to a peak of 5,400 in 2007, before declining to 1,546 in 2015, a 7.3 percent decline over the two decades. The number of city sentenced admissions for Queens rose slightly from 1,278 in 1995 to 1,445 in 2015, a 13.1 percent increase. Staten Island had the lowest number of city sentenced admissions at the start of the study period with 172, and ended with 538 admissions, a 212.8 percent rise.

Figure 32 shows the percentage of city sentenced admissions for each borough based on the total number of city sentenced admissions. Manhattan accounted for the largest percentage of city sentenced admissions with 43.3 percent in 1995, peaked at 47.7 percent in 2012, and then declined to 40.6 percent by 2015. Brooklyn accounted for the second largest percentage in 1995 with 31.0 percent, and experienced fluctuations throughout the study period, ending with 15.9 percent. There was a dramatic increase in city sentenced admissions for the Bronx from 13.7 percent in 1995 to a peak of 26.6 percent in 2004, before declining to 19.0 percent in 2015. The percentage of city sentenced admissions for Queens increased from 10.5 percent in 1995 to 11.7 percent in 2013 and then rose sharply to 17.8 percent in 2015. The percentage of city sentenced admissions for Staten Island rose from 1.4 percent in 1995 to 6.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 33: Rate of Annual City Sentenced Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 33 shows the rate of city sentenced admissions by borough, accounting for the population base for those 16 and older for each borough. Manhattan had the highest city sentenced admissions rate throughout the study period compared to the other boroughs. The city sentenced admissions rate for Manhattan was 409 per 100,000 population in 1995 and declined to 233 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 43.0 percent decrease. The city sentenced admissions rate for Brooklyn was 207 in 1995, which declined to a rate of 63 in 2015, a 69.5 percent drop. The city sentenced admissions rate for the Bronx rose from 177 in 1995 to a peak of 521 in 2007, before declining to 141 in 2015, a reduction of 20.3 percent from 1995 to 2015. The city sentenced admissions rate for Queens started at 76, peaked at 165 in 2004, and ended at 77 in 2015, a 1.2 percent increase over the study period. The city sentenced admissions rate for Staten Island started at 54 in 1995 and ended at 142 in 2015, a 164.0 percent increase.

CHARGE-LEVEL ADMISSION: FELONY

Figure 34: Number of Annual Felony Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

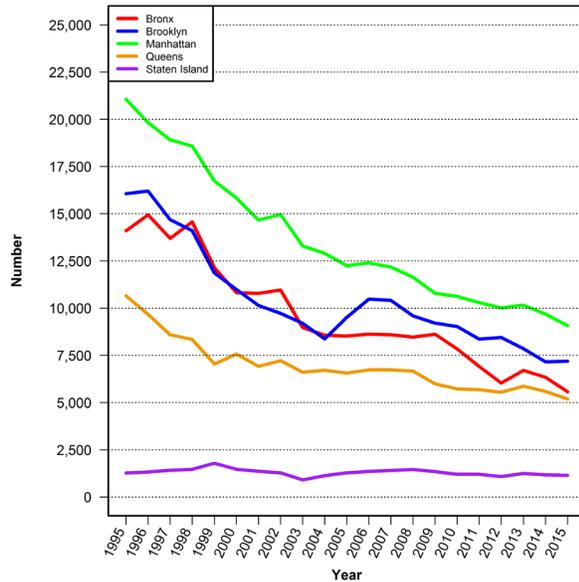
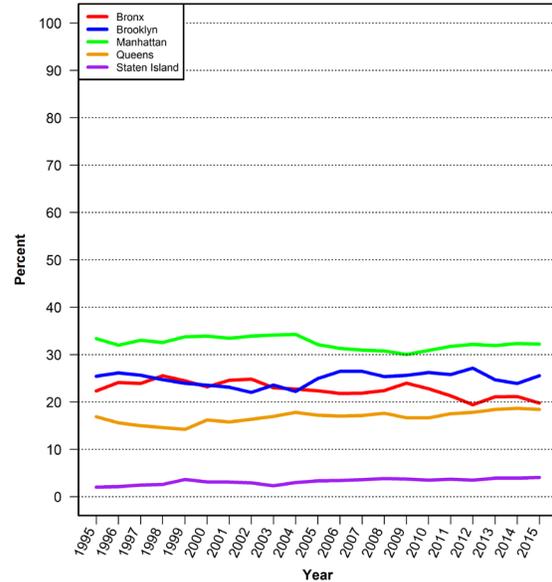


Figure 35: Percent of Annual Felony Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



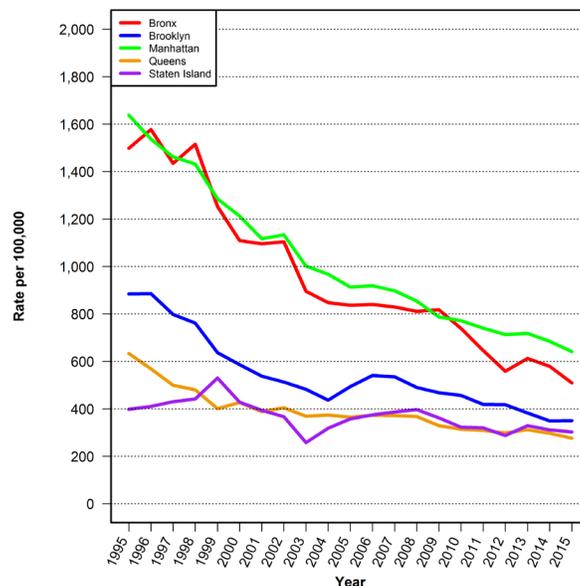
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 34 depicts the number of admissions for felony charges by borough in New York City from 1995 to 2015. All boroughs experienced a decline in admissions across the study period, some more dramatically than others. In 1995, Manhattan had a significantly higher number of admissions for felony charges compared to the other boroughs, with 21,062 admissions. This number decreased by more than half to 9,074 in 2015, a 56.9 percent reduction. The number of admissions for felony charges for Brooklyn decreased by 55.2 percent, from 16,065 admissions in 1995 to 7,192 admissions in 2015. There were similar numbers of admissions for felony charges for the Bronx, decreasing from 14,095 admissions in 1995 to 5,571 in 2015, a 60.5 percent decrease. For Queens, the number of admissions for felony charges decreased by a little more than half, or 51.3 percent, beginning with 10,649 admissions in 1995 and dropping to 5,189 in 2015. Staten Island had the lowest number of admissions for felony charges, decreasing slightly from 1,271 admissions in 1995 to 1,145 admissions by 2015, a 9.9 percent decline.

Figure 35 illustrates the percentage of admissions for felony charges for each borough based on the total number of admissions for felony charges. Manhattan accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for felony charges throughout the study period, with 33.4 percent in 1995 and 32.2 percent in 2015. The percentage for Brooklyn was about a quarter of admissions for felony charges, accounting for 25.4 percent in 1995 and 25.5 percent in 2015. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for felony charges for the Bronx was 22.3 percent, and ended with 19.8 percent in 2015. There was an upward trend in the percentage of admissions for felony charges for Queens, from 16.9 percent in 1995 to 18.4 percent in 2015. Staten Island accounted for a substantially smaller percentage of admissions for felony charges, with a

slight increase from 2.0 percent in 1995 to 4.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 36: Rate of Annual Felony Admissions by Borough



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 36 displays the rate of admissions for felony charges by borough, accounting for the population base for individuals 16 and older for each borough. Manhattan and the Bronx experienced similar patterns across the study period. Manhattan started with a rate of 1,638 per 100,000 population in 1995 and decreased to 641 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 60.8 percent drop. In 1995, the admissions rate for felony charges for the Bronx was 1,498, and declined to 509 in 2015, a 66.0 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for felony charges was much lower for Brooklyn, decreasing from 884 in 1995 to 350 in 2015, a 60.3 percent decline. Queens began the study period with an admissions rate for felony charges of 633 and ended with a rate of 276, a 56.4 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the percent decline in the admissions rate for felony charges for Staten Island was much lower than the other boroughs at 24.0 percent. The rate for Staten Island started at 399 in 1995, peaked at 530 in 1999, and ended at 303 in 2015.

CHARGE-LEVEL ADMISSION: MISDEMEANOR

Figure 37: Number of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015

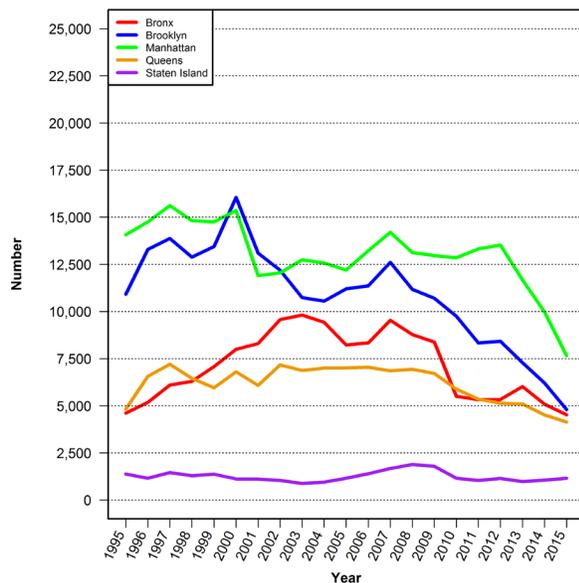
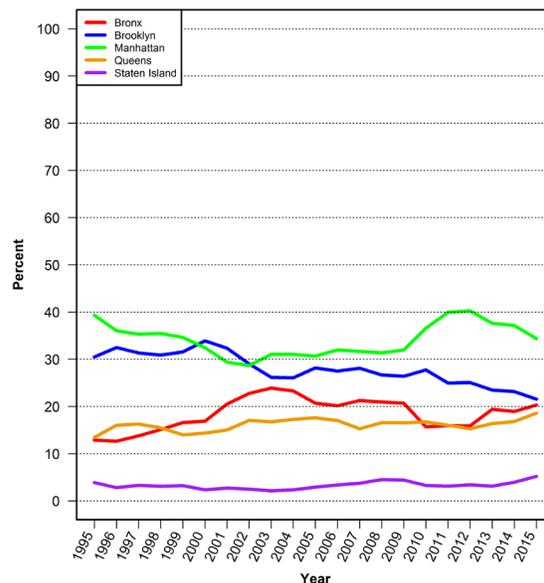


Figure 38: Percent of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



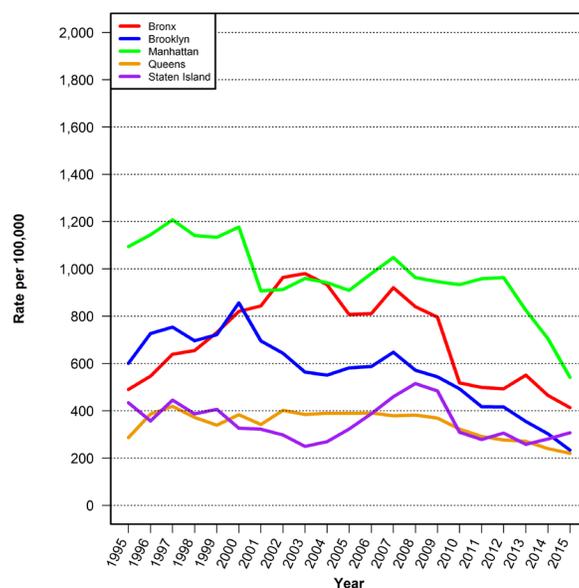
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

As shown in Figure 37, all boroughs experienced fluctuations in the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges over the two decades. Manhattan and Brooklyn consistently had the highest numbers of admissions for misdemeanor charges and had the greatest percent declines over the study period, 45.6 and 56.0, respectively. In 1995, there were 14,070 admissions for misdemeanor charges for Manhattan, which declined steeply to 11,905 admissions in 2001. This number increased to 14,207 admissions in 2007, before dropping to 7,658 in 2015. There were 10,916 admissions for misdemeanor charges for Brooklyn in 1995, which rose to a peak of 16,054 in 2000, and then declined to 4,802 in 2015. The number of admissions for the Bronx increased from 4,608 in 1995 to a peak of 9,814 in 2003, before declining to 4,521 in 2015, a 1.9 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, there were 4,821 admissions for Queens, which decreased by 14.1 percent to 4,142 admissions in 2015. Staten Island had relatively low and stable numbers of admissions across the study period, starting with 1,383 in 1995, and decreasing to 1,160 in 2015, a 16.1 percent decline.

Figure 38 displays the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges by borough based on the total number of admissions for misdemeanor charges. Manhattan accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for the majority of the study period. In 1995, admissions for Manhattan accounted for 39.3 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges, which increased to a peak of 40.3 percent in 2012, before decreasing to 34.4 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Brooklyn started at 30.5 percent in 1995, increased to a peak of 33.9 percent in 2000, before falling to 21.6 percent in 2015. The

Bronx comprised 12.9 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges in 1995, which rose to a peak of 23.9 percent in 2003, and then dropped to 20.3 percent in 2015. In 1995, Queens accounted for 13.5 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges, which increased to 18.6 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Staten Island accounted for 3.9 percent in 1995 and rose to 5.2 percent in 2015.

Figure 39: Rate of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions by Borough, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 39 shows the rate of admissions for misdemeanor charges by borough, accounting for the population base for individuals 16 and older for each borough. All boroughs experienced fluctuations in the rate of admissions for misdemeanor charges. Manhattan started the study period at a rate of 1,094 per 100,000 population, which dropped to 541 per 100,000 population in 2015, with the sharpest decline occurring from 2012 to 2015. The rate for Manhattan dropped by 50.5 percent over the study period. The rate of admissions for Brooklyn was 601 in 1995, peaked at 856 in 2000, and then declined to 234 in 2015, a reduction of 61.0 percent. The Bronx had the second highest rate of admissions for the majority of the study period, which increased from 490 in 1995 to a peak of 980 in 2003, and then dropped to 413 in 2015, a 15.6 percent decline. Queens had a rate of 287 in 1995, and then decreased to a rate of 220 in 2015, a 23.1 percent decrease. The rate of admissions for Staten Island decreased from 434 in 1995 to 307 in 2015, a 29.2 percent drop.

TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS FROM 1995-2015

The following figures show numbers, percentages, and rates per population (16 and older) of admissions to the New York City Department of Correction by gender, race/ethnicity, and age from 1995 to 2015.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP: GENDER

Figure 40: Number of Annual Admissions by Gender, 1995-2015

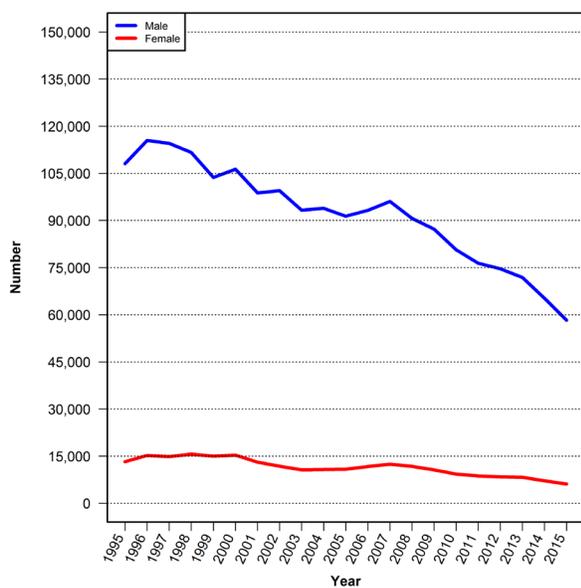
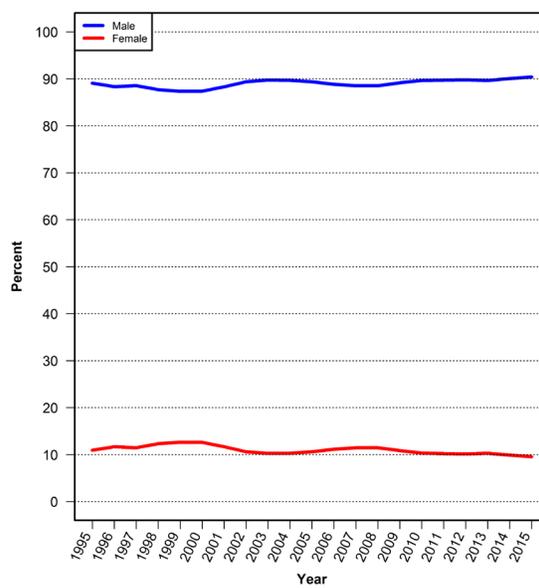


Figure 41: Percent of Annual Admissions by Gender, 1995-2015

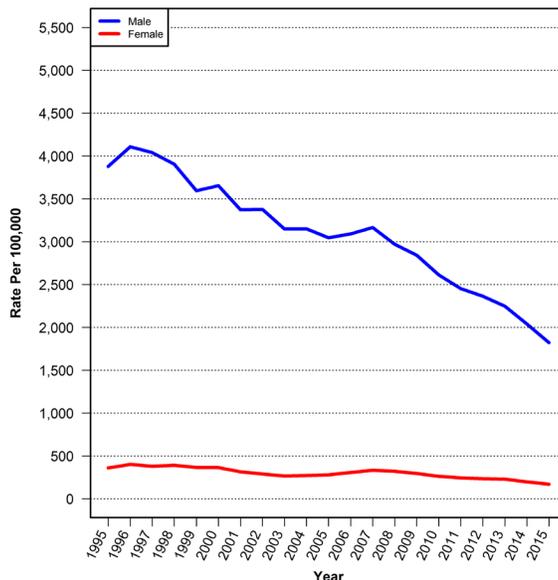


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 40 shows the number of admissions by gender. There were 108,066 admissions for males in 1995, which peaked the following year at 115,458, and then fell 58,268 in 2015, a 46.1 percent decrease. In 1995, there were 13,262 admissions for females, which decreased to 6,147 in 2015, a 53.6 percent decline.

Figure 41 illustrates the percentage of admissions by gender, based on the total number of admissions. Males consistently accounted for a larger percentage of admissions than females. The percentage of admissions for males was 89.1 percent in 1995, which increased to 90.4 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for females remained low throughout the study period, which accounted for 10.9 percent of admissions in 1995, and decreased to 9.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 42: Rate of Annual Admissions by Gender, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 42 shows the rate of admissions by gender, accounting for the population base for individuals 16 and older for each gender. The rate of admissions for males declined from 3,879 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 1,821 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 53.1 percent decline. Females had a lower rate over the study period, declining from 360 in 1995 to 170 in 2015, a 52.8 percent drop.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP: RACE

Figure 43: Number of Annual Admissions by Race, 1995-2015

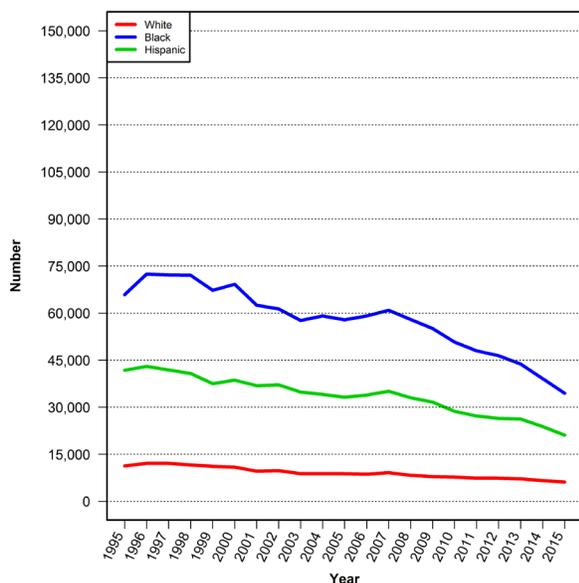
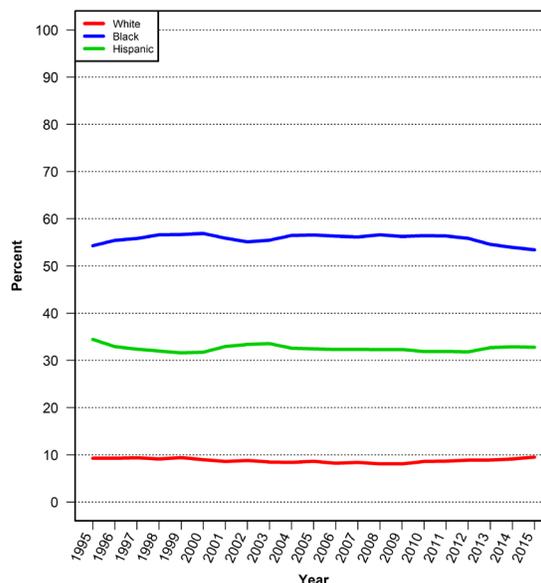


Figure 44: Percent of Annual Admissions by Race, 1995-2015

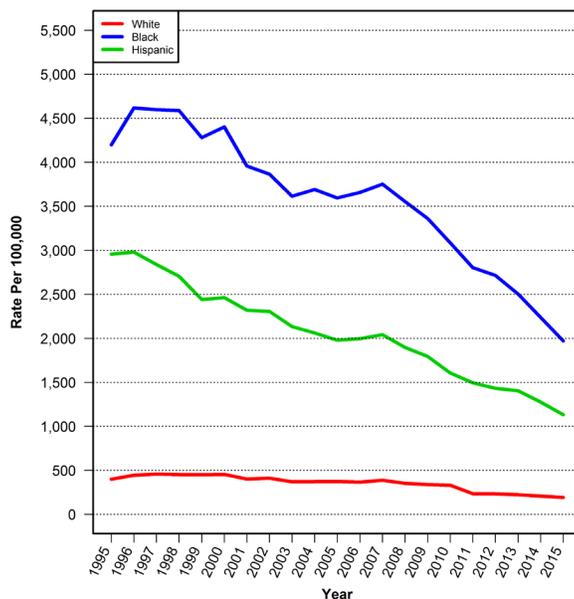


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 43 shows the number of admissions by race/ethnicity. Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites all experienced a decline in admissions over the study period. The number of admissions for Blacks was the highest throughout the study period, which was 65,864 in 1995, reached a peak of 72,458 the following year, and dropped to 34,446 in 2015, a 47.7 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, the number of admissions for Hispanics was 41,782, which fell to 21,122 in 2015, a 49.4 percent decline. The number of admissions for Whites started at 11,245 in 1995, and dropped to 6,132 in 2015, a 45.5 percent decrease.

Figure 44 displays the percentage of admissions by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions. Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of admissions, with 54.3 percent in 1995 and 53.4 percent in 2015. In 1995, Hispanics comprised 34.4 percent of admissions, and declined to 32.8 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Whites was 9.3 percent in 1995, which increased to 9.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 45: Rate of Annual Admissions by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 45 depicts the rate of admissions by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (16 and older) for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites. Blacks had the highest rate of admissions overall. In 1995, the admissions rate for Blacks was 4,199 per 100,000 population, which peaked at 4,617 per 100,000 population the following year, and then decreased to 1,971 per 100,000 population in 2015. There was a 53.1 percent decline in the rate of admissions for Blacks from 1995 to 2015. The rate of admissions for Hispanics was 2,957 in 1995, and dropped to 1,132 in 2015, a 61.7 percent decline. The admissions rate for Whites started at 400 in 1995, and fell to 192 in 2015, a 52.1 percent decline.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP: AGE

Figure 46: Number of Annual Admissions by Age, 1995-2015

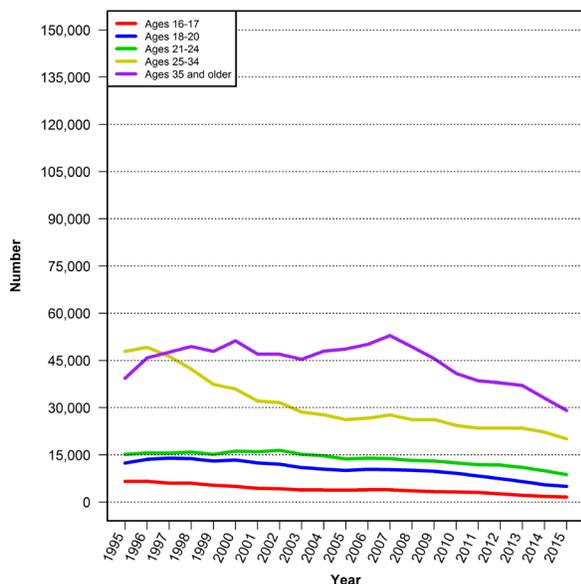
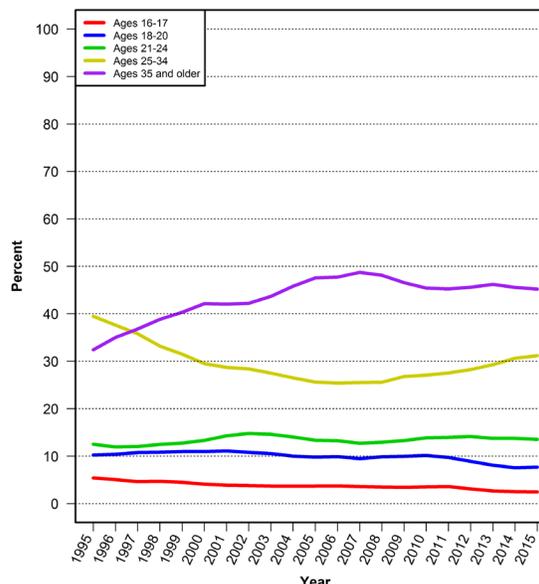


Figure 47: Percent of Annual Admissions by Age, 1995-2015

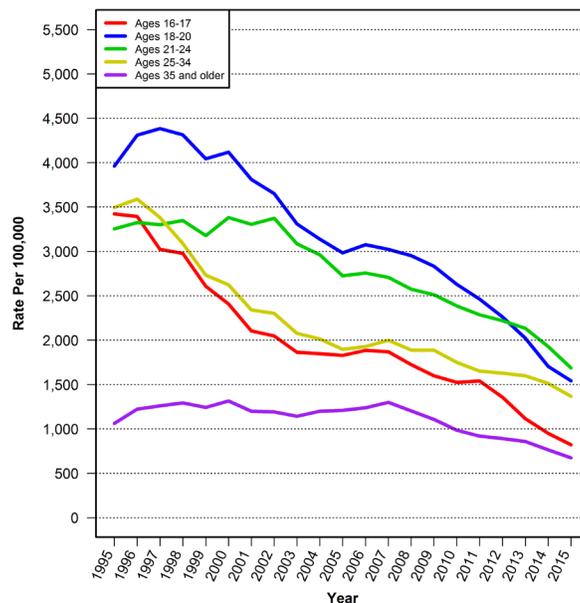


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 46 illustrates the number of admissions by age group from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, the number of admissions for individuals 35 and older was 39,333. Admissions for this age group rose to a peak of 52,882 in 2007, and then declined to 29,136 in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, there was a 25.9 percent decline in admissions for individuals 35 and older. The number of admissions for 25-34 year-olds was 47,864 in 1995, and decreased to 20,083 in 2015, a 58.0 percent decline. Admissions for 21-24 year-olds fell from 15,156 in 1995 to 8,714 in 2015, a 42.5 percent decline. The number of admissions for 18-20 year-olds started at 12,393 in 1995, and ended at 4,949, a 60.1 percent reduction. For 16-17 year-olds, admissions declined from 6,582 to 1,576 over the study period, a 76.1 percent drop.

Figure 47 displays the percentage of admissions by age group, based on the total number of admissions. Admissions for individuals 35 and older began at 32.4 percent of total admissions in 1995, peaked at 48.7 percent in 2007, and then declined to 45.2 percent in 2015. For 25-34 year-olds, the percent of admissions was 39.5 in 1995, fell to a low of 25.4 percent in 2006, and then rose to 31.2 percent in 2015. Admissions for 21-24 year-olds were 12.5 percent in 1995 and increased to 13.5 in 2015. The percent of admissions for 18-20 year-olds decreased from 10.2 percent to 7.7 over the study period. In 1995, 16-17 year-olds accounted for 5.4 percent of admissions. The percent of admissions for this age group decreased to 2.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 48: Rate of Annual Admissions by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 48 depicts the rate of admissions by age group, accounting for the population base for each age group. The rate of admissions for individuals 35 and older decreased from 1,062 per 100,000 population to 674 per 100,000 population, over the two decades, a 36.5 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-olds declined from 3,494 to 1,368, a 60.9 percent reduction. For 21-24 year-olds, the rate decreased from 3,253 in 1995 to 1,687 in 2015, a 48.1 percent drop. The rate of admissions for 18-20 year-olds started at 3,960 in 1995, peaked at 4,385 in 1997, and then dropped to 1,541 in 2015, a 61.1 percent decrease over the study period. For the youngest age group, 16-17 year-olds, the admissions rate fell from 3,422 in 1995 to 821 in 2015, a drop of 76.0 percent.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP: MALE, AGE, AND RACE

Figure 49: Number of Annual Admissions for 16-17 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

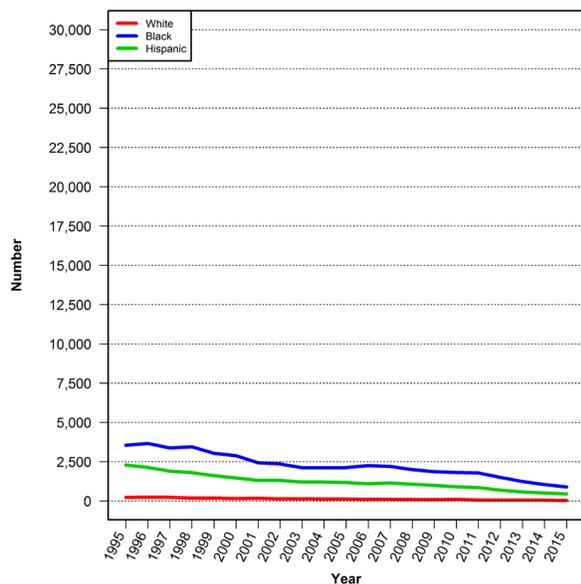
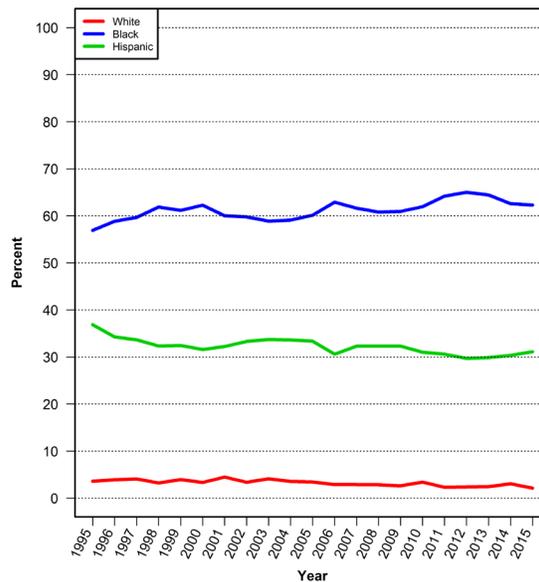


Figure 50: Percent of Annual Admissions for 16-17 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

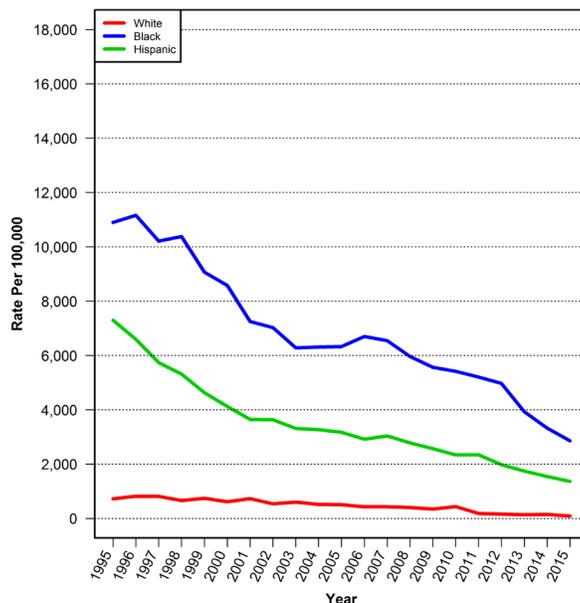


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 49 illustrates the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males by race/ethnicity. Over the study period, there was a decline in the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. The number of admissions for Blacks was 3,550 in 1995 and decreased to 900 in 2015, a 74.6 percent decrease. There were 2,299 admissions for Hispanics in 1995 and 450 admissions in 2015, an 80.4 percent reduction. In 1995, the number of admissions for Whites was 223, which decreased to 31 admissions in 2015, an 86.1 percent decline.

Figure 50 displays the percentage of admissions for 16-17 year-old males by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males. Admissions for Blacks accounted for more than half of the admissions for this age-group over the study period. In 1995, admissions for Blacks accounted for 56.9 percent of admissions. This percentage increased to 62.3 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Hispanics was 36.8 percent in 1995, which declined to 31.1 percent in 2015. Admissions for Whites decreased from 3.6 percent in 1995 to 2.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 51: Rate of Annual Admissions for 16-17 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 51 shows the rate of admissions for 16-17 year-old males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base for 16-17 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. The admissions rate for Blacks was the highest compared to Hispanics and Whites. The rate began at 10,898 per 100,000 population in 1995, peaked at 11,162 per 100,000 population the following year, and then dropped to 2,857 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 73.8 percent decline. The rate of admissions for Hispanics declined from 7,297 in 1995 to 1,365 in 2015, an 81.3 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for Whites fell from 724 to 87, an 88.0 percent drop.

Figure 52: Number of Annual Admissions for 18-20 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

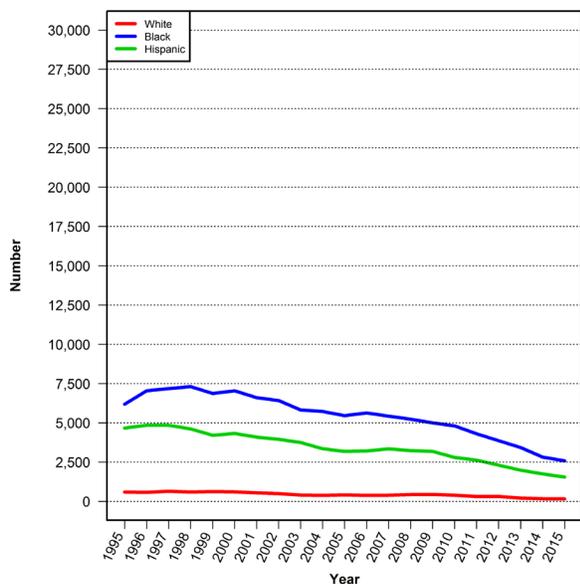
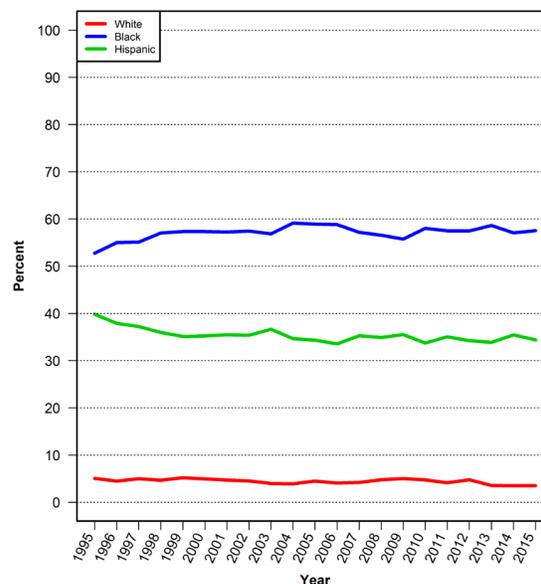


Figure 53: Percent of Annual Admissions for 18-20 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

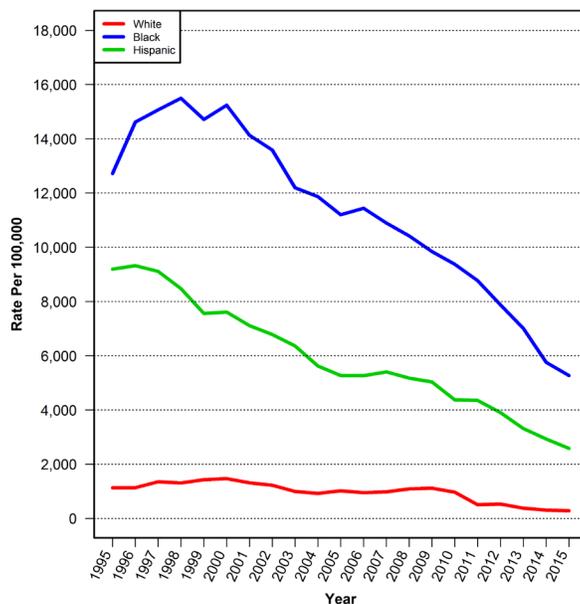


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 52 illustrates the number of admissions for 18-20 year-old males by race/ethnicity. From 1995 to 2015, there was a decline in the number of admissions for 18-20 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. The number of admissions for Blacks was 6,188 in 1995, peaked at 7,312 in 1998, and decreased to 2,582 in 2015, a 58.3 percent decline over the study period. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for Hispanics decreased from 4,673 to 1,544, a 67.0 percent decrease. For Whites, admissions decreased from 593 in 1995 to 156 in 2015, a 73.7 percent reduction.

Figure 53 displays the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-old males by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions for 18-20 year-old males. In 1995, admissions for Blacks accounted for 52.7 percent of admissions. This percentage increased to 57.5 percent of admissions in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Hispanics was 39.8 percent in 1995, which declined to 34.4 percent in 2015. Admissions for Whites decreased from 5.1 percent in 1995 to 3.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 54: Rate of Annual Admissions for 18-20 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 54 shows the rate of admissions for 18-20 year-old males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base for 18-20 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. Similar to 16-17 year-olds, 18-20 year-old Blacks had the highest rate of admissions overall. The admissions rate for Blacks started at 12,723 per 100,000 population in 1995, peaked at 15,496 per 100,000 population in 1998, and fell to 5,269 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 58.6 percent reduction over the two decades. The rate for Hispanics decreased from 9,194 in 1995 to 2,581 in 2015, a 71.9 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, the admissions rate for Whites also decreased from 1,127 to 280, a 75.2 percent drop.

Figure 55: Number of Annual Admissions for 21-24 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

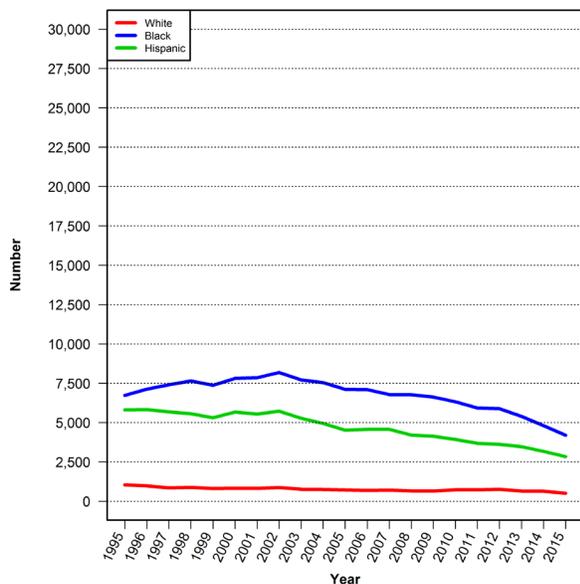
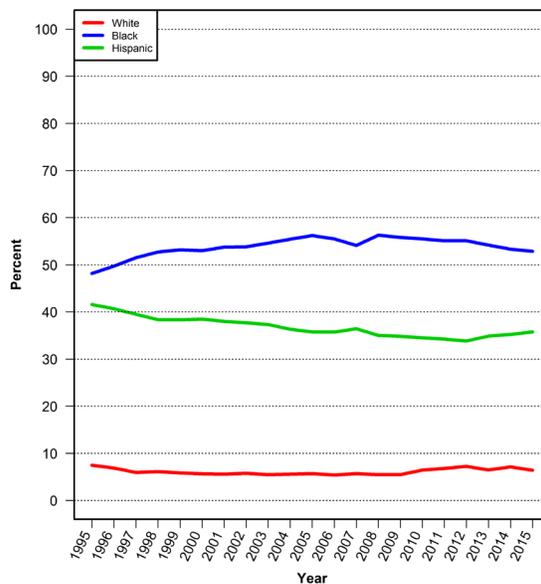


Figure 56: Percent of Annual Admissions for 21-24 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

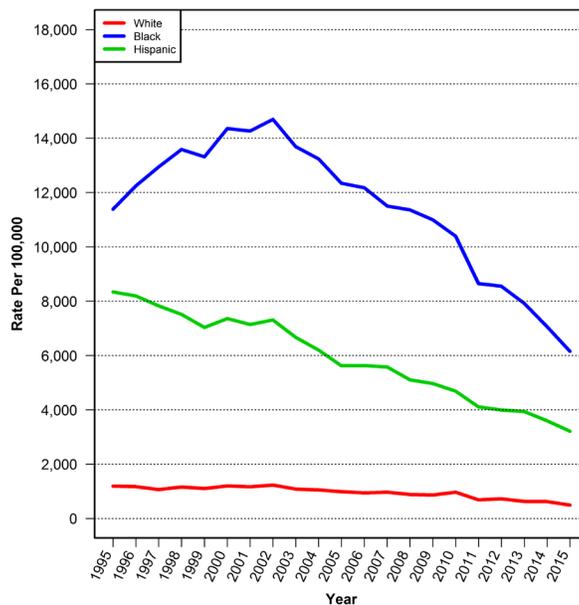


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 55 displays the number of admissions for 21-24 year-old males by race/ethnicity. The number of admissions for Blacks was highest throughout the study period, and experienced the smallest percent decline in admissions from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for Blacks rose from 6,734 in 1995 to a peak of 8,182 in 2002, and then dropped to 4,193 in 2015, a 37.7 percent decrease over the two decades. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for Hispanics declined from 5,816 to 2,837, a 51.2 percent drop. In 1995, the number of admissions for Whites was 1,046, which declined to 508 in 2015, a 51.4 percent reduction.

Figure 56 shows the percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-old males by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions for 21-24 year-old males. Admissions for Black males comprised the largest percentage of admissions over the study period and increased from 48.1 percent in 1995 to 52.8 percent in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for Hispanics decreased from 41.6 percent to 35.8 percent. The percentage of admissions for Whites also decreased from 7.5 percent in 1995 to 6.4 in 2015.

Figure 57: Rate of Annual Admissions for 21-24 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 57 shows the rate of admissions for 21-24 year-old males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base for 21-24 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. Blacks had an admissions rate of 11,384 per 100,000 population in 1995, rose to a peak of 14,696 per population 100,000 in 2002, and then decreased to 6,153 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 46.0 percent drop over the study period. The rate of admissions for Hispanics fell from 8,343 in 1995 to 3,213 in 2015, a 61.5 percent reduction. From 1995 to 2015, the rate for Whites also dropped from 1,194 to 493, a 58.8 percent decrease.

Figure 58: Number of Annual Admissions for 25-34 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

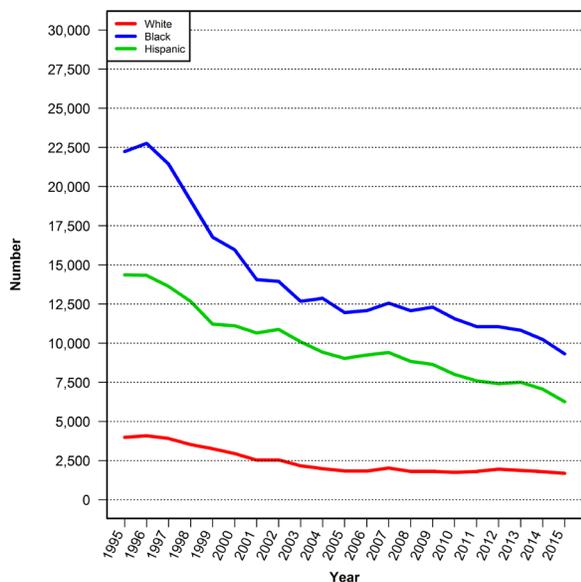
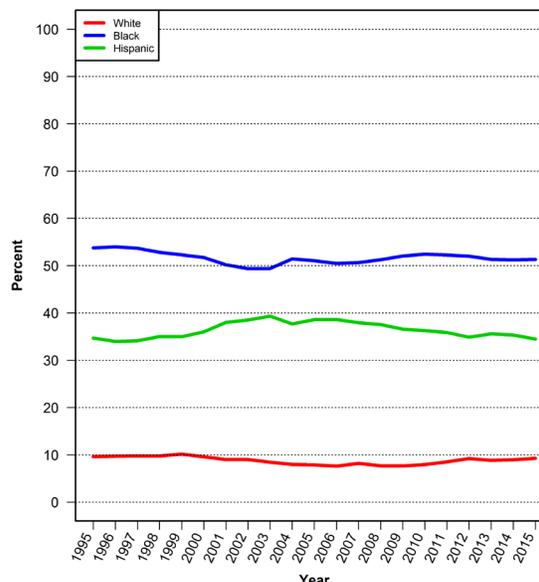


Figure 59: Percent of Annual Admissions for 25-34 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015

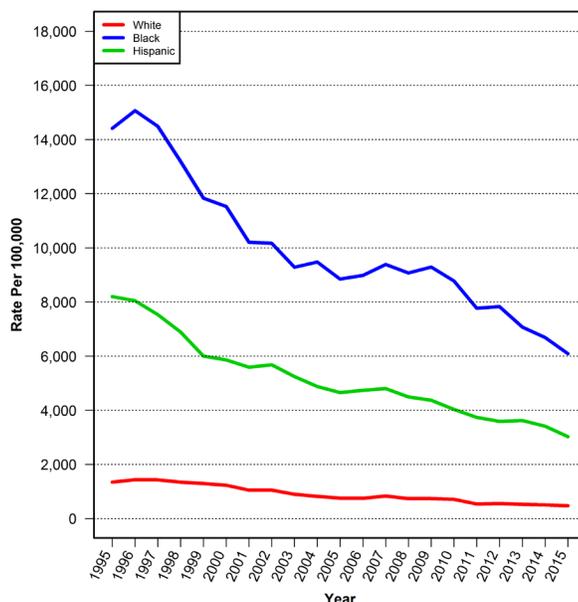


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 58 displays the number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males by race/ethnicity. The number of admissions for Blacks, Hispanics and Whites all decreased by more than 50.0 percent over the study period. Admissions for Blacks decreased from 22,238 in 1995 to 9,320 in 2015, a 58.1 percent decline. In 1995, the number of admissions for Hispanics was 14,358, which decreased to 6,261 in 2015, a 56.4 percent drop. The number of admissions for Whites decreased from 3,980 in 1995 to 1,682 in 2015, a 57.7 percent reduction.

Figure 59 shows the percentage of admissions for 25-34 year-old males by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males. The percentage of admissions for Blacks, Hispanics and Whites all remained relatively stable over the study period. The percentage of admissions for Blacks was 53.7 percent in 1995 and dropped to 51.3 percent in 2015. Hispanics accounted for 34.7 percent of admissions in 1995 and declined slightly to 34.5 percent in 2015. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for Whites was 9.6 percent, which declined modestly to 9.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 60: Rate of Annual Admissions for 25-34 Year-old Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 60 shows the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base for 25-34 year-old Black, Hispanic, and White males. The rate of admissions for Blacks, Hispanics and Whites all declined by more than 55.0 percent over the two decades. In 1995, the rate of admissions for Blacks was 14,416 per 100,000 population, rose to a peak of 15,064 per 100,000 population the following year, and then fell to 6,089 in 2015, a 57.8 percent decline over the study period. The admissions rate for Hispanics dropped from 8,199 in 1995 to 3,023 in 2015, a 63.1 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for Whites declined from 1,345 to 474, a 64.8 percent drop.

Figure 61: Number of Annual Admissions for Males 35 Years and Older by Race, 1995-2015

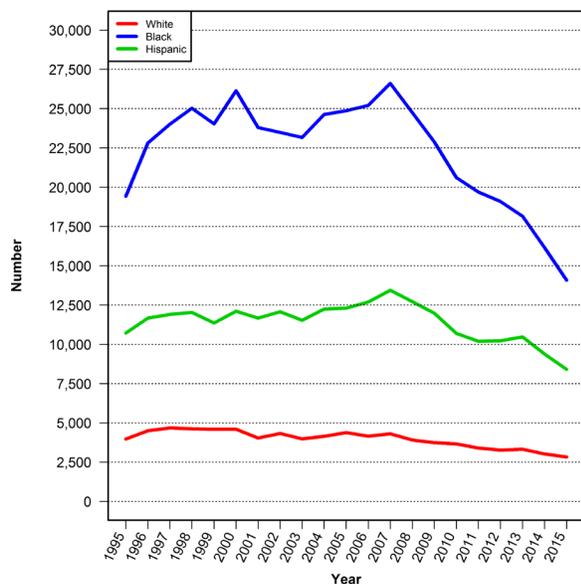
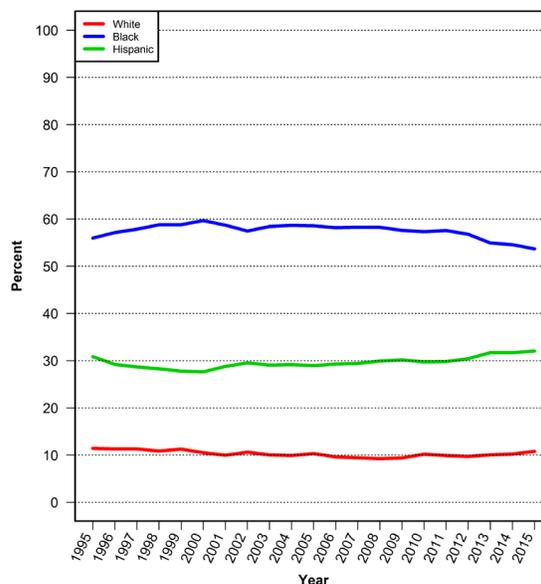


Figure 62: Percent of Annual Admissions for Males 35 Years and Older by Race, 1995-2015

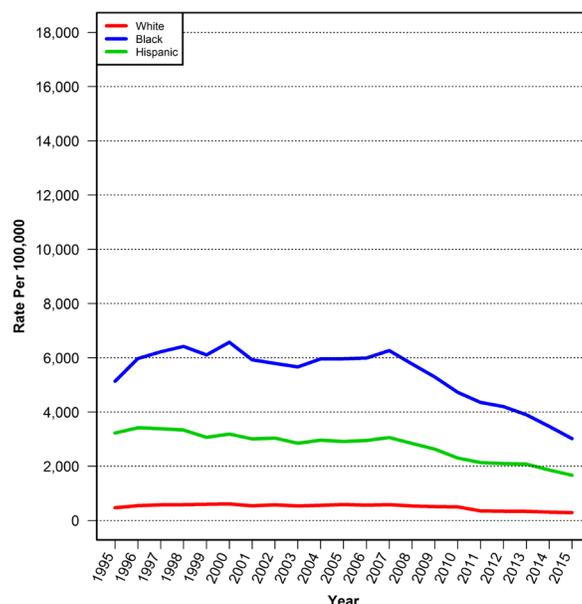


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 61 displays the number of admissions for males 35 and older by race/ethnicity. The number of admissions for Blacks fluctuated the most throughout the study period, with a peak in admissions for both Blacks and Hispanics in 2007. In 1995 the number of admissions for Blacks was 19,424, which rose to a peak of 26,610 in 2007, and then dropped to 14,084 in 2015, a 27.5 percent reduction over the two decades. The number of admissions for Hispanics started at 10,714 in 1995, peaked at 13,440 in 2007, and then declined to 8,408 in 2015, a 21.5 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for Whites fell by 28.6 percent, from 3,970 to 2,834.

Figure 62 shows the percentage of admissions for males 35 and older by race/ethnicity, based on the total number of admissions for males 35 and older. Similar to other age groups, the percentages for Blacks, Hispanics and Whites remained relatively stable over the study period. Blacks consistently accounted for the largest percentage of admissions, starting with 55.9 percent in 1995 and decreasing to 53.7 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Hispanics increased slightly from 30.9 percent in 1995 to 32.0 percent in 2015. Whites made up the smallest percentage, with 11.4 percent in 1995 and 10.8 percent in 2015.

Figure 63: Rate of Annual Admissions for Males 35 Years and Older by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 63 shows the rate of admissions for males 35 and older by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base for Black, Hispanic, and White males 35 and older. Black males in this age-group had the highest overall rate of admissions throughout the study period, beginning at 5,136 per 100,000 population in 1995. This rate had two peaks: 6,570 per 100,000 population in 2000 and 6,262 per 100,000 population in 2007, before declining to a low of 3,021 in 2015, a 41.2 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The admissions rate for Hispanic males started at 3,227 in 1995 and fell by 48.3 percent, to 1,667 in 2015. In 1995, the admissions rate for White males was 467, which decreased to 286 in 2015, a 38.8 percent reduction.

TRENDS IN CHARGE-LEVEL ADMISSIONS TO THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, 1995-2015

In the following section, we present the numbers, percentages, and rates (based on males 16 and older) for male felony and misdemeanor admissions to the New York City Department of Correction from 1995 to 2015, by race/ethnicity and age.

CHARGE-LEVEL ADMISSION: FELONY

Figure 64: Number of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015

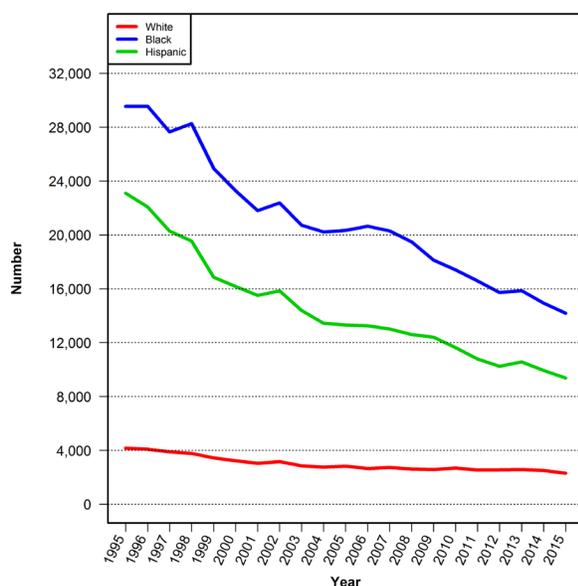
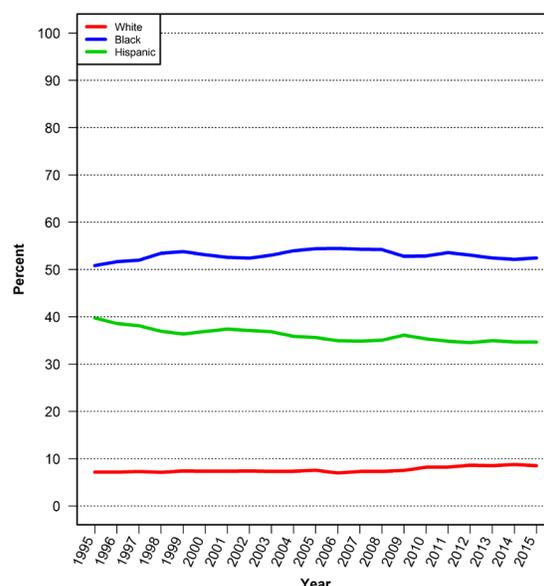


Figure 65: Percent of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015

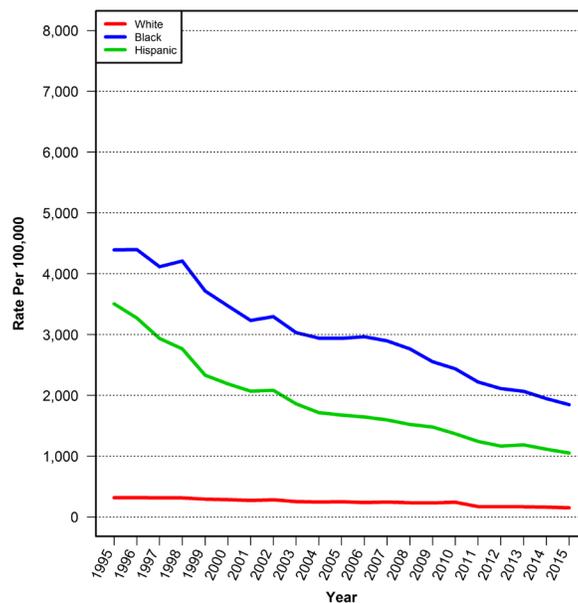


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 64 displays the number of admissions for felony charges for males by race/ethnicity. The trends in the number of admissions for Black and Hispanic males were parallel throughout the study period. In 1995, the number of admissions for Blacks was 29,542, which decreased to 14,186 in 2015, a 52.0 percent decline. The number of admissions for felony charges for Hispanic males fell from 23,102 to 9,377 over the study period, a 59.4 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for felony charges for White males dropped from 4,167 to 2,302, a 44.8 percent decline.

Figure 65 shows the percentage of admissions for felony charges for males by race/ethnicity relative to the total number of admissions for felony charges for males. The percentage of admissions for Black males increased from 50.8 percent to 52.4 percent over the two decades. In 1995, admissions for felony charges for Hispanic males accounted for 39.7 percent of admissions, which decreased to 34.7 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for felony charges for White males rose slightly from 7.2 percent to 8.5 percent, from 1995 to 2015.

Figure 66: Rate of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 66 illustrates the rate of admissions for felony charges among Black, Hispanic, and White males, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for Black, Hispanic, and White males. Black and Hispanic males had similar trends in the rate of admissions for felony charges. Black males began the study period with a rate of 4,391 per 100,000 population, which fell to 1,846 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 57.9 percent decline. The rate of admissions for felony charges for Hispanic males fell by 70.0 percent over the two decades, from a rate of 3,305 to 1,051. In 1995, the rate of admissions for felony charges for White males was 317, which decreased to 149 in 2015, a 52.8 percent decline.

Figure 67: Number of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015

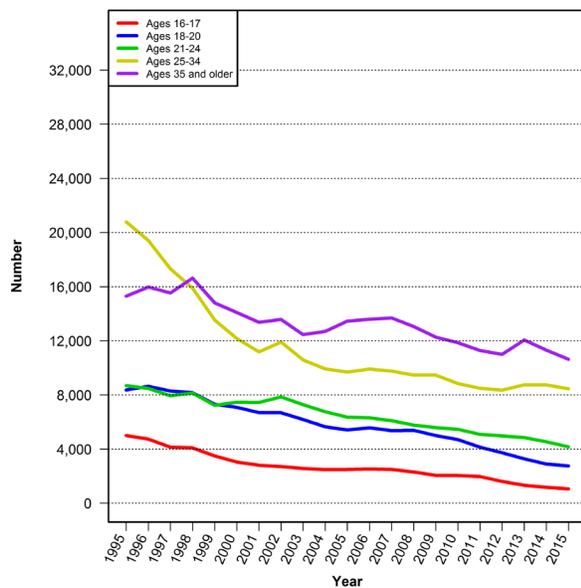
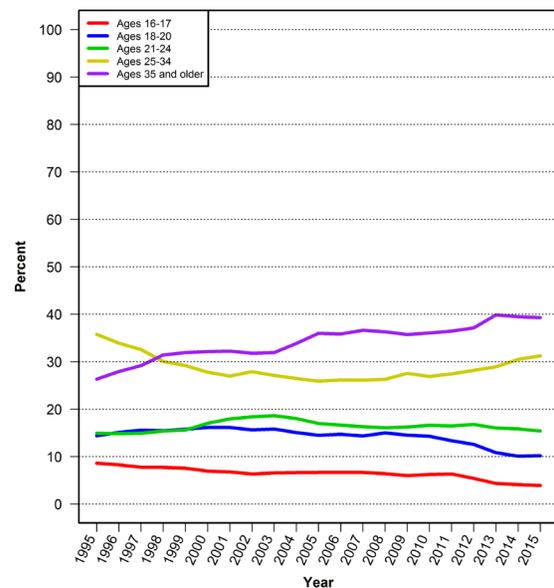


Figure 68: Percent of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015

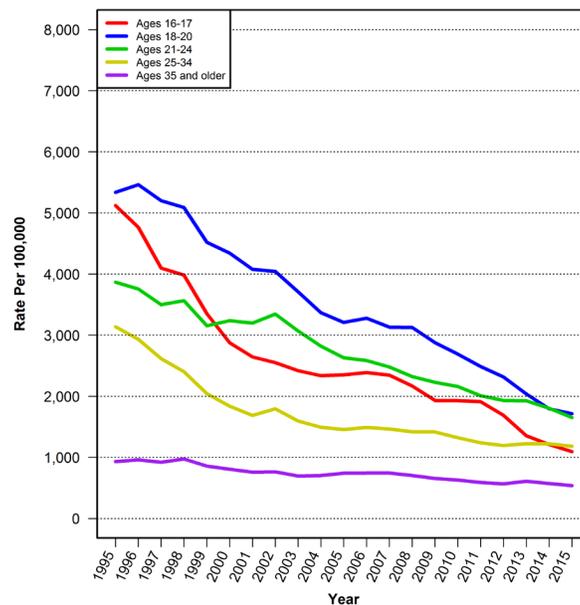


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 67 depicts the number of admissions for felony charges for males by age. The number of admissions for felony charges for males 35 and older decreased from 15,294 in 1995 to 10,630 in 2015, a 30.5 percent decline. Starting in 1998, this age-group had the highest number of admissions for felony charges. In 1995, the number of admissions for felony charges for 25-34 year-old males was the highest of all age groups with 20,783 admissions. This number plummeted to 11,181 in 2001 before ending the study period with 8,449 admissions. There was a 59.3 percent decrease for this age-group from 1995 to 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for 21-24 year-old males fell by 52.1 percent, from 8,683 admissions to 4,161 admissions. The number of admissions for felony charges for 18-20 year-old males decreased from 8,370 in 1995 to 2,759 in 2015, a 67.0 percent reduction. Over the study period, 16-17 year-old males had the largest percentage decline in admissions for felony charges, a 78.7 percent decrease from 4,999 admissions to 1,063.

Figure 68 shows the percentage of admissions for felony charges for males by age relative to the total number of admissions for felony charges for males. From 1998 to 2015, males 35 and older accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for felony charges. This age group started the study period with 26.3 percent and increased to 39.3 percent in 2015. In 1995, 25-34 year-old males comprised the largest percentage of admissions for felony charges with 35.8 percent, which decreased to 31.2 percent by the end of the study period. The percentage of admissions for felony charges for 21-24 year-old males increased slightly, from 14.9 percent in 1995 to 15.4 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony charges for 18-20 year-old males decreased from 14.4 percent to 10.2 percent over the two decades. Throughout the study period, 16-17 year-old males comprised the smallest percentage of admissions for felony charges, decreasing from 8.6 percent in 1995 to 3.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 69: Rate of Annual Felony Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 69 illustrates the rate of admissions for felony charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males in each group. Males 35 and older had the lowest and most stable rate of admissions for felony charges, decreasing from 930 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 538 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 42.1 percent reduction. The admissions rate for 25-34 year-old males began at 3,137 in 1995 and ended the study period at 1,182. This represents a 62.3 percent decrease. In 1995, the admissions rate for 21-24 year-old males was 3,866 and decreased to 1,653 in 2015, a 57.3 percent decline. The rate of admissions for felony charges for 18-20 year-old males started at 5,337 and ended at 1,714, a 67.9 percent reduction. The greatest change in felony admissions over the study period was for 16-17 year-old males, with a 78.6 percent decrease. This age-group had the second highest admissions rate in 1995 at 5,120 and ended with the second lowest admissions rate at 1,093 in 2015.

CHARGE-LEVEL ADMISSION: MISDEMEANOR

Figure 70: Number of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015

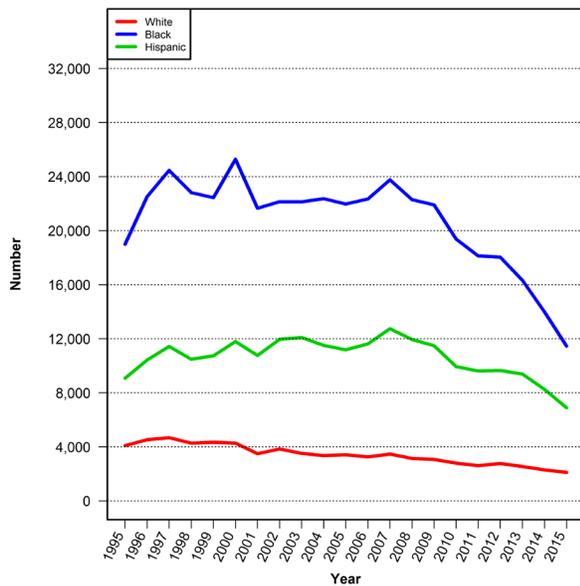
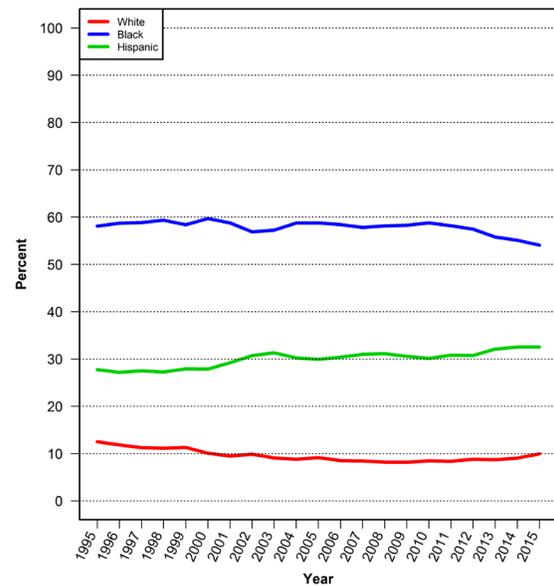


Figure 71: Percent of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015

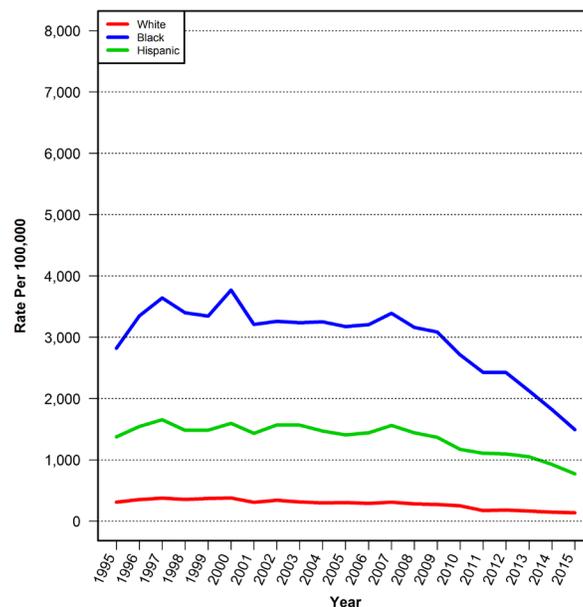


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 70 shows the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by race/ethnicity. Black, Hispanic, and White males had a decline in the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges from 1995 to 2015. Black males had the highest number of admissions for misdemeanor charges, starting the study period at 18,989 admissions in 1995, peaking at 25,833 in 2000, and declining to 11,460 in 2015. This represents a 39.6 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for Hispanic males decreased by 24.0 percent from 1995 to 2015. This number began at 9,073 admissions for misdemeanor charges in 1995, peaked at 12,741 in 2007, and declined to 6,892 in 2015. In 1995, the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for White males was 4,087 in 1995, which decreased to 2,103 in 2015, a 48.5 percent decrease.

Figure 71 displays the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by race/ethnicity relative to the total number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males. In 1995, Black males accounted for 58.1 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges, which decreased to 54.1 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for Hispanic males rose from 27.8 percent in 1995 to 32.5 percent in 2015. White males accounted for 12.5 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges in 1995, which decreased to 9.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 72: Rate of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 72 shows the rate of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for males of each race/ethnicity. Black males had an admissions rate of 2,822 per 100,000 population in 1995, with a peak rate of 3,771 per 100,000 population in 2000 and ended 1,492 per 100,000 in 2015. This is a 47.1 percent reduction over the two decades. The rate of admissions for misdemeanor charges for Hispanic males began at 1,376 in 1995, had a peak rate of 1,654 in 1997, followed by a decline to 772 in 2015, a 43.9 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. White males had the largest percentage decline in the admissions rate for misdemeanor charges, with a 56.0 percent reduction. The admissions rate for White males began at 311 in 1995 and reached its lowest point in 2015, with a rate of 137.

Figure 73: Number of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015

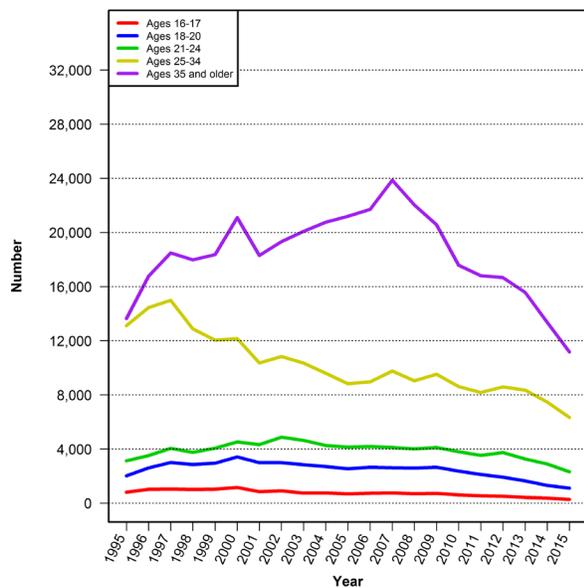
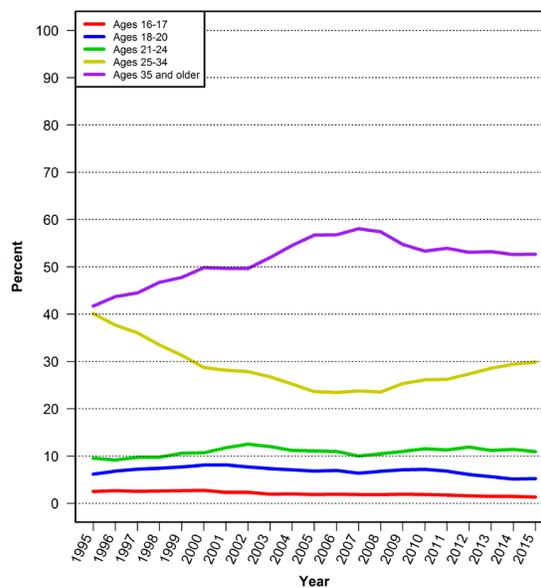


Figure 74: Percent of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015



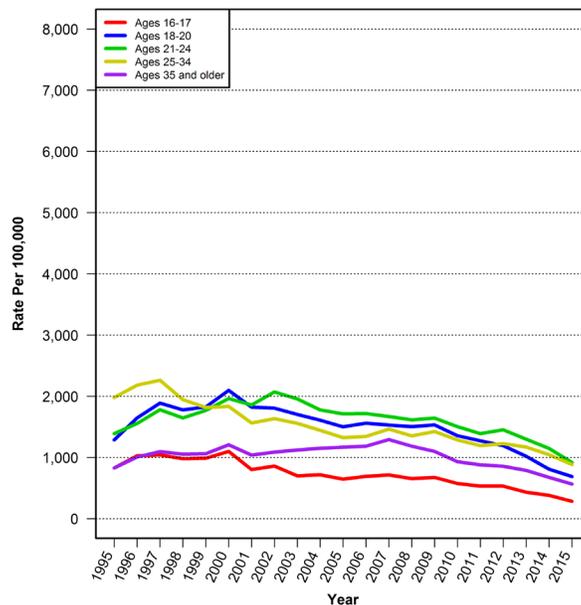
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 73 illustrates the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by age. The number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males 35 and older experienced the greatest variation. This age-group began the study period with 13,632 admissions, rose to its highest peak of 23,857 in 2007, and then declined to 11,169 admissions in 2015. For this age-group, there was an 18.0 percent decline over the study period. The number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males decreased by 52.0 percent, from 13,111 in 1995 to a low of 6,327 in 2015. The three youngest age-groups (16-17 year-olds, 18-20 year-olds, and 21-24 year-olds) remained relatively stable throughout the study period. The number of admissions for 21-24 year-old males started at 3,123 and decreased to 2,318, a reduction of 26.0 percent. For 18-20 year-old males, the number of admissions decreased from 2,018 in 1995 to 1,108 in 2015, a 45.0 percent decrease. Lastly, the number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for 16-17 year-old males had the steepest decline of 66.0 percent, from 809 admissions in 1995 to 277 in 2015.

Figure 74 depicts the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by age, relative to the total number of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males. Admissions for misdemeanor charges for males 35 and older accounted for 41.7 percent in 1995 and increased to 52.7 percent in 2015. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for 25-34 year-old males was 40.1 percent and decreased to 29.8 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for 16-17 year-olds, 18-20 year-olds, and 21-24 year-olds was relatively stable. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges for 21-24 year-old males increased slightly from 9.6 percent to 10.9 percent. For 18-20 year-old males, the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor charges decreased from 6.2 percent in 1995 to 5.2 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor

charges for 16-17 year-old males accounted for 2.5 percent of admissions in 1995 and declined to 1.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 75: Rate of Annual Misdemeanor Admissions for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 75 displays the rate of admissions for misdemeanor charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males within each age-group. The rate of admissions for males 35 and older began the study period at 829 per 100,000 population, peaked at 1,294 per 100,000 population in 2007, and ended at 566 per 100,000 population in 2015. This represents a 31.8 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males was 1,979, which peaked at 2,262 in 1997, and then declined to 885 in 2015, a 55.3 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The admissions rate for misdemeanor charges for 21-24 year-old males decreased by 33.8 percent over the study period. This age-group started the study period at an admissions rate of 1,391, peaked at 2,072 in 2002, and decreased to 921 in 2015. The admissions rate for 18-20 year-old males began at 1,287 in 1995, peaked at 2,096 in 2000, and ended at a rate of 688 in 2015, a 46.5 percent decline. The reduction in the admissions rate for misdemeanor charges for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest with a 65.6 percent decline. In 1995, this age-group had an admissions rate of 829, with a peak of 1,098 in 2000, before declining to 285 in 2015.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS BY FELONY CHARGES BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, 1995-2015

In the following section, we present the numbers, percentages, and rates for admissions for felonies by specific charges to the New York City Department of Correction from 1995 to 2015. Due to the large number of charge categories, we only discuss the three categories with the steepest decline in admissions. We then disaggregate these three charge categories by race/ethnicity and age for males.

Figure 76A: Number of Annual Admissions by Felony Charge Categories, 1995-2015

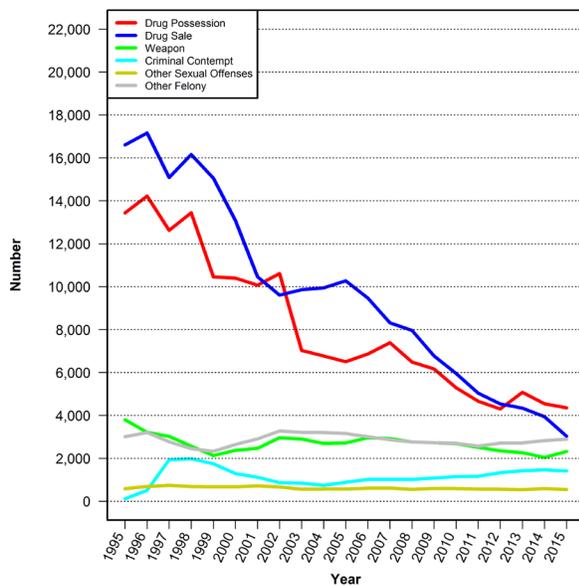
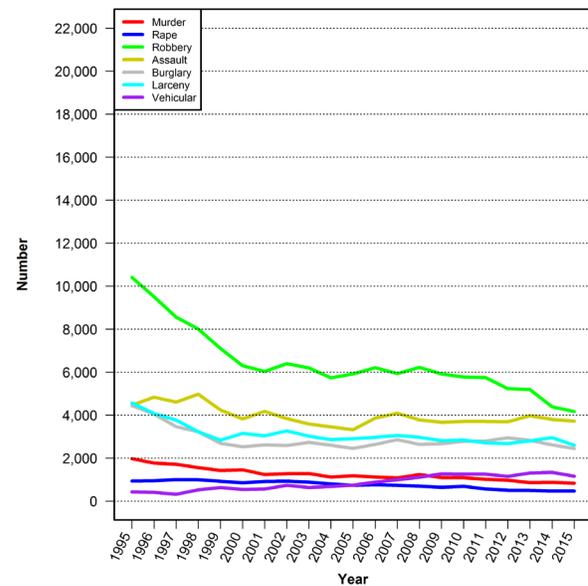


Figure 76B: Number of Annual Admissions by Felony Charge Categories, 1995-2015 (Continued)



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 76 shows the number of admissions by felony charge categories. In 1995, the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges was the highest with 16,604 admissions, which plummeted to 3,031 in 2015, an 81.7 percent decrease. The number of admissions for felony drug possession experienced the second steepest decline, with a 67.6 percent reduction over the study period. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions decreased from 13,435 to 4,359. The number of admissions for robbery charges was the third highest in 1995 with 10,408 admissions. This declined to 4,165 admissions in 2015, a 60.0 percent reduction.

Figure 77A: Percent of Annual Admissions by Felony Charge Categories, 1995-2015

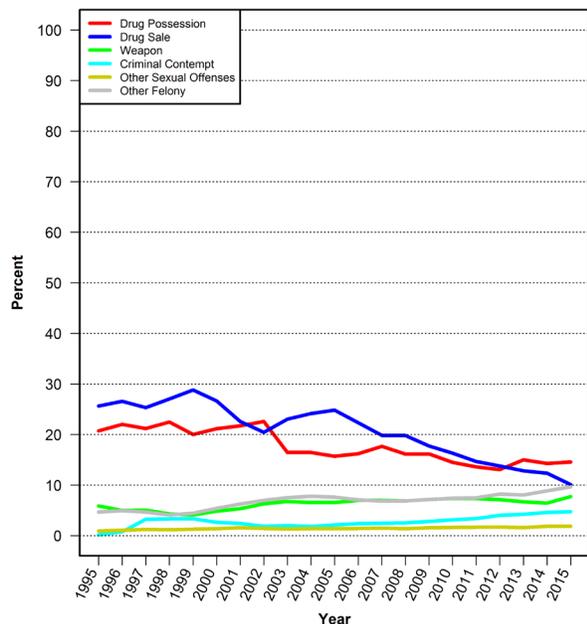
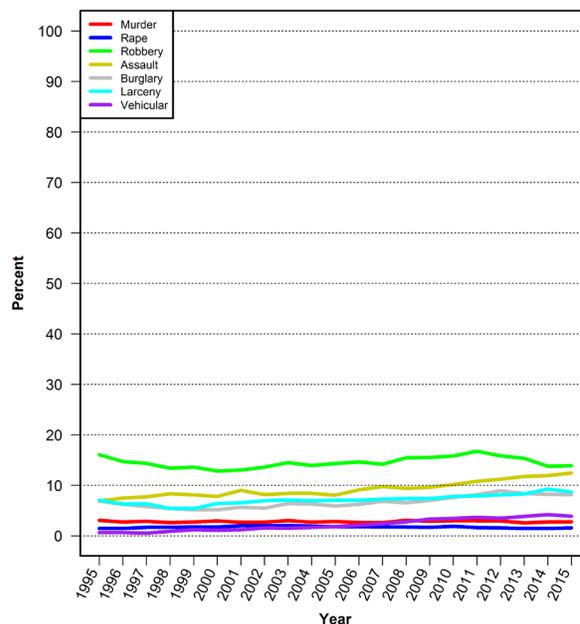


Figure 77B: Percent of Annual Admissions by Felony Charge Categories, 1995-2015 (Continued)



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 77 depicts the percentage of admissions for each felony charge category relative to all admissions for felony charges. In 1995, admissions for felony drug sale charges accounted for the largest percentage, with 25.6 percent of admissions for felony charges. This percentage peaked at 28.8 percent in 1999, and then dropped to 10.1 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges rose from 20.7 percent in 1995, before falling to 14.6 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for robbery charges dropped from 16.1 percent in 1995 to 13.9 percent in 2015.

CHARGE: FELONY DRUG SALE

Figure 78: Number of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Race, 1995-2015

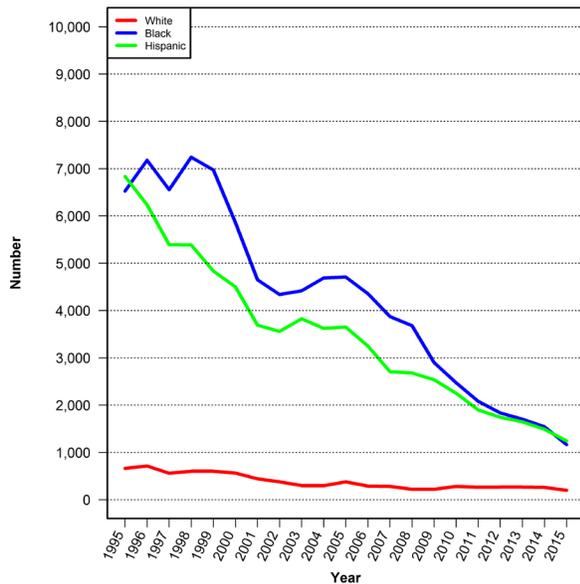
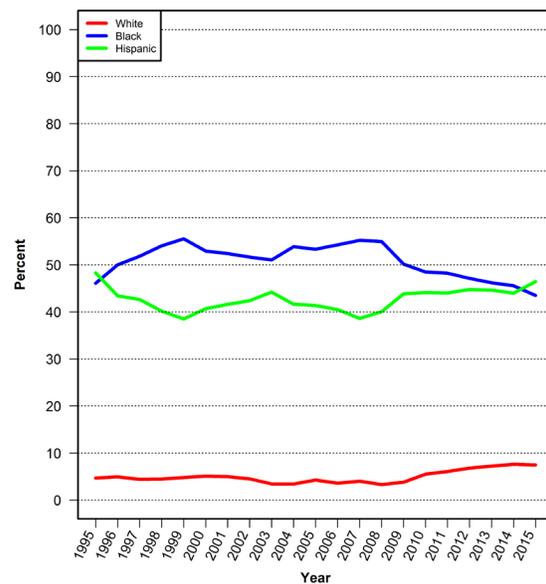


Figure 79: Percent of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Race, 1995-2015

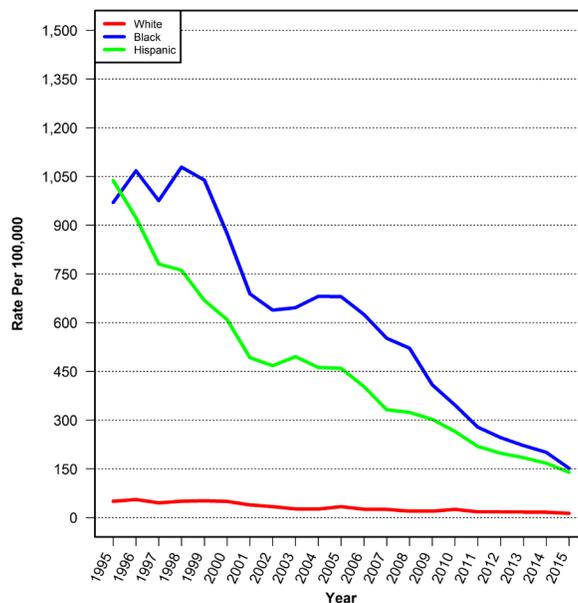


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 78 shows the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by race/ethnicity. The number of admissions for Black and Hispanic males fell by over 80.0 percent, from 1995 to 2015. In 1995, the number of felony drug sale admissions for Black males was 6,524, peaked at 7,242 in 1998, and then decreased to 1,163 admissions in 2015, an 82.2 percent reduction over the study period. The number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for Hispanic males dropped by 81.8 percent, from 6,835 in 1995 to 1,242 in 2015. For White males, the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges was 663 in 1995 and fell to 200 admissions in 2015, a 69.8 percent decline.

Figure 79 displays the percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by race/ethnicity, relative to the total number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males. For the majority of the study period, Black males accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges for Black males was 46.1 percent, with a peak of 55.5 percent in 1999, before falling to 43.5 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony drug sale charges for Hispanic males accounted for 48.3 percent of admissions in 1995. This percentage declined to 38.5 percent in 1999, and then rose to 46.4 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges for White males started at 4.7 percent in 1995 and ended at 7.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 80: Rate of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 80 depicts the rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for males within each group. The rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges for Black males was the highest for the majority of the study period. The admissions rate for Black males started at 970 per 100,000 population in 1995, peaked at 1,079 per 100,000 population in 1998, and then fell dramatically to 152 per 100,000 population in 2015. There was an 84.4 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The rate of admissions for Hispanic males started at 1,037 in 1995, and then dropped sharply to 139 in 2015. This is the steepest decline with an 86.6 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges for White males remained low throughout the study period, starting with a rate of 50 in 1995 and declining to 13 in 2015, a 74.2 percent decrease.

Figure 81: Number of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Age, 1995-2015

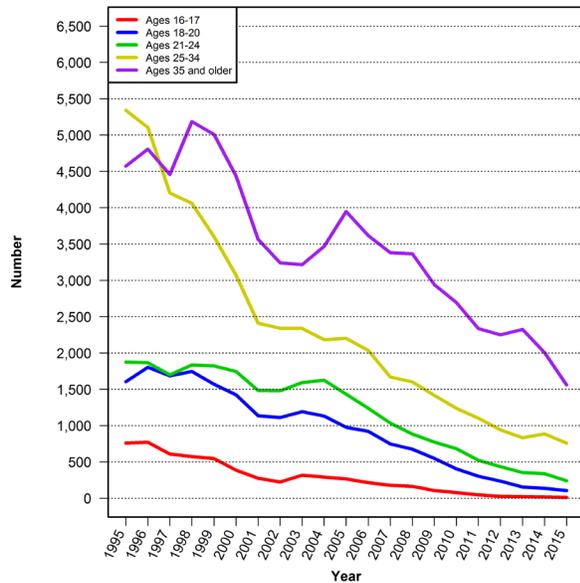
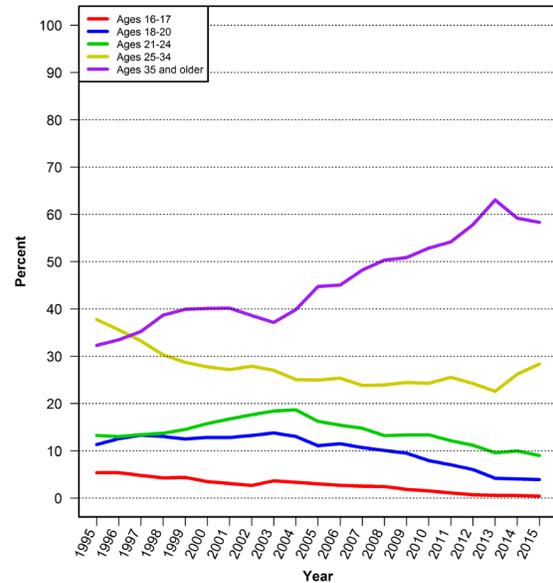


Figure 82: Percent of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Age, 1995-2015

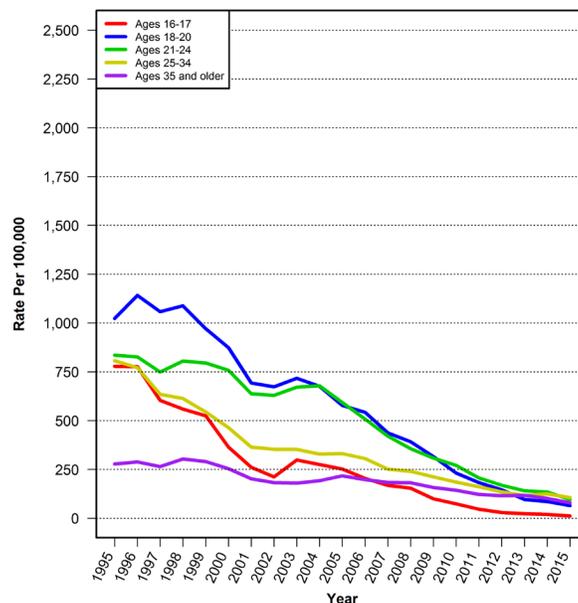


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 81 shows the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by age. Overall, the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges declined for males in all age-groups. The number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males 35 and older dropped from 4,573 in 1995 to 1,560 in 2015, a 65.9 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males fell by 85.8 percent, from 5,342 to 758. In 1995, the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges for 21-24 year-old males was 1,876, which declined to 241 in 2015, an 87.2 percent reduction. For 18-20 year-old males, the number of admissions for felony drug sale charges was 1,605 in 1995, which dropped to 105 in 2015, a 93.5 percent decline. The decline in the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 98.6 percent, from 760 admissions in 1995 to 11 in 2015.

Figure 82 displays the percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by age, relative to all admissions for felony drug sale charges for males. The percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males 35 and older rose substantially from 32.3 percent in 1995 to 58.3 percent in 2015. Admissions for 25-34 year-old males comprised 37.7 percent of admissions for felony drug sale charges in 1995. This decreased to 28.3 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-old males started at 13.3 percent in 1995, peaked at 18.7 percent in 2004, and then declined to 9.0 percent in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-old males decreased from 11.3 percent to 3.9 percent. Over the same time period, the youngest age-group, 16-17 year-old males, comprised the smallest percentage of admissions for felony drug sale charges, starting with 5.4 percent in 1995 and dropping to 0.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 83: Rate of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Sale for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 83 displays the rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males within each age group. The rate of admissions for males in all age-groups declined substantially throughout the study period. Males 35 and older had the lowest rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges in 1995, at 278 per 100,000 population, which declined to 79 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 71.6 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males dropped from 806 to 106, an 86.8 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges for 21-24 year-old males decreased by 88.5 percent, from 835 in 1995 to 106 in 2015. In 1995, the rate of admissions for 18-20 year-old males was 1,023, which declined to 65 in 2015. This represents a 93.6 percent drop. The reduction in the admissions rate over the two decades for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 98.5 percent, falling from a rate of 778 to 11.

CHARGE: FELONY DRUG POSSESSION

Figure 84: Number of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015

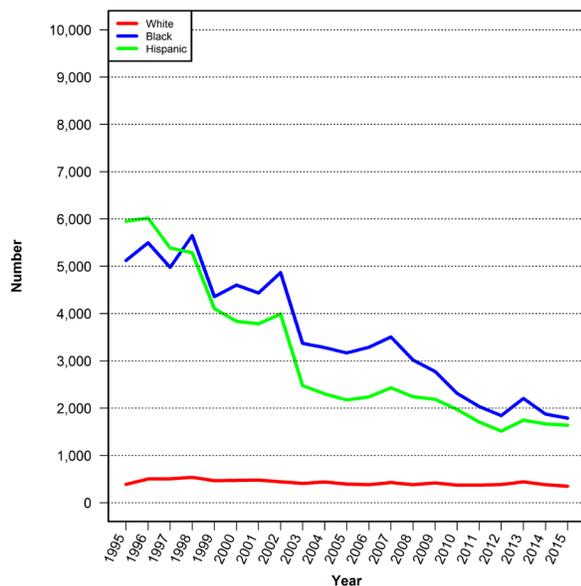
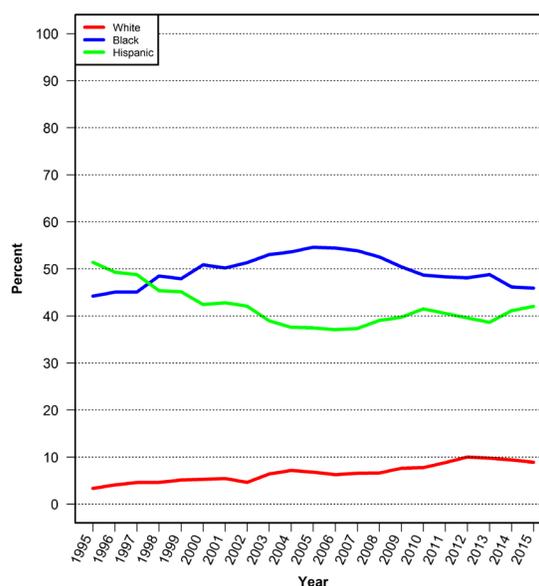


Figure 85: Percent of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015

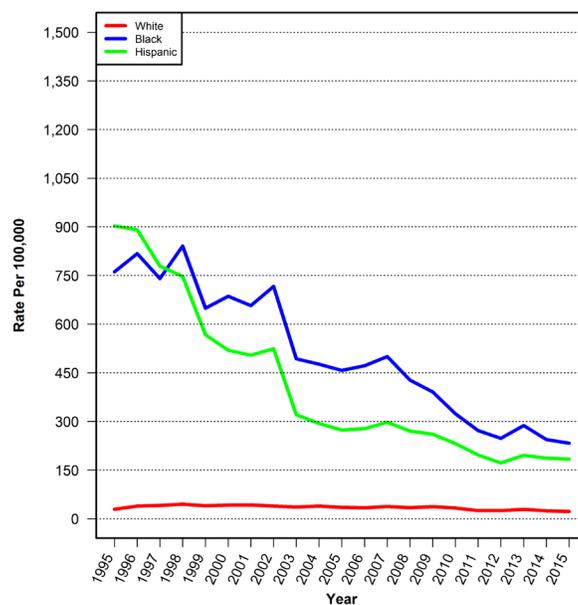


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 84 shows the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity. In 1995, the number of felony drug possession admissions for Black males was 5,121. This fluctuated throughout the study period and decreased to 1,789 admissions in 2015, a 65.1 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for Hispanic males dropped by 72.5 percent, from 5,952 in 1995 to 1,637 in 2015. For White males, the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges was 387 in 1995 and decreased to 347 admissions in 2015, a 10.3 percent drop.

Figure 85 displays the percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity, relative to the total number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges for Black males was 44.2 percent and increased to 45.9 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony drug possession charges for Hispanic males accounted for 51.4 percent of admissions in 1995. This percentage declined to 37.1 percent in 2006, and then rose to 42.0 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges for White males started at 3.3 percent in 1995 and ended at 8.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 86: Rate of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 86 illustrates the rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for males within each group. The rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges for Black males was the highest for the majority of the study period. The admissions rate for Black males started at 761 per 100,000 population in 1995. This fluctuated throughout the study period and fell to 233 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 69.4 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The rate of admissions for Hispanic males had the steepest decline, which started at 930 in 1995 and dropped to 183 in 2015, a 79.7 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges for White males remained low throughout the study period, starting with a rate of 29 in 1995 and declining to 23 in 2015, a 23.4 percent decrease.

Figure 87: Number of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015

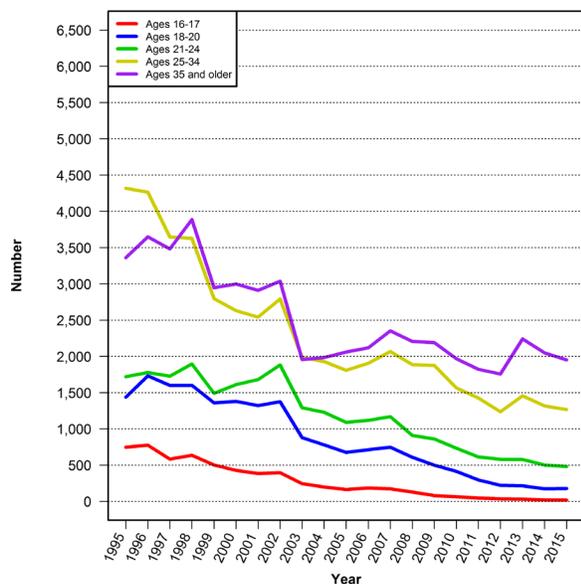
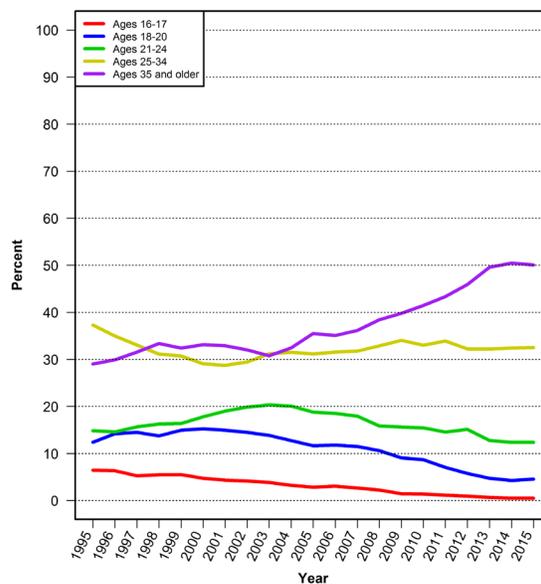


Figure 88: Percent of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015

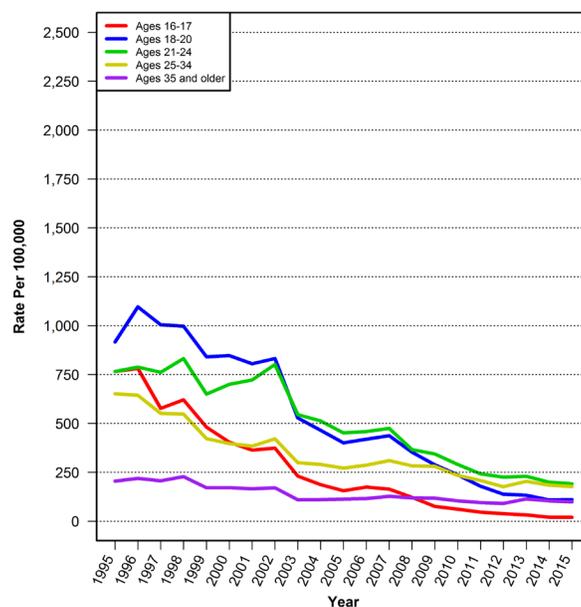


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 87 displays the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by age. Overall, the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges declined for males in all age-groups, although there were significant fluctuations. The number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males 35 and older dropped from 3,361 in 1995 to 1,950 in 2015, a 42.0 percent decrease. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males fell by 70.7 percent, from 4,319 to 1,267. In 1995, the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges for 21-24 year-old males was 1,719, which declined to 481 in 2015, a 72.0 percent reduction. For 18-20 year-old males, the number of admissions for felony drug possession charges was 1,437 in 1995, which dropped to 178 in 2015, an 87.6 percent decline. The decline in the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 97.5 percent, from 748 admissions in 1995 to 19 in 2015.

Figure 88 illustrates the percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by age, relative to all admissions for felony drug possession charges for males. The percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males 35 and older rose substantially from 29.0 percent in 1995 to 50.1 percent in 2015. Admissions for 25-34 year-old males comprised 37.3 percent of admissions for felony drug possession charges in 1995. This decreased to 32.5 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-old males started at 14.8 percent in 1995, peaked at 20.3 percent in 2003, and then declined to 12.3 percent in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-old males decreased from 12.4 percent to 4.6 percent. Over the same time period, the youngest age-group, 16-17 year-old males, comprised the smallest percentage of admissions for felony drug possession charges, starting with 6.5 percent in 1995 and dropping to 0.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 89: Rate of Annual Admissions for Felony Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 89 illustrates the rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males within each age group. The rate of admissions for males in all age-groups declined substantially throughout the study period. Males 35 and older had the lowest rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges in 1995, at 204 per 100,000 population, which declined to 99 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 51.7 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males dropped from 652 to 177, a 72.8 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for felony drug possession charges for 21-24 year-old males decreased by 75.0 percent, from 765 in 1995 to 191 in 2015. In 1995, the rate of admissions for 18-20 year-old males was 916, which declined to 111 in 2015. This represents an 87.9 percent drop. The reduction in the admissions rate over the two decades for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 97.4 percent, falling from a rate of 766 to 20.

CHARGE: ROBBERY

Figure 90: Number of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Race, 1995-2015

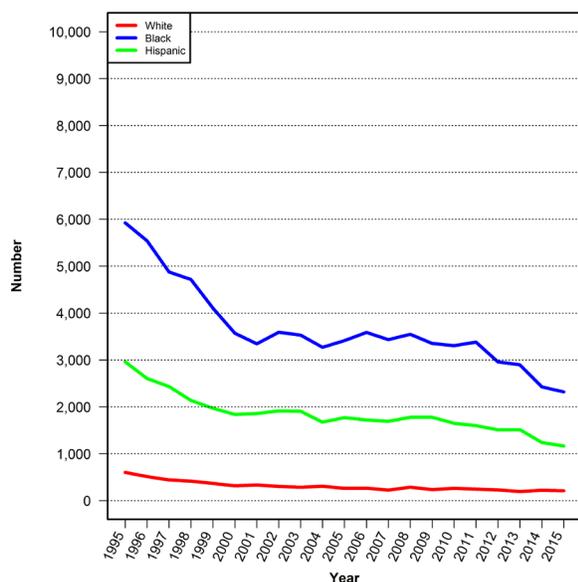
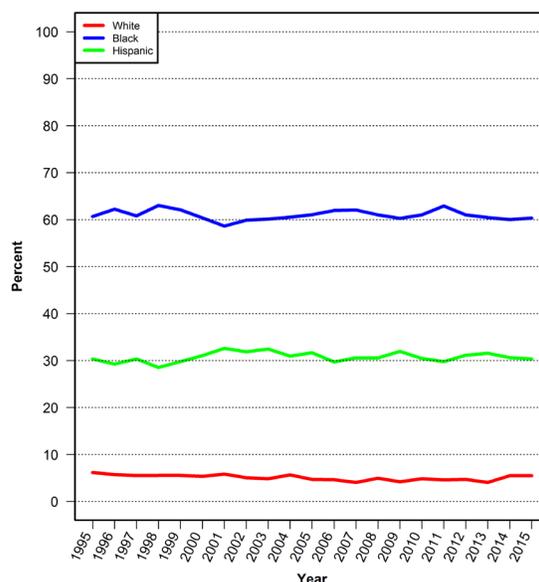


Figure 91: Percent of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Race, 1995-2015

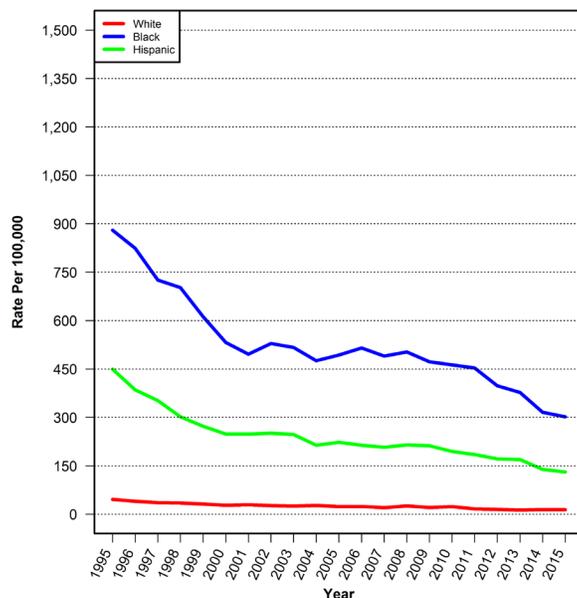


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 90 shows the number of admissions for robbery charges for males by race/ethnicity. In 1995, the number of robbery admissions for Black males was 5,922. This fell to 2,318 admissions in 2015, a 60.9 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for robbery charges for Hispanic males dropped by 60.6 percent, from 2,961 in 1995 to 1,166 in 2015. For White males, the number of admissions for robbery charges was 602 in 1995 and decreased to 211 admissions in 2015, a 65.0 percent drop.

Figure 91 displays the percentage of admissions for robbery charges for males by race/ethnicity, relative to the total number of admissions for robbery charges for males. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for robbery charges for Black males was 60.7 percent and stayed relatively stable, and ended at 60.3 percent in 2015. Admissions for robbery charges for Hispanic males comprised 30.3 percent of admissions in 1995 and 2015. The percentage of admissions for robbery charges for White males decreased slightly from 6.2 percent in 1995 to 5.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 92: Rate of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 92 illustrates the rate of admissions for robbery charges for males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for males within each group. The rate of admissions for robbery charges for Black males was the highest over the study period. The admissions rate for Black males started at 880 per 100,000 population in 1995. This decreased to 302 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 65.7 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The rate of admissions for Hispanic males had the steepest decline, which started at 449 in 1995 and dropped to 131 in 2015, a 70.9 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for robbery charges for White males remained low throughout the study period, starting with a rate of 46 in 1995 and declining to 14 in 2015, a 70.1 percent decrease.

Figure 93: Number of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Age, 1995-2015

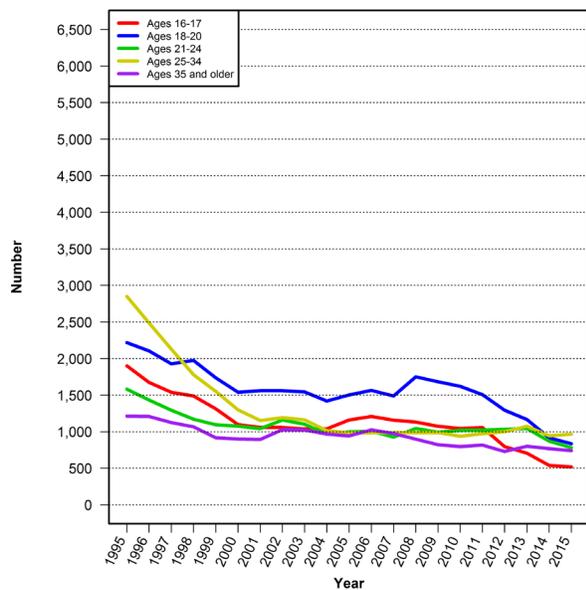
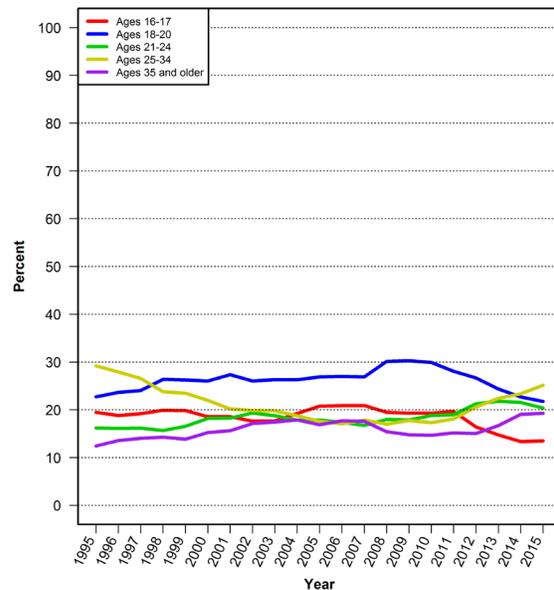


Figure 94: Percent of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Age, 1995-2015

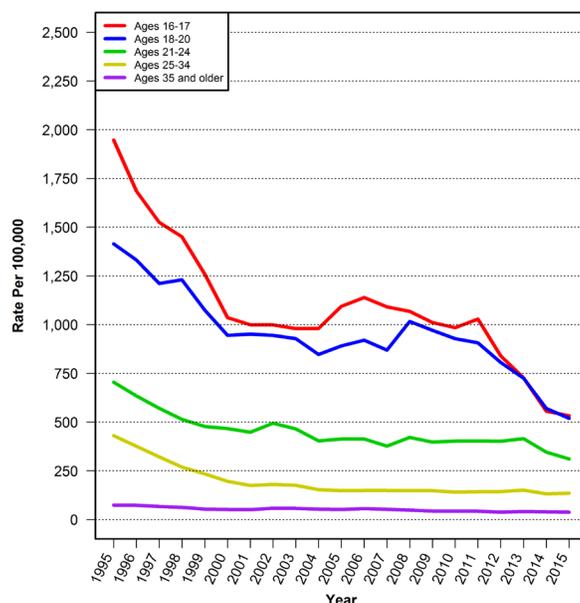


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 93 displays the number of admissions for robbery charges for males by age. Overall, the number of admissions for robbery charges declined for males in all age-groups. The number of admissions for robbery charges for males 35 and older dropped from 1,212 in 1995 to 740 in 2015, a 38.9 percent decrease. In 1995, the number of admissions for robbery charges for males 25-34 year-old males was the highest compared to other age groups with 2,850 admissions, which declined to 966 in 2015, a 66.1 percent drop. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for robbery charges for 21-24 year-old males fell by 50.6 percent, from 1,582 admissions to 782. For 18-20 year-old males, the number of admissions for robbery charges was 2,217 in 1995, which dropped to 836 in 2015, a 62.3 percent decline. The decline in the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 72.8 percent, from 1,901 admissions in 1995 to 518 in 2015.

Figure 94 illustrates the percentage of admissions for robbery charges for males by age, relative to all admissions for robbery charges for males. The percentage of admissions for robbery charges for males 35 and older rose from 12.4 percent in 1995 to 19.3 percent in 2015. Admissions for 25-34 year-old males comprised 29.2 percent of admissions for robbery charges in 1995. This decreased to 25.1 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-old males rose from 16.2 percent in 1995 to 20.4 percent in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-old males decreased slightly from 22.7 percent to 21.8 percent. This age group comprised the largest percentage for the majority of the study period. In 1995, admissions for 16-17 year-old males accounted for 19.5 percent of admissions robbery charges, and then dropped to 13.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 95: Rate of Annual Admissions for Robbery for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 95 illustrates the rate of admissions for robbery charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males within each age group. Males 35 and older had the lowest and the most stable rate of admissions for robbery charges in 1995, at 74 per 100,000 population, which declined to 38 per 100,000 population in 2015, a 49.2 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, the rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males dropped from 430 to 135, a 68.6 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for robbery charges for 21-24 year-old males decreased by 55.9 percent, from 704 in 1995 to 311 in 2015. In 1995, the rate of admissions for 18-20 year-old males was 1,414, which declined to 520 in 2015. This represents a 63.3 percent drop. The reduction in the admissions rate over the two decades for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 72.6 percent, falling from a rate of 1,947 to 533. This age group started and ended with the highest rate of admissions for robbery charges for males.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS BY MISDEMEANOR CHARGES BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS, 1995-2015

In the following section, we present the numbers, percentages, and rates for admissions for misdemeanors by specific charges to the New York City Department of Correction from 1995 to 2015. Due to the large number of charge categories, we discuss the four categories (i.e. vehicle and driving-related, drug sale, theft of services, and drug possession) with the steepest declines in admissions. We then disaggregate drug possession, the charge with the most fluctuation, by race/ethnicity and age for males. We do not discuss ‘other misdemeanors’ even though this category has a high volume of admissions because of the diverse array of charges that this category encompasses, including criminal trespassing, menacing, criminal mischief, and resisting arrest.

Figure 96A: Number of Annual Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Categories, 1995-2015

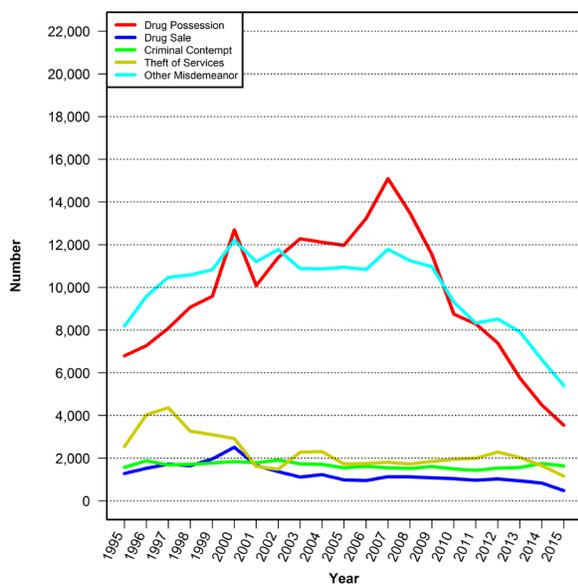
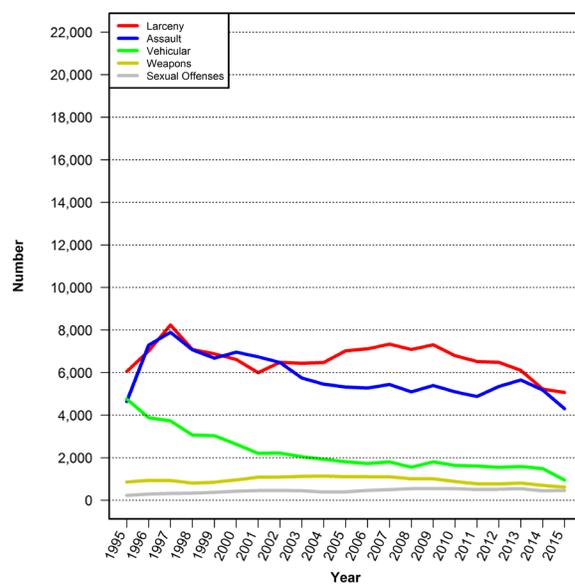


Figure 96B: Number of Annual Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Categories, 1995-2015 (Continued)



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 96 shows the number of admissions by misdemeanor charge categories. The number of admissions for vehicle and driving-related charges declined from 4,755 to 945, an 80.1 percent reduction. This was the steepest decrease among misdemeanor charge categories. The number of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges had the second steepest decline, with a 62.0 percent reduction over the study period. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions decreased from 1,284 to 488. The number of admissions for theft of services charges declined by 54.4 percent over the study period. The number started at 2,542 in 1995, peaked to 4,364 in 1997, and then declined to 1,160 in 2015. In 1995, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges was the second highest with 6,795 admissions, which fluctuated and peaked at 12,693 in 2000, and again at 15,094 in 2007, before

plummeting to 3,550 in 2015. There was a 47.8 percent decrease from 1995 to 2015 and a 76.5 percent decline from 2007 to 2015.

Figure 97A: Percent of Annual Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Categories, 1995-2015

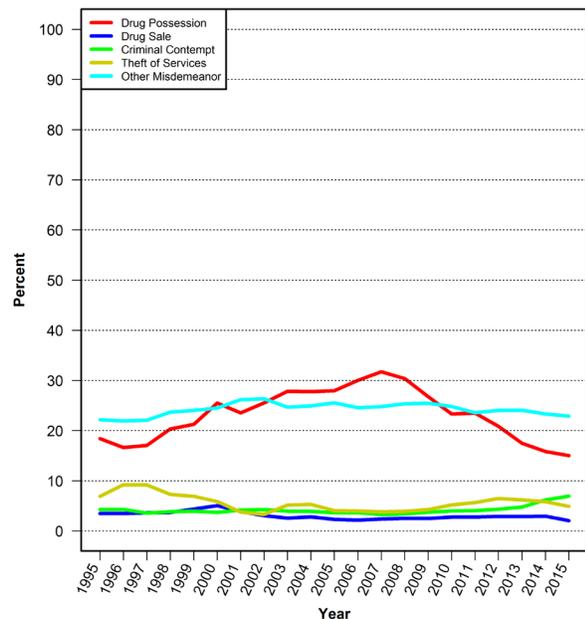
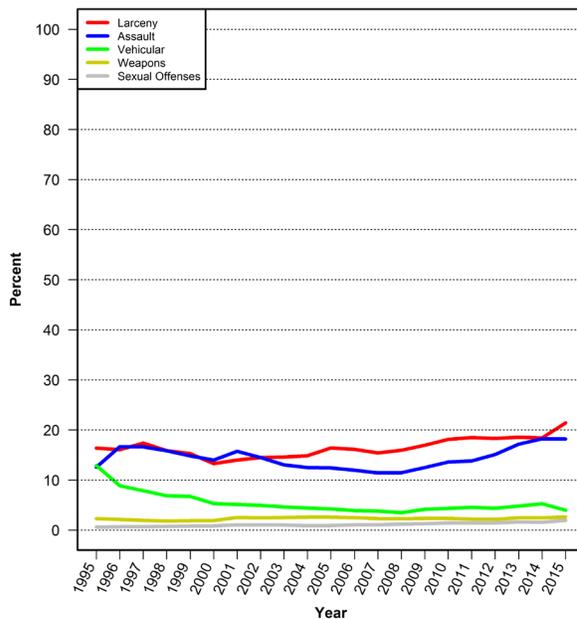


Figure 97B: Percent of Annual Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Categories, 1995-2015 (Continued)



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 97 depicts the percentage of admissions for each misdemeanor charge category relative to all admissions for misdemeanor charges. In 1995, admissions for misdemeanor vehicle and driving-related charges accounted for 12.9 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges, and dropped to 4.0 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges decreased from 3.5 percent in 1995 to 2.1 percent in 2015. In 1995, theft of services comprised 6.9 percent of admissions for misdemeanor charges. This increased to 9.2 percent in 1996 and 1997, and then dropped to 4.9 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession started the study period at 18.4 percent, peaked at 31.7 percent in 2007, and then dropped to 15.0 percent in 2015.

CHARGE: MISDEMEANOR DRUG POSSESSION

Figure 98: Number of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015

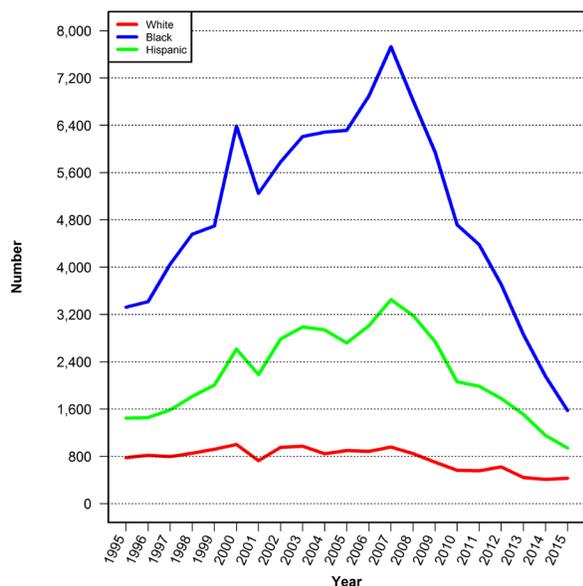
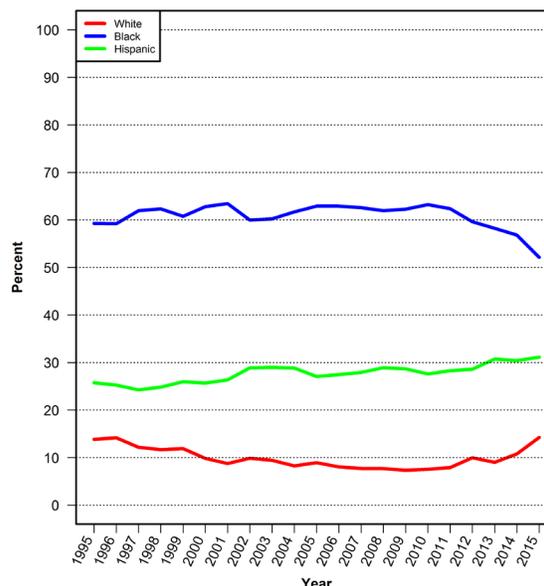


Figure 99: Percent of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015

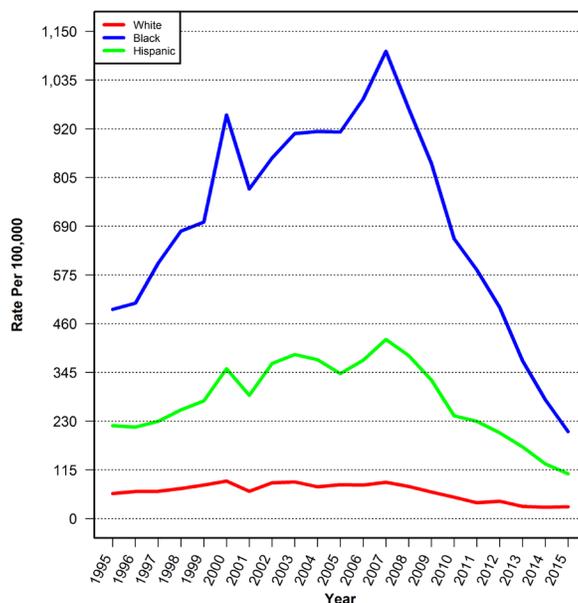


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 98 shows the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity. In 1995, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for Black males was 3,322. This number rose to 6,387 admissions in 2000, rose again to a peak of 7,729 in 2007, and then dropped dramatically to 1,576 in 2015. There was a 52.6 percent reduction from 1995 to 2015, and a 79.6 percent drop from 2007 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for Hispanic males dropped by 34.8 percent over the study period. The number of admissions increased from 1,444 in 1995 to a peak of 3,451 in 2007, and then decreased to 944 in 2015. For White males, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges was 777 in 1995, and decreased to 431 admissions in 2015, a 44.5 percent drop.

Figure 99 displays the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity, relative to the total number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males. In 1995, the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for Black males was 59.3 percent and stayed relatively stable, and ended at 52.1 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for Hispanic males comprised 25.8 percent of admissions in 1995 and 31.1 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for White males increased slightly from 13.9 percent in 1995 to 14.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 100: Rate of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Race, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 100 illustrates the rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by race/ethnicity, accounting for the population base (males 16 and older) for males within each group. The rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for Black males was the highest over the study period. The admissions rate for Black males started at 494 per 100,000 population in 1995. This more than doubled to 1,103 per 100,000 population in 2007, and then fell sharply to 205 per 100,000 population in 2015. There was a 58.4 percent decline from 1995 to 2015 and an 81.4 percent drop from 2007 to 2015. The rate of admissions for Hispanic males started at 219 in 1995 and dropped to 105 in 2015, a 51.9 percent reduction. The rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for White males remained low throughout the study period, starting with a rate of 59 in 1995 and declining to 28 in 2015, a 52.5 percent decrease.

Figure 101: Number of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015

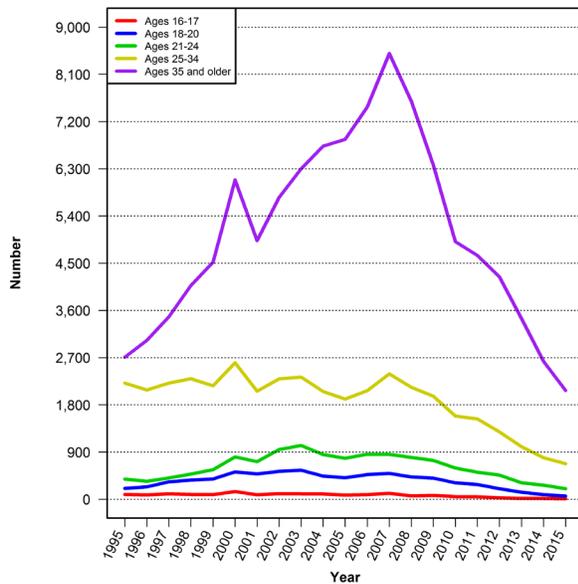
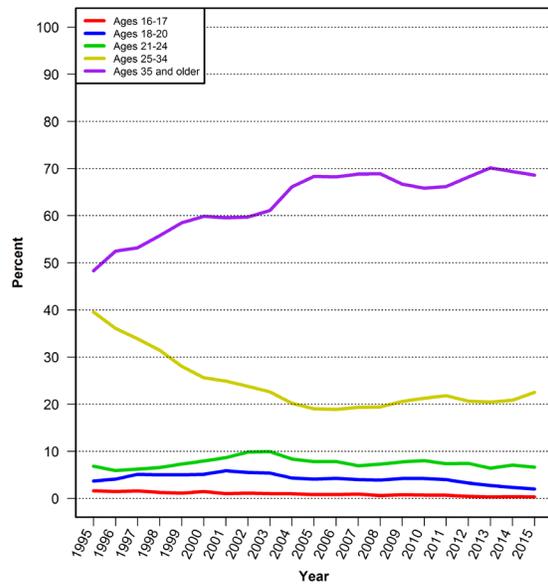


Figure 102: Percent of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015

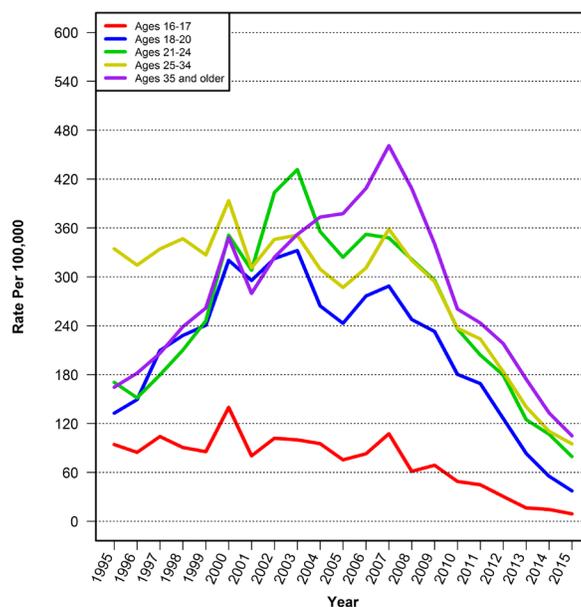


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 101 displays the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by age. The number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males 35 and older fluctuated the most over the study period. The number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for this age group started at 2,707 in 1995, peaked at 8,499 in 2007, and dropped to 2,074 in 2015. There was a 23.4 percent decline from 1995 to 2015 and a 75.6 percent drop from 2007 to 2015. In 1995, the number of admissions for 25-34 year-old males was the second highest with 2,216 admissions, and declined to 680 in 2015, a 69.3 percent drop. From 1995 to 2015, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for 21-24 year-old males fell by 47.8 percent, from 383 admissions to 200. For 18-20 year-old males, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges was 208 in 1995, and dropped to 60 in 2015, a 71.2 percent decline. The decline in the number of admissions for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 90.2 percent, dropping from 92 admissions in 1995 to 9 in 2015.

Figure 102 illustrates the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by age, relative to all admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males 35 and older rose from 48.3 percent in 1995 to 68.6 percent in 2015. Admissions for 25-34 year-old males comprised 39.5 percent of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges in 1995. This percentage decreased to 22.5 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-old males decreased slightly from 6.8 percent in 1995 to 6.6 percent in 2015. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-old males decreased from 3.7 percent to 2.0 percent. In 1995, admissions for 16-17 year-old males accounted for 1.6 percent of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges, and then dropped to 0.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 103: Rate of Annual Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Possession for Males by Age, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 103 illustrates the rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for males by age, accounting for the population base for males within each age group. All age groups experienced dramatic fluctuations over the study period, with steep declines in the rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges. The rate of admissions for males 35 and older was 165 per 100,000 population in 1995, peaked at 461 per 100,000 population in 2007, and declined to 105 per 100,000 population in 2015. There was a 36.2 percent decline from 1995 to 2015 and a 77.2 percent reduction from 2007 to 2015. The rate of admissions for 25-34 year-old males increased from 335 in 1995, to a peak of 394 in 2000, and then decreased to 95 in 2015, a 71.5 percent decline from 1995 to 2015. The rate of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges for 21-24 year-old males decreased by 53.4 percent over the study period. The rate increased from 171 in 1995 to a peak of 432 in 2003, and then dropped to 79 in 2015. In 1995, the rate of admissions for 18-20 year-old males was 133, which rose to a peak of 332 in 2003, and then declined to 37 in 2015. This represents a 71.9 percent drop from 1995 to 2015. The reduction in the admissions rate over the two decades for 16-17 year-old males was the steepest at 90.1 percent, falling from a rate of 94 in 1995 to 9 in 2015.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS BY AGE GROUP AND CHARGE, 1995-2015

The following section presents numbers and percentages of admissions by four charge categories (i.e., violent crimes including murder, rape, robbery, and assault; felony drug charges; misdemeanor drug charges; and misdemeanor larceny) for each age group. We chose these four categories based on the trends observed in Figure 18, the percentage of admissions for age groups by charge categories in 2015, in an effort to provide context for these findings, longitudinally.

Figure 104: Number of Annual Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015

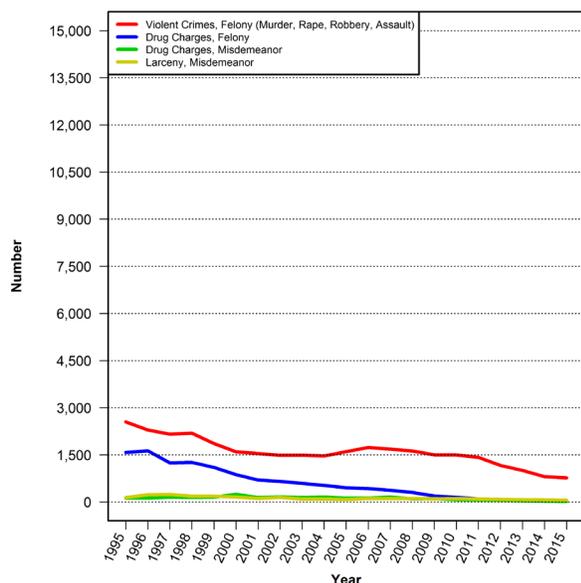
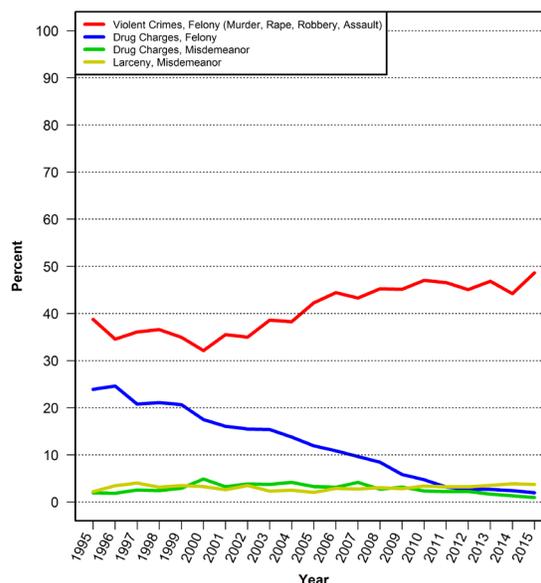


Figure 105: Percent of Annual Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 104 depicts the number of admissions for 16-17 year-olds by charge category. Admissions for violent crime charges for this age group decreased from 2,550 to 766 over the study period, a 70.0 percent reduction. The number of admissions for felony drug charges decreased by 98.0 percent, from 1,574 in 1995 to 31 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges remained low throughout the study period, dropping from 128 in 1995 to 15 in 2015, an 88.3 percent decline. The number of admissions for misdemeanor larceny also decreased from 146 to 59 over the same period, a 59.6 percent drop.

Figure 105 illustrates the percentage of admissions for 16-17 year-olds by charge category relative to the total number of admissions for this age group. Admissions for violent crime charges accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for this age group over the two decades. This percentage increased from 38.7 percent of admissions in 1995 to 48.6 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony drug charges accounted for 23.9 percent of all admissions in

1995 and decreased to 2.0 percent in 2015, the largest decrease over that time period. There was a small decrease in the percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug charges from 1.9 percent in 1995 to 1.0 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor larceny charges increased from 2.2 percent in 1995 to 3.7 percent in 2015.

Figure 106: Number of Annual Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015

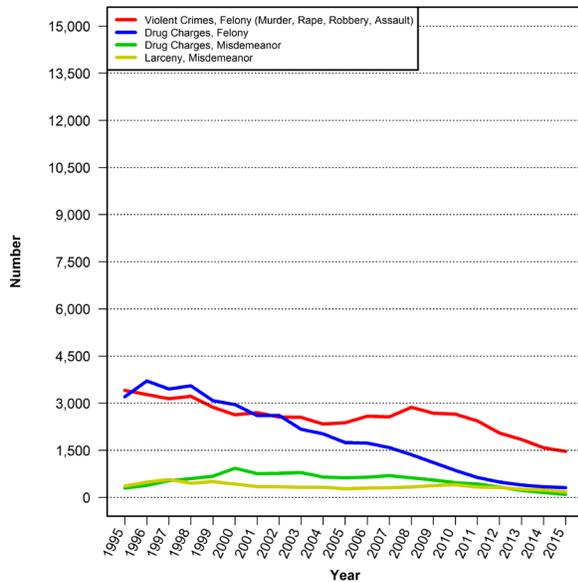
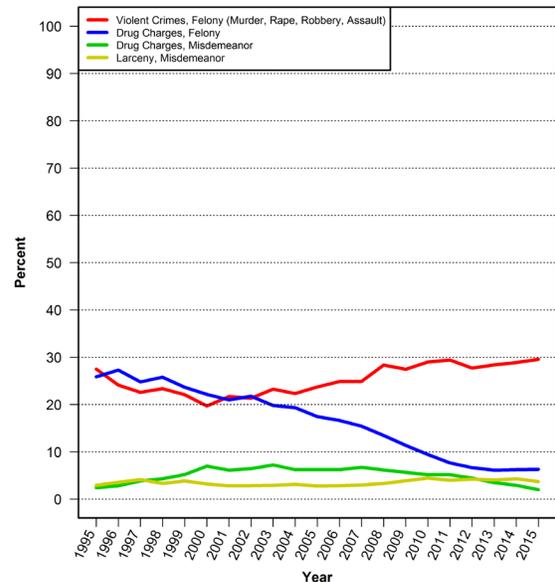


Figure 107: Percent of Annual Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 106 shows the number of admissions for 18-20 year-olds by charge category. Admissions for violent crime charges for this age group decreased from 3,408 to 1,463 over the study period, a 57.1 percent reduction. The number of admissions for felony drug charges decreased by 90.3 percent, from 3,203 in 1995 to 311 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 298 in 1995 to a peak of 929 in 2000, and then decreased to 98 in 2015, a 67.1 percent drop from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor larceny decreased from 362 to 183 over the same period, a 49.4 percent reduction.

Figure 107 depicts the percentage of admissions for 18-20 year-olds by charge category relative to the total number of admissions for this age group. From 1995 to 2015, the percentage of admissions for violent crime charges increased from 27.5 percent to 29.6 percent. Admissions for felony drug charges was similar to violent crime charges in 1995 and accounted for 25.9 percent of all admissions. This percentage decreased substantially to 6.3 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 2.4 percent in 1995 to a peak of 7.2 percent in 2003, and then declined to 2.0 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor larceny charges increased from 2.9 percent in 1995 to 3.7 percent in 2015.

Figure 108: Number of Annual Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015

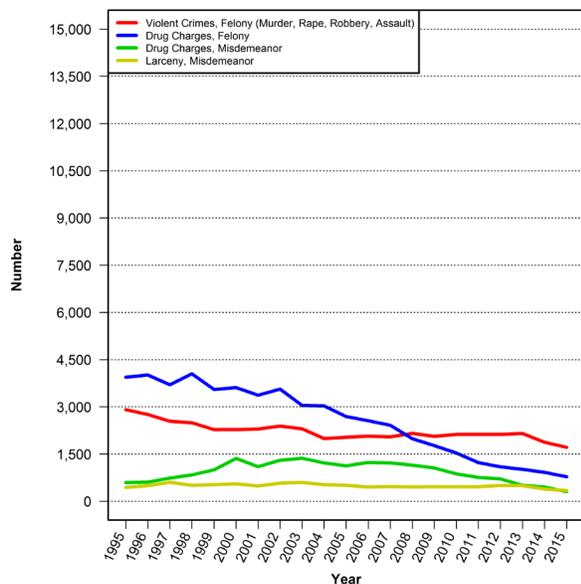
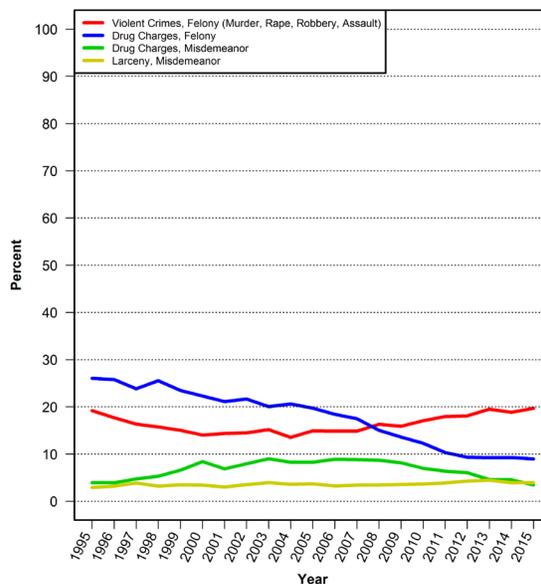


Figure 109: Percent of Annual Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 108 displays the number of admissions for 21-24 year-olds by charge category. Admissions for violent crime charges for this age group decreased from 2,910 to 1,715 over the study period, a 41.1 percent reduction. The number of admissions was the highest for felony drug charges in 1995 and decreased by 80.2 percent over the study period, from 3,944 admissions in 1995 to 781 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 591 admissions in 1995 to a peak of 1,368 in 2003, and then decreased to 302 in 2015, a 48.9 percent drop from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor larceny decreased from 444 to 343 over the same period, a 22.7 percent reduction.

Figure 109 depicts the percentage of admissions for 21-24 year-olds by charge category relative to the total number of admissions for this age group. The percentage of admissions for violent crime charges remained relatively stable, starting with 19.2 percent in 1995, dipping to 13.6 in 2004, and ending with 19.7 percent. Admissions for felony drug charges decreased steadily, accounting for 26.0 percent of all admissions in 1995 and 9.0 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 3.9 percent in 1995 to a peak of 9.0 percent in 2003, and then declined to 3.5 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor larceny charges increased from 2.9 percent in 1995 to 3.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 110: Number of Annual Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015

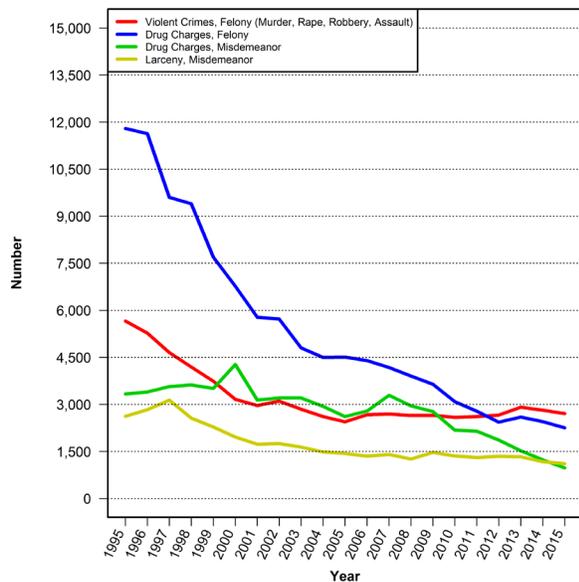
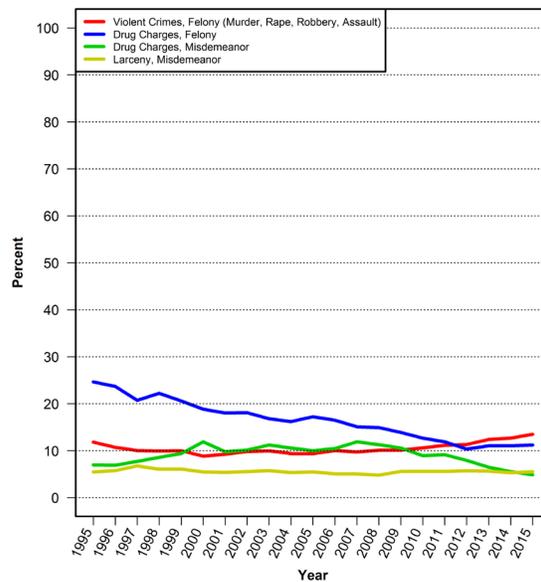


Figure 111: Percent of Annual Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds by Charge Categories, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 110 illustrates the number of admissions for 25-34 year-olds by charge category. The number of admissions for violent crime charges was the highest in 2015 for this age group. Admissions decreased from 5,659 to 2,709 over the study period, a 52.1 percent reduction for 25-34 year-olds. Conversely, the number of admissions was the highest for felony drug charges in 1995 and decreased by 80.9 percent over the study period, from 11,799 admissions in 1995 to 2,254 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 3,333 admissions in 1995 to a peak of 4,273 in 2000, and then decreased to 979 in 2015. This represents a 70.6 percent drop in admissions for misdemeanor drug charges from 1995 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor larceny decreased from 2,625 to 1,108 over the same period, a 57.8 percent reduction.

Figure 111 depicts the percentage of admissions for 25-34 year-olds by charge category relative to the total number of admissions for this age group. The percentage of admissions for violent crime charges remained relatively stable, starting with 11.8 percent in 1995 and ending with 13.5 percent. Admissions for felony drug charges decreased steadily, accounting for 24.7 percent of all admissions in 1995 and 11.2 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 7.0 percent in 1995 and declined to 4.9 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor larceny charges stayed the same at 5.5 percent in 1995 and 2015.

Figure 112: Number of Annual Admissions for 35 Years and Older by Charge Categories, 1995-2015

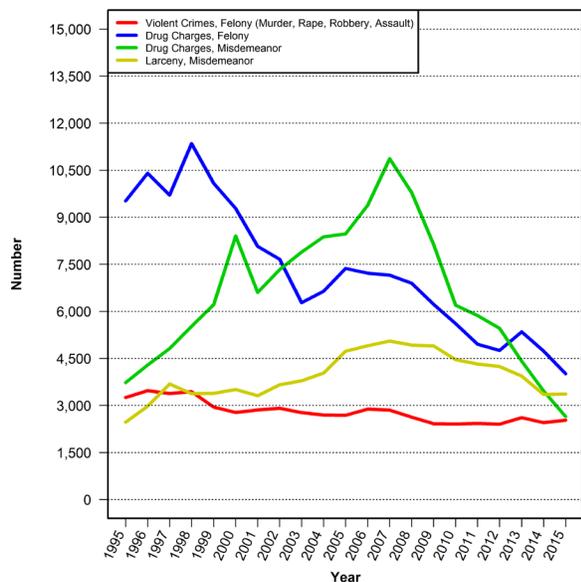
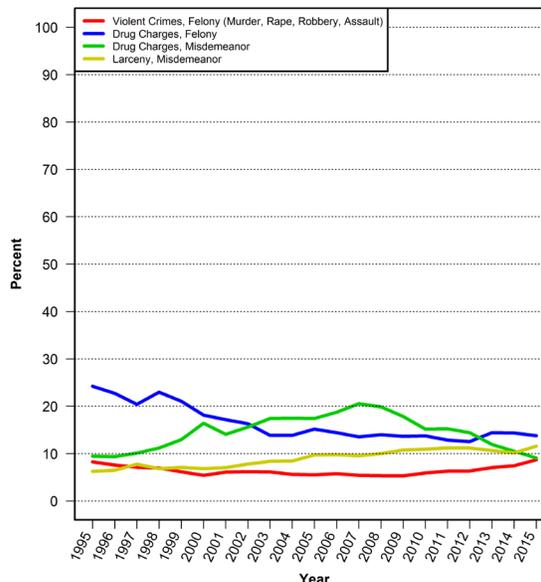


Figure 113: Percent of Annual Admissions for 35 Years and Older by Charge Categories, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 112 shows the number of admissions for those 35 and older by charge category. The number of admissions for violent crime charges was relatively low compared to the younger age groups. Admissions decreased from 3,252 to 2,531 over the study period, a 22.2 percent reduction for this age group. The number of admissions was the highest for felony drug charges in 1995 and decreased by 57.8 percent, from 9,519 admissions in 1995 to 4,013 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 3,729 admissions in 1995 to a peak of 10,868 in 2007, and then decreased to 2,644 in 2015. This represents a 29.1 percent drop in admissions for misdemeanor drug charges from 1995 to 2015 and a 75.7 percent decline from 2007 to 2015. The number of admissions for misdemeanor larceny increased from 2,470 to 3,368 over the same period, a 36.4 percent increase.

Figure 113 illustrates the percentage of admissions for individuals 35 and older by charge category relative to the total number of admissions for this age group. The percentage of admissions for violent crime charges started with 8.3 percent in 1995 and increased slightly to 8.7 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony drug charges decreased, accounting for 24.2 percent of all admissions in 1995 and 13.8 percent in 2015. The percentage of admissions for misdemeanor drug charges increased from 9.5 percent in 1995 to 20.6 in 2007, and then declined to 9.1 percent in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor larceny charges almost doubled as a percentage from 6.3 percent to 11.6 percent over the two decades.

CONCLUSION

This report examined admissions to the New York City Department of Correction from 1995 to 2015. In doing so, this report sought to gain a better understanding of admissions trends by legal status and charge level. It also focused on differences across the five boroughs. Further, it analyzed the charges which individuals were admitted for, and whether these trends varied across demographic groups.

The five take-away messages from this report are the following:

1. From 1995 to 2015, the number of annual admissions to the New York City DOC dropped by nearly half (46.9 percent) from 121,328 to 64,458 admissions.
2. The admissions rate for 16-17 year-olds declined by 76.0 percent; for 18-20 year-olds 61.1 percent; for 21-24 year-olds 48.1 percent; for 25-34 year-olds 60.9 percent; and for those 35 years and older the admissions rate dropped by 36.5 percent.
3. For felony admissions, the decline was most pronounced for felony drug sale charges, which dropped by 81.7 percent, and felony drug possession charges, which declined by 67.6 percent. Admissions for robbery charges declined by 60.0 percent.
4. For Hispanic males, there was an 86.6 percent decline in the rate of admissions for felony drug sale charges, a 79.7 percent decline for felony drug possession charges, and a 70.9 percent decline for robbery charges between 1995 and 2015. Black males followed a similar pattern. Further, 16-17 year-old males experienced the steepest decreases, there was a 98.5 percent decline in the felony drug sale admissions rate, a 97.4 percent decline in felony drug possession admissions rate and a 72.4 decline in the robbery admissions rate.
5. In 1995, admissions for violent crime charges (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault) for 16-17 year-olds accounted for 38.7 percent of all admissions for that age group. This increased to nearly half (48.6 percent) by 2015. In contrast, overall admissions for violent crime charges stayed about the same from 8.3 percent in 1995 to 8.7 percent in 2015 for those 35 and older.

We hope this report will complement national and local efforts addressing issues surrounding pretrial incarceration and correctional practices. In particular, this report provides empirical data on the state of incarceration in New York City, which we believe can be helpful to the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, the City Council, and the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform in making reform recommendations. By highlighting the steep declines in admissions for felony drug offenses – both sales and possession – this report provides the basis for an important discussion about the reasons behind those trends and whether those trends will continue to support other efforts to reduce the pretrial population. This report also raises important questions about the efficacy of the city's efforts to create diversion programs and other "off ramps" that could reduce jail admissions.

This is the first of a two-part report on Department of Correction data from the Misdemeanor

Justice Project. We hope that this report on the “front-door” of admissions to the Department of Correction, along with our next report on the outcomes of those admissions, will paint a comprehensive picture of New York City’s correctional system. Our next report will attempt to answer important questions about the nuances of corrections in New York City. What is the average length of stay across demographic groups and by charge? What is the average bail amount set by courts, and does this vary across demographic groups and by charge? What are the discharge outcomes?

Given the growing interest in issues of pretrial incarceration and correctional practices, it is our goal to provide rich descriptions that will inform and engage experts in criminal justice including academics, practitioners, and policy makers. We are hopeful that our analyses will be replicated elsewhere through research initiatives, such as the national Research Network on Misdemeanor Justice, a seven-jurisdiction alliance seeking to better understand the trends in the enforcement of low-level offenses. These jurisdictions will be tasked with replicating the work of the Misdemeanor Justice Project, with the potential of reproducing our analyses on corrections. In doing so, these analyses will further our understanding of incarceration and correctional practices on a national scale.