

Trends in MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS in New York

Presented to the
Citizens Crime Commission
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Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in New York

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INTRODUCTION

John Jay College of Criminal Justice is pleased to publish this report documenting patterns in misdemeanor arrests in New York City (and, to a lesser extent, in New York State) over the past three decades. This report presents trends in the types of misdemeanors for which New Yorkers have been arrested; analyzes these data by the age, gender, and race/ethnicity of those receiving this enforcement attention; examines shifts in misdemeanor arrest activity by police precincts; displays changes in the issuance of Desk Appearance Tickets over time; and traces these misdemeanor arrests to the initial court disposition at arraignment.

We believe the framework used here—documenting the exercise of discretion by the police, prosecutors, and courts to process low level offenses—will inform a broader national discussion among policing professionals, policy makers, scholars, and the general public. We hope our analytical approach will open a broad, inclusive, and data-driven policy discussion on the appropriate place for low level arrests in the operations of the criminal justice system.

New York City experienced profound changes during the time frame covered by this report, from 1980 to 2013. Most notably, the city experienced an unprecedented crime decline¹ (see Figure 1). Rates in four types of violent crimes – murder, rape, robbery and felony assault – declined significantly, dropping from 1,886 (violent crimes per 100,000 population) to 503 (violent crimes per 100,000 population). In other words, the violent crime rate went from 1.9 percent in 1980 to 0.5 percent in 2013. A steep decline occurred for robbery rates from 1,422 robberies (per 100,000) in 1980 to 234 robberies (per 100,000) in 2013, an 83.5 percent decline. In absolute numbers, this is a decline from 100,550 to 19,128 robberies. Murders also decreased, from 26 (per 100,000) in 1980 to 4 (per 100,000) in 2013, an 84.5 percent decline. In absolute numbers, this represents a decline from 1,821 to 335 murders.

Nonviolent crimes – including burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft – also dropped sharply, from 6,452 (per 100,000) in 1980 to 858 (per 100,000) in 2013. From 1980 to 2013, the burglary rate fell from 3,008 (per 100,000) to 213 (per 100,000), grand larceny fell from 2,079 (per 100,000) to 555 (per 100,000), and motor vehicle theft declined from 1,364 (per 100,000) to 91 (per 100,000). This represents declines of 92.7 percent, 73.3 percent, and 93.3 percent, respectively. In absolute numbers, burglary dropped from 212,748 in 1980 to 17,429 in 2013. Motor vehicle thefts declined from 96,471 to 7,400 over this same time frame.

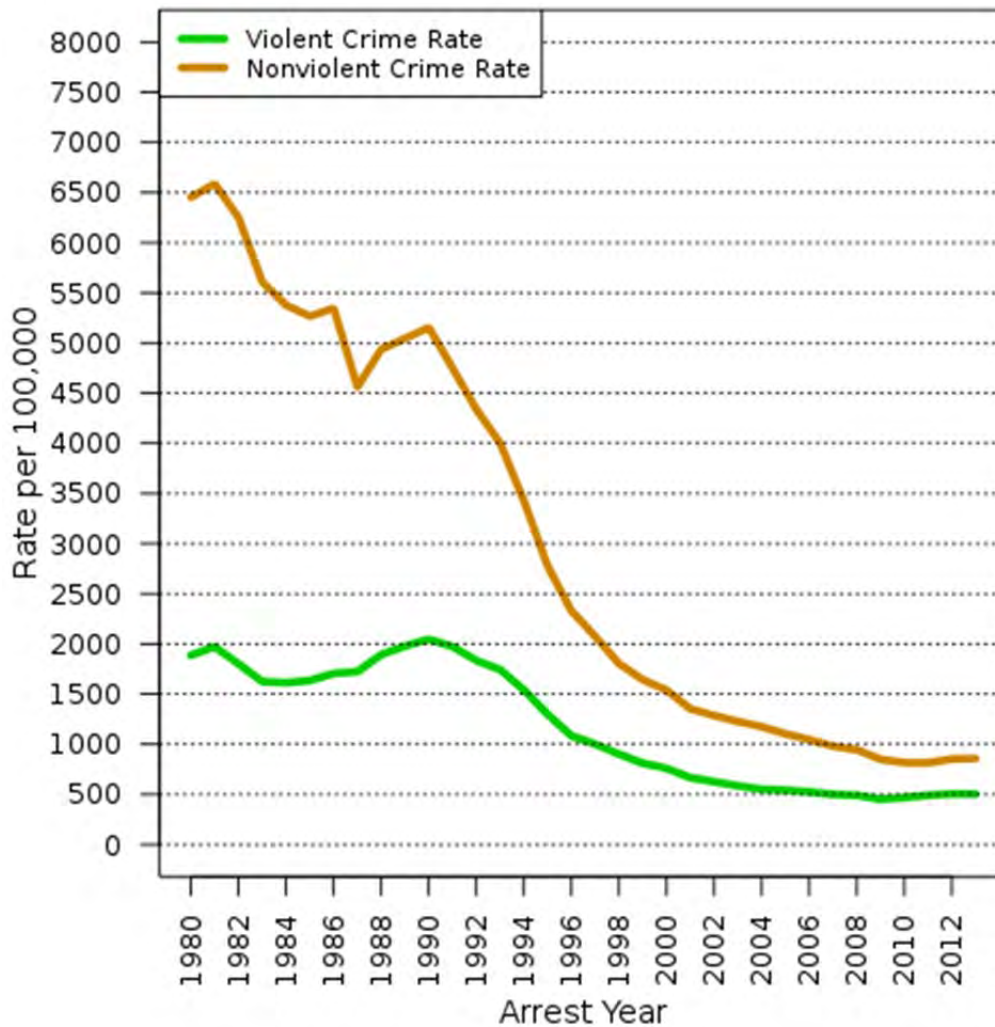
There have been many scholarly and policy discussions around whether New York City is unique in its crime decline compared to the rest of the country and other cities. Parallel to that discussion is the more important question for New Yorkers: why did crime go down so dramatically in New York City? There are a host of theories and lively debates surrounding these issues. In another research project at John Jay College, a national consortium of scholars has been engaged in examining the dimensions of the New York City crime decline and testing various explanatory

¹ We present these trends as rates because New York City experienced a significant population increase from about 7,071,639 million in 1980 to 8,175,133 million in 2010.

hypotheses, including the role of stop, question, and frisk.² Presentation of the extensive literature on explanations of the crime decline in the United States and in New York City, in particular, is beyond the scope of this report.

Figure 1:

**Rates of Violent and Nonviolent Crime in New York City
from 1980 to 2013**



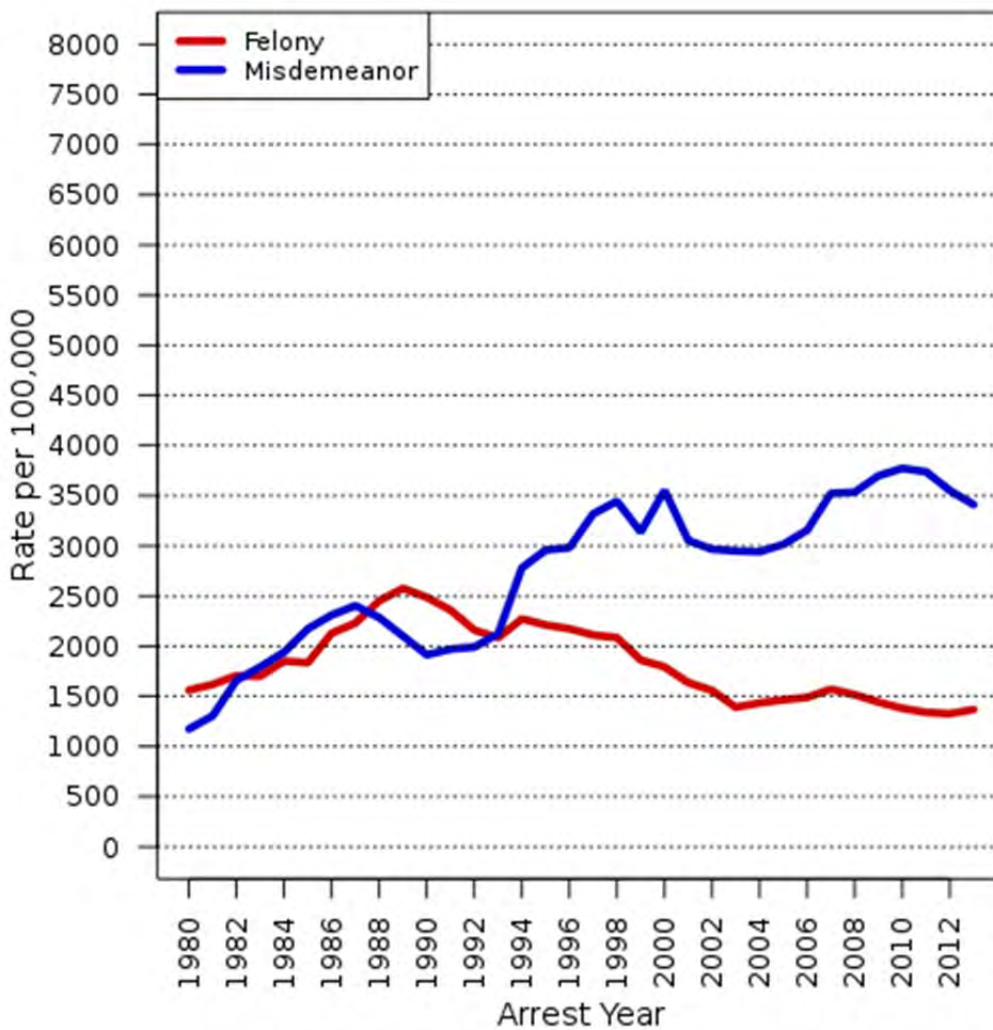
Data Source: New York Police Department (NYPD)

² For more information see: www.jjay.cuny.edu/crimedecline and www.jjay.cuny.edu/SQF.

Over the period covered in this report, in addition to the unprecedented crime decline, New York City witnessed two distinct trends in arrest rates, a key measure of police activity. As Figure 2 shows, rates for felony arrests and rates for misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013 exhibited two significantly different patterns. After a period of rising felony arrest rates from 1,562 arrests (per 100,000 population) in 1980 to a peak of 2,577 arrests (per 100,000 population) in 1989, the rate of felony arrests decreased steadily to 1,368 (per 100,000) in 2013.³ This represents a 46.9 percent decline from the peak in 1989.

Figure 2:

Rates of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City from 1980 to 2013



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

³ Note that the denominator for the arrest rates differs from the denominators for crime rates. Felony and misdemeanor arrests data are provided for those that are ages 16 and older and only apply to that demographic. Crime rates are for the population as a whole.

The trend in misdemeanor arrest rates is quite different. In 1980, the rate of misdemeanor arrests was 1,174 (per 100,000) – lower than felony arrests. After a period of decline in the late 1980s, the rate of misdemeanor arrests has increased from 1990 to a peak of 3,774 (per 100,000) in 2010, followed by a slight decline to 3,411 (per 100,000) in 2013. From the low point in 1980 to the 2013 level, the misdemeanor arrest rate in New York City increased by 190.5 percent. The focus of this report is the significant increase in misdemeanor arrest rates from 1980 to 2013. This has not received the same level of public attention as the decline in violent crime or the decline in felony arrests.

In the pages that follow, this report unpacks the data on misdemeanor arrests from different perspectives – the demographic groups and neighborhoods most affected, the differences between New York City and other cities in New York State, the trends in misdemeanor arrests, the use of Desk Appearance Tickets, and the disposition of these arrests at arraignment. This report will not attempt to explain why New York has seen this increase in misdemeanor arrests. Nor does the report attempt to determine whether there is a connection between these trends and New York City's declining crime rates. Our purpose, rather, is simply to document an important change in enforcement activities across New York. We hope these analyses will provide the foundation for a broad discussion of the causes, benefits, costs, and alternatives to this increase in arrest rates for low level crimes.

Over the nearly two years that the team at John Jay College has been engaged in creating this data set, conducting these analyses, and sharing preliminary findings with criminal justice colleagues in New York City and New York State government, we have been gratified by the high level of interest in exploring these questions. We have noted the linkages between this discussion about misdemeanor arrests and parallel explorations of police and prosecutorial diversion policies, the role of mental health and drug treatment services in responding to the needs of individuals who are often arrested for misdemeanors, the importance of responding effectively to concerns of troubled communities and individual victims, the costs and benefits of short term jail detention, the role of the money bail system, and the impact of various police enforcement strategies on communities of color. We hope that these analyses provide an empirical framework that supports those important discussions.

I am pleased to note that the team at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, headed by Professor Preeti Chauhan and comprised of a dedicated and creative team of graduate students, plans to build upon this work. Early in 2015, John Jay will host a forum presenting findings from a parallel project on the issuance of summonses in New York City. In Spring 2015, the College will sponsor a symposium exploring the broader issues involved in enforcement of low level offenses. We will invite our colleagues from across New York who are working on these issues, as well as experts and academics from around the country, for a lively discussion. Finally, we anticipate that this report will serve as a baseline for changes in misdemeanor arrests in New York City. We already see shifting trends and expect that more will follow. We look forward to documenting those changes.

In closing, I once again offer thanks to the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, particularly its Vice President Anne Milgram for supporting this work. This report would not have been possible without that vote of confidence. I also extend special thanks to the Citizens Crime Commission and its President, Richard Aborn, for providing a forum for launching this initiative and publicly presenting our findings. The Commission has a long history of bringing together criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners as well as academics to discuss timely and complex topics. We look forward to engaging with our colleagues on this important policy discussion.

Jeremy Travis
President
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

GOALS OF THE PROJECT

This report seeks to understand trends in one type of low level enforcement – misdemeanor arrests. First, we examine trends in felony and misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013 for New York City, New York State’s other five major cities – Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers (collectively referred to as Other Urban Centers) – and the Rest of the State, which includes the remainder of New York State, excluding these six cities. We then parse out these trends based on age, gender, race/ethnicity, arrest charge, disposition, and sentence. We will follow this with a closer look at New York City by charting trends by gender within race/ethnicity and age within gender and race/ethnicity. We will also examine the proportion of misdemeanor arrests in New York City that resulted in an issuance of a Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT).

This is a technical report that provides prevalence, frequency, and rates of arrests for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State. We also provide percentages of arrests by charge, disposition, sentence, and issuance of DATs. The report, intentionally, does not provide in-depth interpretations or comparisons.

In conducting these descriptive analyses, our aim has been three-fold: (1) to document the trends in misdemeanor arrests; (2) to compare these trends between New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State; and (3) to stimulate a broad policy discussion regarding low level enforcement.

This report illustrates four main points:

1. New York City – as well as other cities in New York State –experienced significant increases in the number and rate of misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013.
2. Young minority men have experienced the greatest increases in misdemeanor arrests in New York City.
3. In New York City, there is significant variation in the kinds of charges for these arrests, their disposition and subsequent sentence, and how they are initially processed (DAT versus Online Booking).
4. In New York City, the increases in misdemeanor arrests are not uniform. Indeed, there is significant variation by precincts in terms of whether, and to what extent, they experienced increases in misdemeanor arrests.

ABOUT THE DATA PRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION

We used data from three sources for our analyses: the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), the New York City Police Department (NYPD), and the U.S. Census.

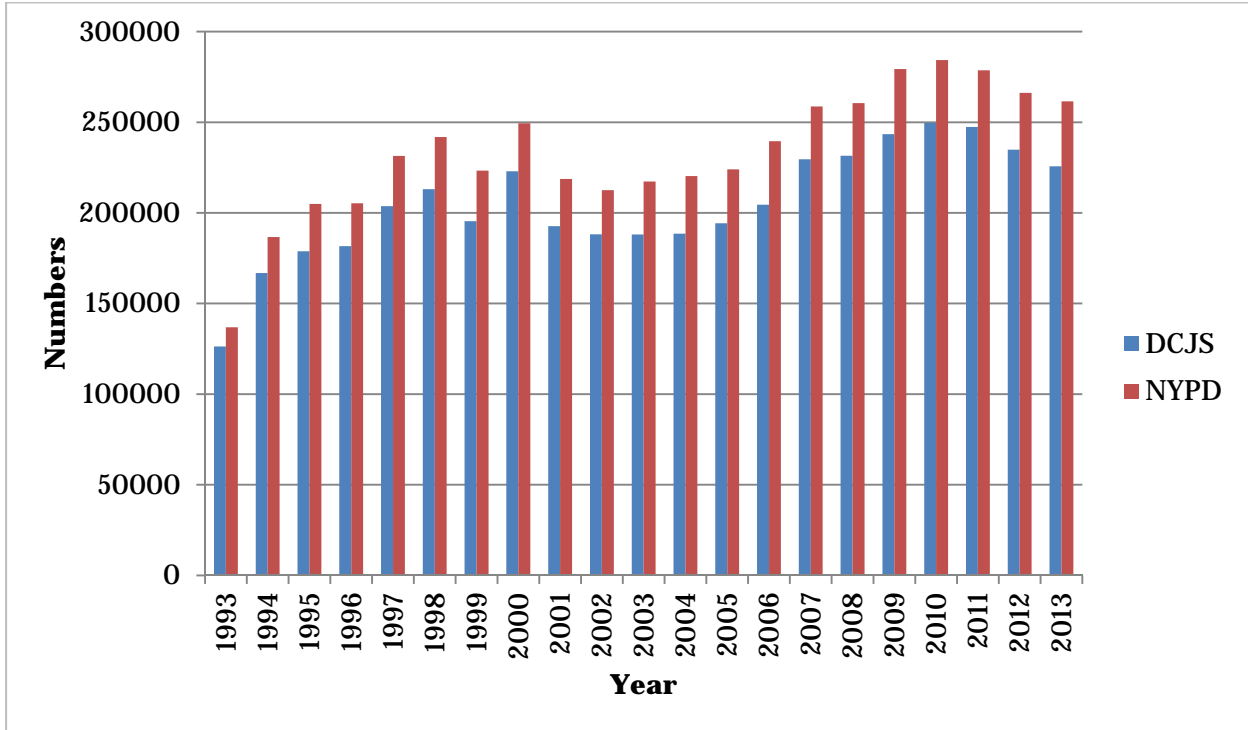
1. DCJS: These data provide demographic, charge, disposition, and sentence information on all fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests for individuals 16 years of age and older from 1980 to 2013. These data allow for comparison to the Other Urban Centers (Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers) and the Rest of the State (without New York City and the Other Urban Centers). Notably, these data are based on arresting department rather than arrest location, allowing us to more directly examine differences among police departments. Notably, race/ethnicity is broken down as follows – non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, and Hispanic.
2. NYPD: These data include information on whether the arrest was initially processed online or through the issuance of a DAT. These data include non-fingerprintable and fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests for individuals 16 years of age and older from 1993 to 2013. These data are also used to demonstrate precinct-level changes in misdemeanor arrests.
3. U.S. Census: These data were downloaded from Infoshare.org and include overall population counts as well as counts broken down by age, race/ethnicity, and gender. We used linear interpolation to calculate population bases for the years between 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. From 2011 to 2013, we used the 2010 population base, as new estimates were not readily available for the numerous demographic and geographic breakdowns.

As Figure 3 shows, DCJS data, which do not include non-fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests, are a subset of the NYPD data. We see that from 1993 to 2013, 7.7 percent to 13.7 percent of all misdemeanor arrests that are in the NYPD data are NOT in the DCJS data. The discrepancy was the smallest in 1993 (92.3 percent of misdemeanor arrests were included in both datasets) and largest in 2006 (86.3 percent of misdemeanor arrests were included in both datasets). On average, DCJS data captured about 88.0 percent of all arrests by the NYPD from 1993 to 2013. Therefore, on average, 12.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests were non-fingerprintable during this same time period.

We present analyses by raw numbers, percentages, and population rates. Raw numbers are helpful for understanding broad trends over time. Percentages are useful for understanding relative, rather than absolute, changes over time holding constant any increases or decreases in absolute numbers. Rates allow for population estimates across the three decades. Notably, all rates are population-specific. For instance, rates for Hispanic 16-17 year-old males are based on the number of Hispanic 16-17 year-old males in that given year for that geographic unit.

Figure 3:

Number of Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City using Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and New York Police Department (NYPD) Data from 1993 to 2013



Data Source: New York Police Department (NYPD) and Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

There are some noteworthy limitations to using population rates in our analyses. First, as other scholars have noted, Census data are based on individuals who live in New York City.⁴ These data do not include a sizeable number of people who come into the city for work or for tourism. A 2010 estimate of how commuting changes New York City's week day population indicates a net gain of about 608,000 people (or a 7.5 percent increase in the daytime population).⁵

⁴ See: D'Alessio, S. & Stolzenberg, L. (2003). Race and the probability of arrest. *Social Forces*, 81(4), 1381-1397; Golub, A., Johnson, B., & Dunlap, E. (2007). The race/ethnicity disparity in misdemeanor marijuana arrests in New York City. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 6(1), 131-164; and Parker, K., Stults, B., & Rice, S. (2005). Racial threat, concentrated disadvantage, and social control: Considering the macro-level sources of variation in arrests. *Criminology*, 43(4), 1111-1134.

⁵ For more information on daytime population estimates, see: http://www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/data/acs2006_2010.html and <https://www.census.gov/hhes/commuting/files/ACS/top20-commuter-adjusted-population.pdf>

Second, certain demographic groups are consistently miscounted in Census data, including Blacks and Hispanics.⁶ 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 2010.⁷ The undercount was present for all three groups in the 1990 Census data. Whites were undercounted at a rate of 0.9 percent of the population, while Blacks were undercounted at a rate of 4.4 percent and Hispanics at a rate of 5.0 percent.⁸

Third, Census data do not account for the homeless, a population likely to be arrested for misdemeanor crimes. Statistics indicate that in December, 2013, the number of homeless people in New York City shelters was about 53,000.⁹ Non-shelter estimates are likely higher. Fourth, our arrest rates could be inflated by including repeat arrestees. According to the Data Analytic Recidivism Tool (DART)¹⁰ and the NYPD, roughly 80 percent of all misdemeanor arrests were unique misdemeanor arrests in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Hence, roughly 20 percent of those arrested for a misdemeanor in 2009 and 2010 were rearrested for a misdemeanor in that same year.

Fifth, estimates for our Black population include Hispanic Blacks, which account for 7.8 percent to 11.0 percent of the total Black population in New York City from 1990 to 2010. We were unable to get population estimates for age (16-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-34, and 35 and over) by gender for the non-Hispanic Blacks as a separate category. Therefore, our denominator includes Hispanic Blacks, even though our numerator only includes non-Hispanic Blacks. We recognize the mismatch but believe that the nuances in age-related trends by gender are important to show.

While we acknowledge these limitations, we believe it is still informative to calculate rates over time given population fluctuations, changing demographics, the aging of the population, and patterns of gentrification. Further, longitudinal trends are still noteworthy given that these limitations are consistent over the entire time span. To complement the rates, we also provide raw numbers.

⁶ 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>

⁷ 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.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.) *Net Undercount and Undercount Rate for U.S. (1990)*. Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/underus.pdf>

⁹ See: Coalition for the Homeless website. (2014). *Number of Homeless People in NYC Shelters Each Night*. Retrieved from: <http://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/the-catastrophe-of-homelessness/facts-about-homelessness/>.

¹⁰ See: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/cjc/html/reports/dart.shtml>

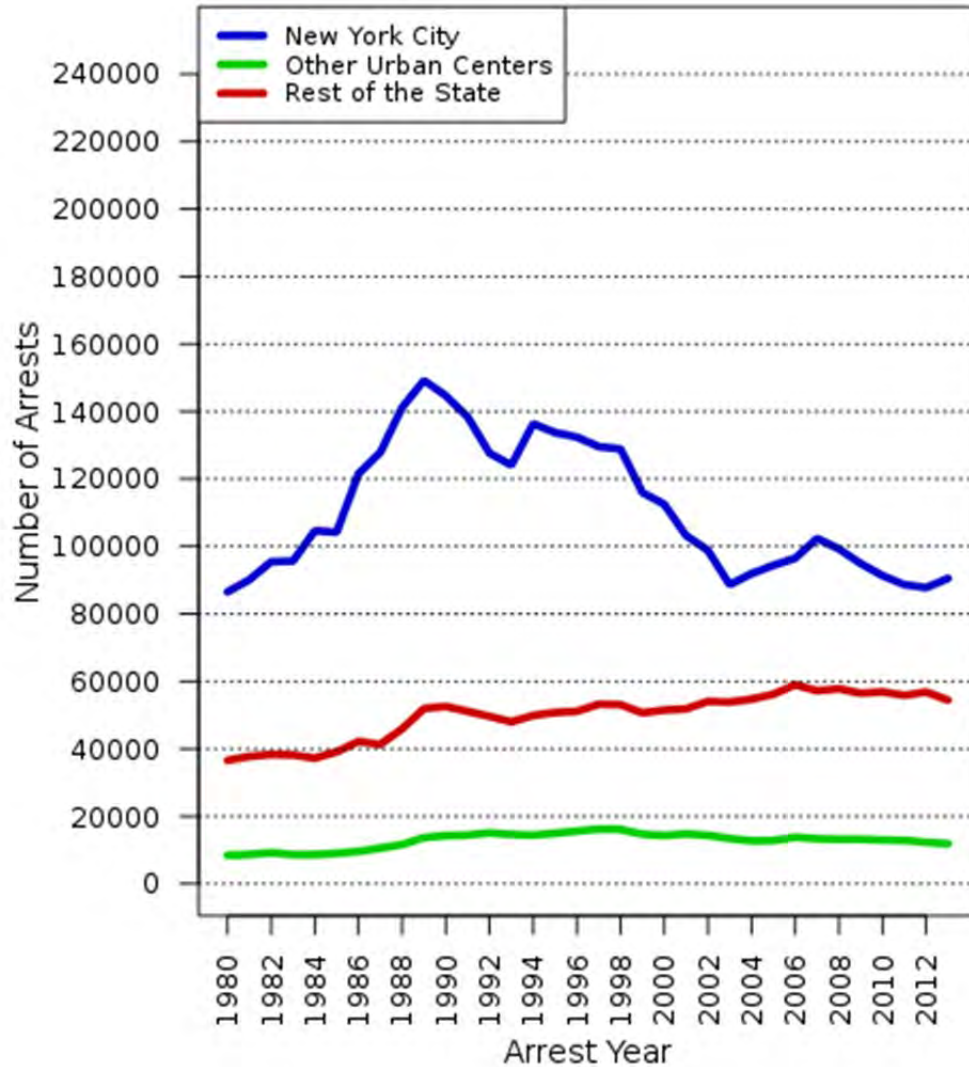
OVERALL TRENDS: FELONY ARRESTS AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Number of Felony Arrests and Misdemeanor Arrests

Figure 4 illustrates the number of felony arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers in New York State (which includes Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers), and the Rest of the State (which excludes the above six cities). In terms of absolute numbers, New York City arrested more people than Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State. In 1980, New York City made 86,528 felony arrests. It rose sharply to a peak in 1989 with 149,204 felony arrests. In 2013, New York City made 90,532 felony arrests – a 4.6 percent increase from 1980. Other Urban Centers ranged from 8,444 in 1980 to a peak of 16,251 felony arrests in 1997 and ended with 11,910 in 2013. The Rest of the State ranged from between 36,581 in 1980 to a peak of 58,992 in 2006 and then declined to 54,440 in 2013. All three geographic regions - New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State - had more felony arrests in 2013 compared to 1980.

Figure 4:

Number of Felony Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013

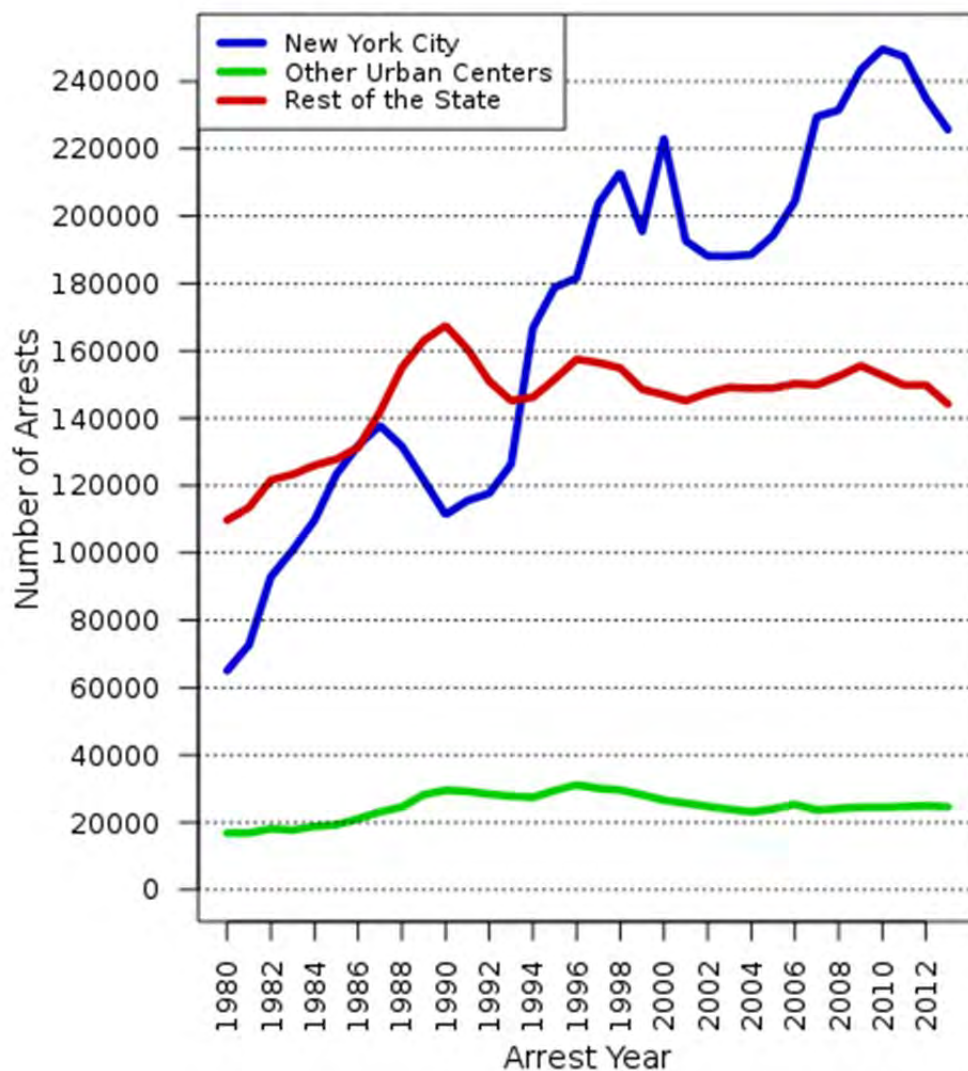


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

The pattern is quite different for misdemeanor arrests. New York City shows a striking increase, while Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State remained relatively stable (see Figure 5). In New York City, there were 65,041 misdemeanor arrests in 1980. There was then a dramatic increase to 249,641 misdemeanor arrests in 2010 and then a small drop to 225,684 in 2013. Misdemeanor arrests in Other Urban Centers peaked in 1996 at 31,108, rising from 16,837 in 1980. In 2013, Other Urban Centers made 24,617 misdemeanor arrests. The Rest of the State started off the highest with 109,750 misdemeanor arrests in 1980 to 144,212 in 2013 with a peak of 160,573 in 1991. Similar to felony arrests, all three geographic regions ended with a higher number of misdemeanor arrests in 2013, compared to 1980.

Figure 5:

Number of Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

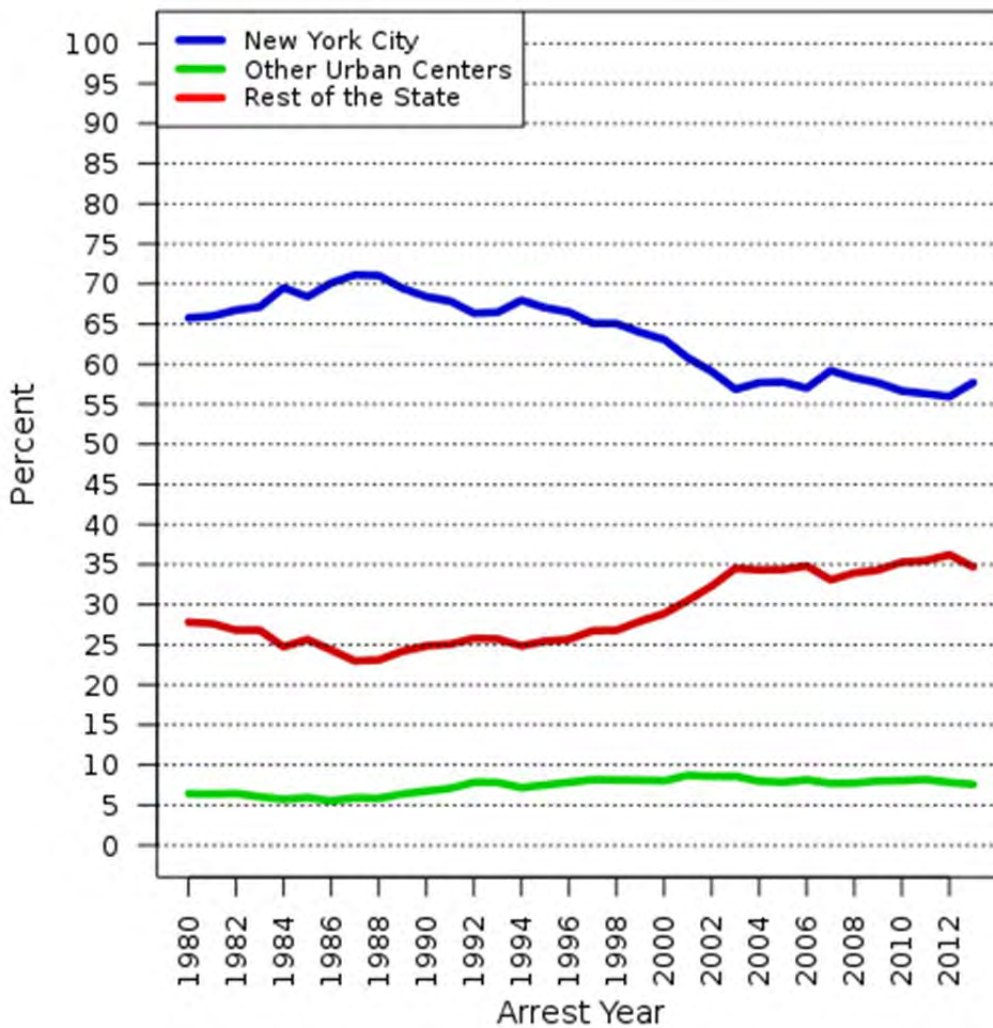
In sum, Figures 4 and 5 show that New York City comprised the bulk of felony arrests in New York State throughout the period from 1980 to 2013. Misdemeanor arrests present a different story. From 1980 to 1994, there were more misdemeanor arrests in the Rest of the State than in New York City. Beginning in 1995, New York City took the lead and that lead widened for the remaining years covered by this report. Perhaps most importantly, while the number of felony arrests in 2013 in New York City has dropped back to about the same level as 1980, the number of misdemeanor arrests has more than tripled from 1980 to 2013.

Percent of Felony Arrests and Misdemeanor Arrests

An alternative way to break down these trends is to examine what percent of the State's overall arrests were conducted by New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State. This perspective holds constant the fluctuations in the number of arrests. Figure 6 shows that for felony arrests, New York City comprised the largest percentage of all felony arrests for the State from 1980 to 2013, with 71.1 percent of all felony arrests being conducted by the NYPD in 1988 to 57.7 percent of all felony arrests in 2013. Other Urban Centers ranged from 6.4 percent in 1980 to 7.6 percent in 2013. The Rest of the State experienced an increase in the proportion of felony arrests from 27.8 percent in 1980 to 34.7 percent of the State's felony arrests in 2013.

Figure 6:

Percent of Felony Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013

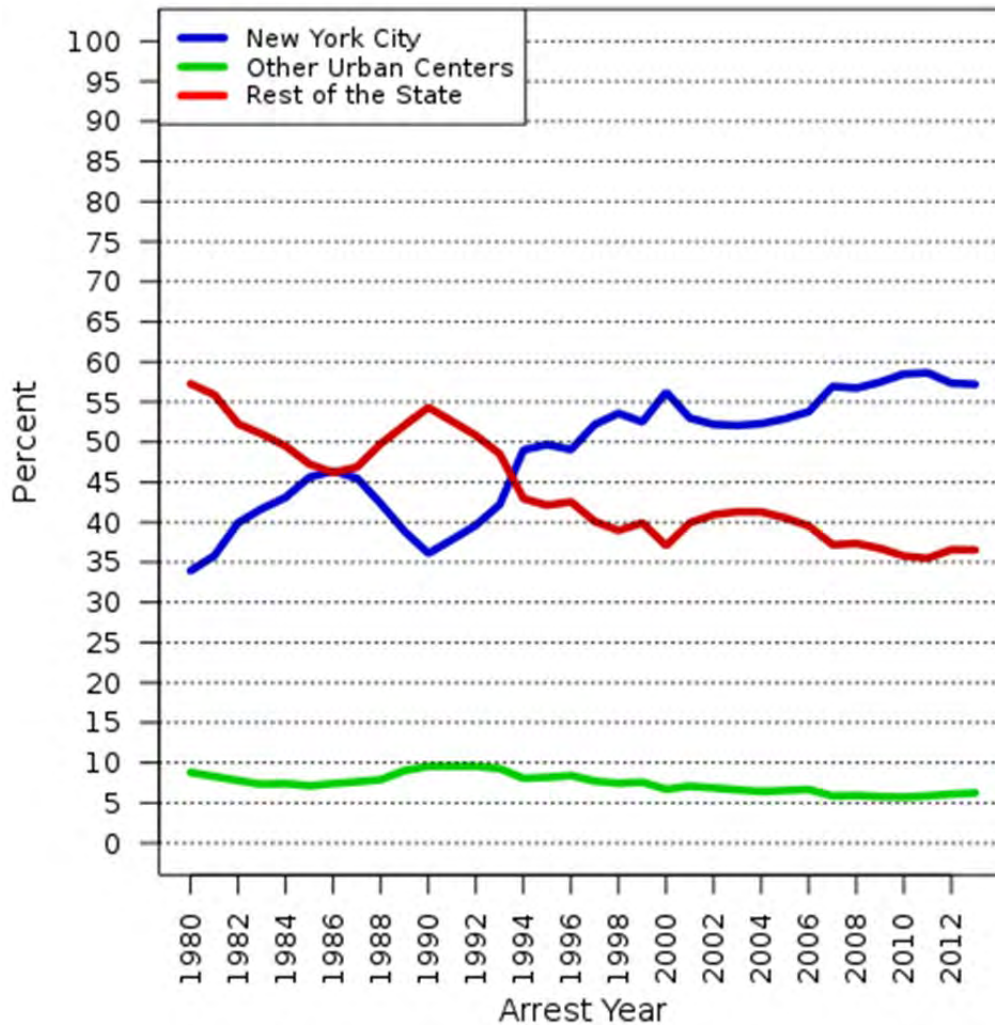


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

For misdemeanors, we see a different picture, as illustrated in Figure 7. In 1980, New York City comprised 33.9 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in the State, Other Urban Centers accounted for 8.9 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in the State, and 57.2 percent of all misdemeanor arrests were accounted for by the Rest of the State. The trend between New York City and the Rest of the State essentially reversed in 1994 when New York City started accounting for a greater proportion of the State's misdemeanor arrests compared to the Rest of the State. In 2013, New York City comprised 57.2 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in the State (the starting point for the Rest of the State in 1980), Other Urban Centers accounted for 6.2 percent of all arrests (lower than their starting point in 1980), and the Rest of the State accounted for the remaining 36.5 percent.

Figure 7:

Percent of Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Rates of Felony Arrests and Misdemeanor Arrests

The numbers and percentages presented in the preceding discussion share this shortcoming: they do not account for population fluctuations, changing demographics, the aging of the population, and patterns of gentrification and movement to or from suburban areas. Therefore, we calculated rates that account for population fluctuations and changing demographics (see Figures 8 and 9).

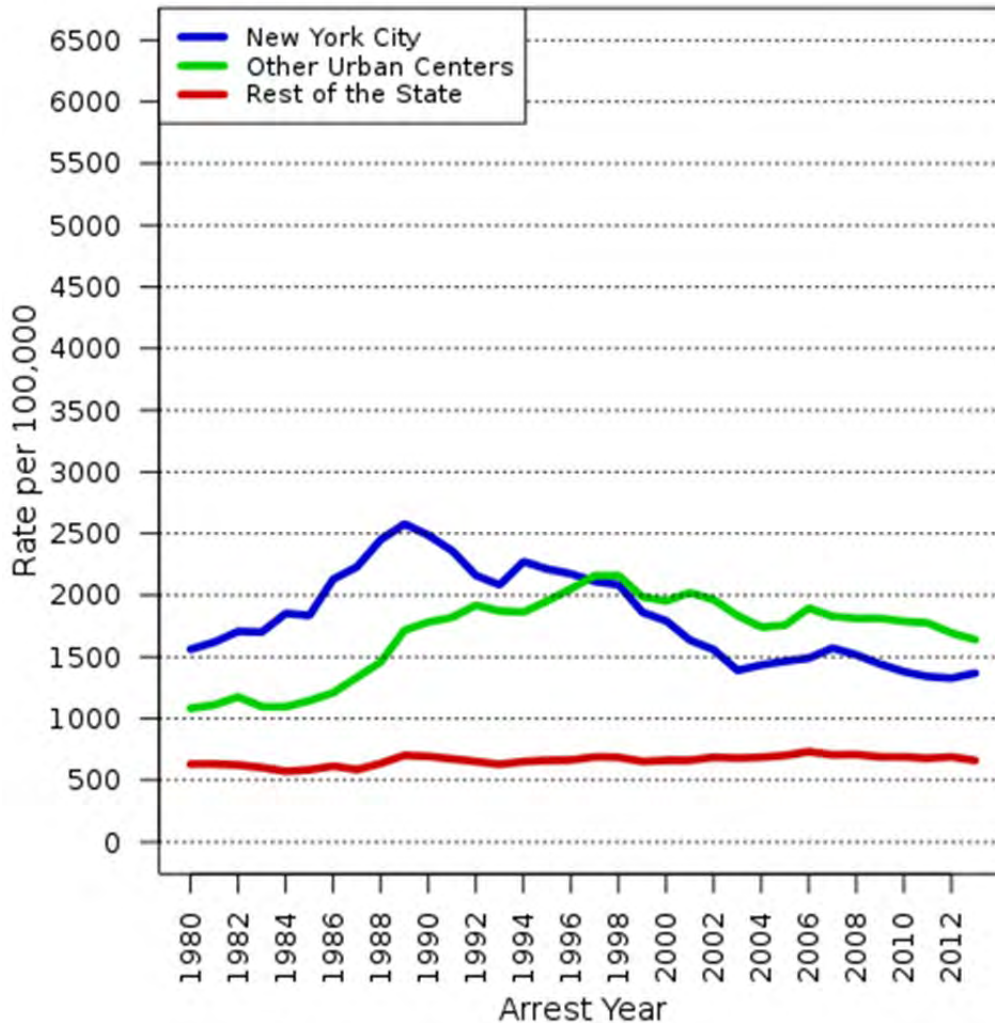
Going forward, as we introduce rates into our discussion, we will present all arrest rates as a percent, rather than as a number per 100,000. Thus, rather than stating that New York City reached a peak of 2,577 felony arrests per 100,000 in 1989, the report will state that the felony arrest rate was 2.6 percent for New York City in 1989.

Notably, the trends for arrest rates are different from the absolute numbers and percent of arrests.¹¹ In 1980, New York City had a 1.6 percent felony arrest rate, which peaked in 1989 with a 2.6 percent felony arrest rate and, most recently, ended with a 1.4 percent felony arrest rate in 2013 (see Figure 8). Other Urban Centers, on the other hand, increased from a 1.1 percent felony arrest rate in 1980 to a 1.6 percent felony arrest rate in 2013 with a peak of 2.2 percent in 1998. The Rest of the State stayed stable in their felony arrest rate for the three decades from 0.6 percent in 1980 to 0.7 percent in 2013. Hence, when accounting for population fluctuations, Other Urban Centers had higher felony arrest rates than New York City from 1996 to 2013.

¹¹ As a reminder, all rates hereafter will be per 100,000 population of that specific population. For instance, rates for males will be based on males above 16 within a geographic region and rates for Hispanic males will be for Hispanic males above 16 within that region.

Figure 8:

Rates of Felony Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

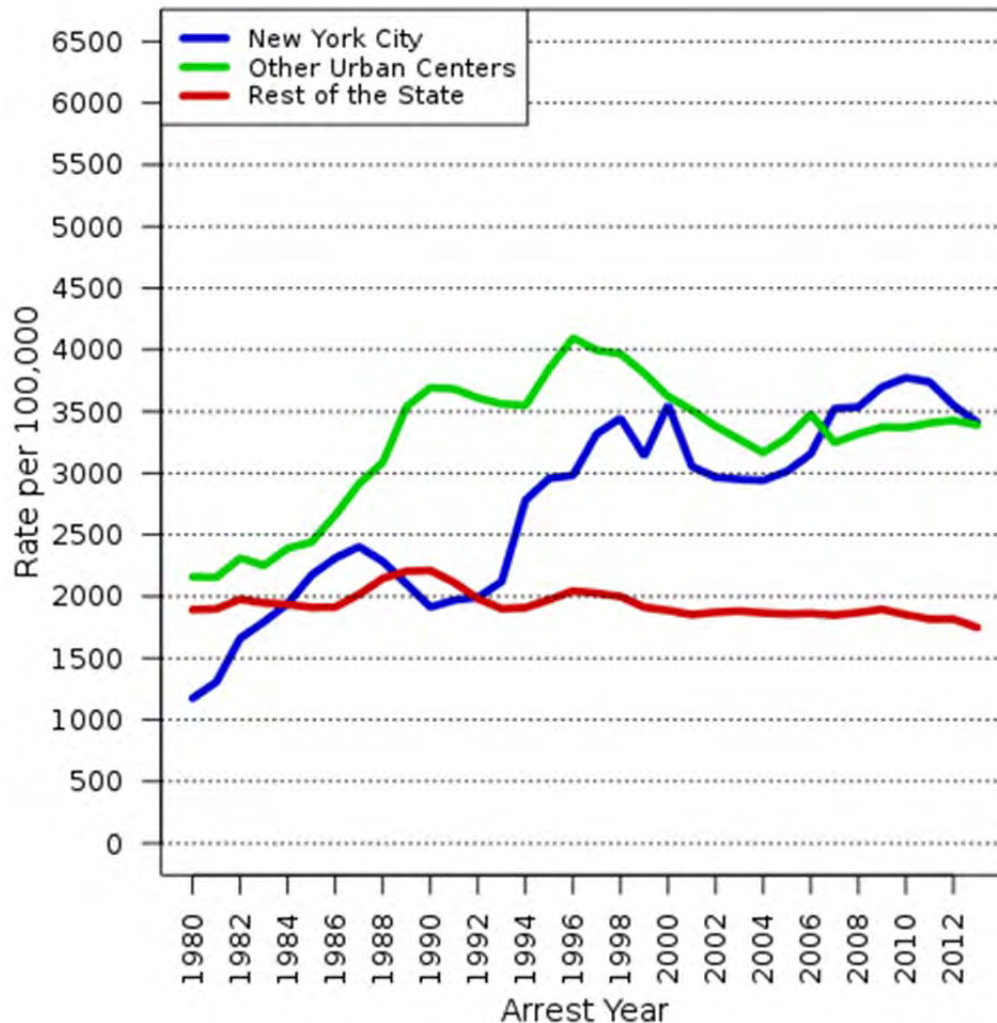


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

With regard to misdemeanor arrests (see Figure 9), while the Rest of the State remained relatively stable at about 1.8 percent from 1980 to 2013, New York City and Other Urban Centers experienced an increase in misdemeanor arrest rates. In New York City, the misdemeanor arrest rate rose from 1.2 percent in 1980 to a peak of 3.8 percent in 2010, before falling to 3.4 percent in 2013. Hence, the New York City misdemeanor arrest rate nearly tripled from 1980 to 2013. Other Urban Centers started higher than New York City with a 2.2 percent arrest rate in 1980 and remained higher than New York City until 2007. In 2013, Other Urban Centers and New York City had the same misdemeanor arrest rate at 3.4 percent.

Figure 9:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

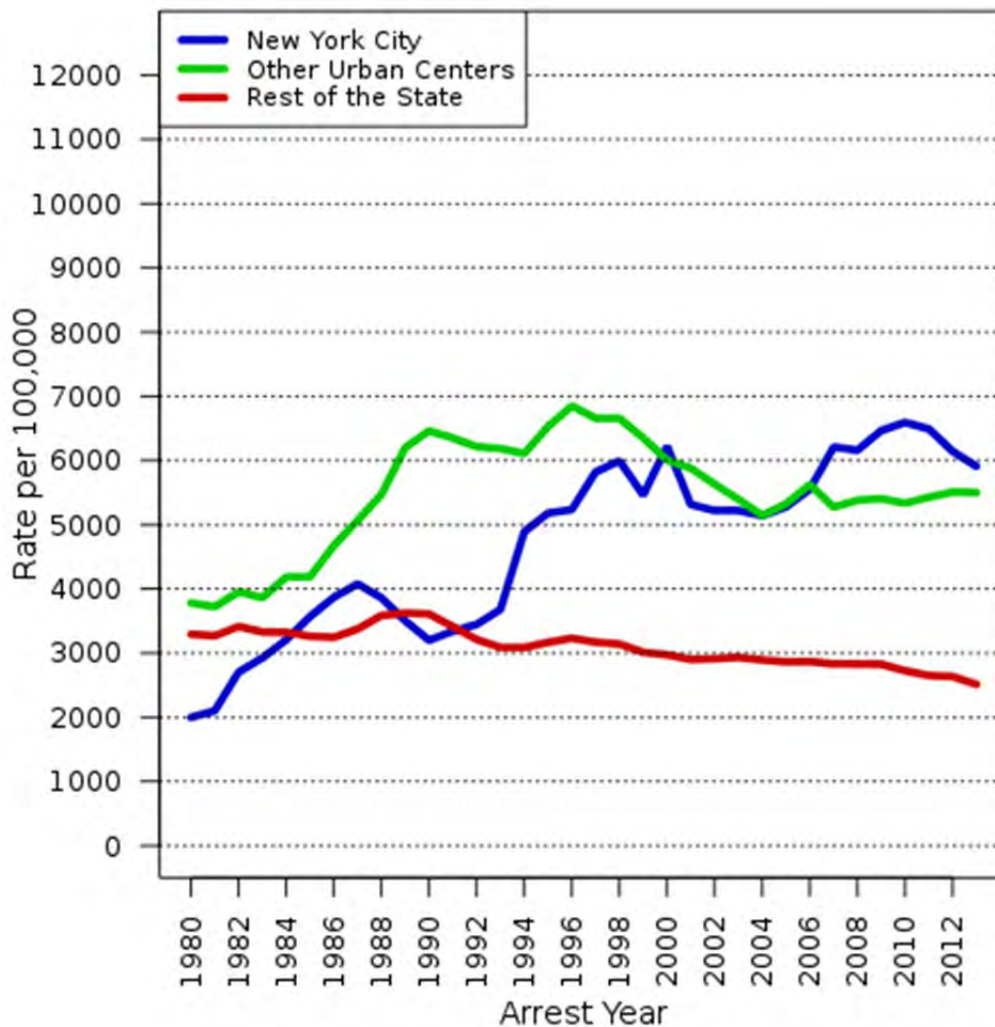
As stated, changes in population will impact rates. For example, between 1980 and 2010, New York City's population of people age 16 or older rose from about 5.5 million to about 6.6 million. The Rest of the State, excluding the Other Urban Centers and New York City, also experienced an increase in this population, from 5.8 million in 1980 to 8.2 million in 2010. For the Other Urban Centers, however, there was a different trend. Their combined population of people age 16 or older dropped from 779,836 to 726,013. Hence, for Other Urban Centers, although we see a reduction in the numbers of misdemeanor arrests, we also observe an increase in the rates of misdemeanor arrests because of this decline in the population.

OVERALL TRENDS BY GENDER

The question then becomes which demographics are experiencing the greatest increases in misdemeanor arrests. Consistent with what we know about gender differences in involvement with the criminal justice system, the rate at which males are arrested for misdemeanors is substantially greater than for females. In New York City, the misdemeanor arrest rate for males above age 16 was 5.9 percent, in 2013 down from a 2010 peak of 6.6 percent but still much higher than the rate of 2.0 percent observed in 1980 (see Figure 10).

Figure 10:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Males in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

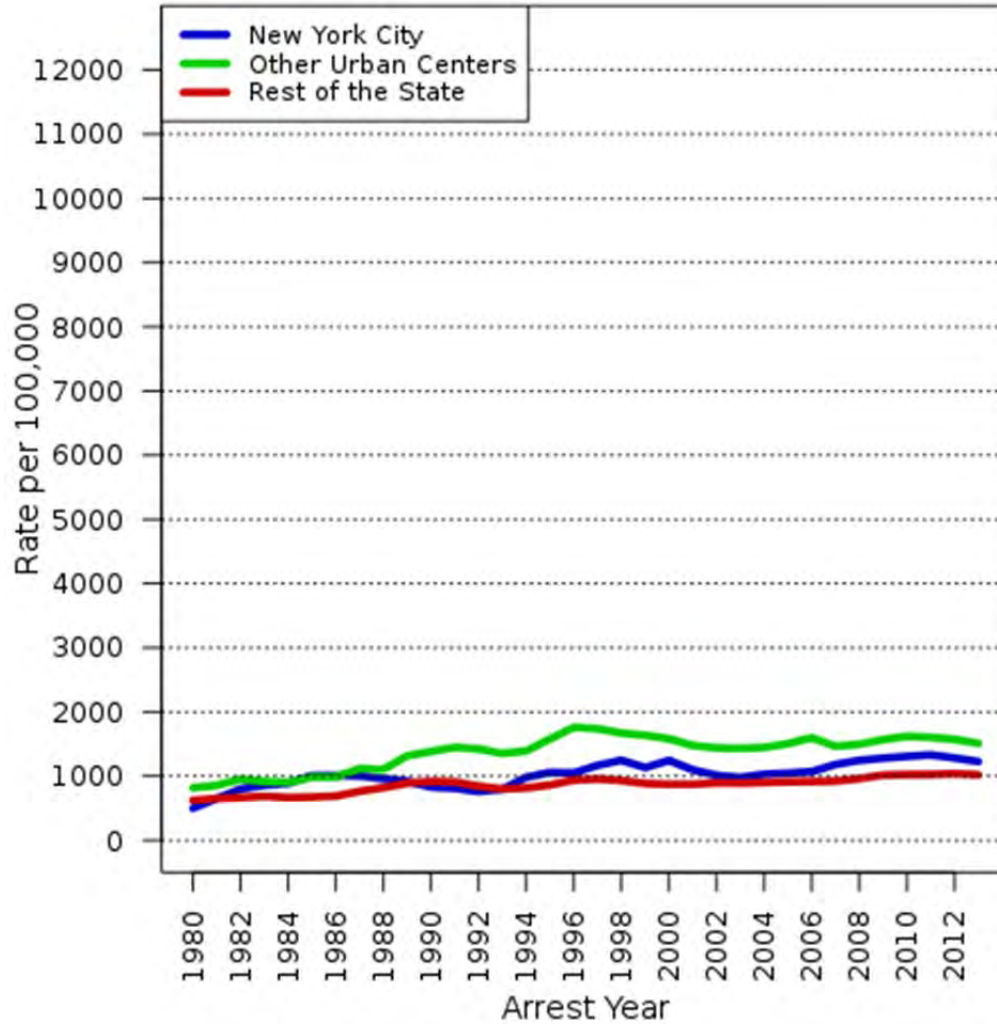
In Other Urban Centers, the increase in misdemeanor arrest rates for males began and peaked earlier; the male misdemeanor arrest rate went from 3.8 percent in 1980, peaked at 6.9 percent in 1996, and ended at 5.5 percent in 2013. It is noteworthy that the peak for misdemeanor arrest rates for males in Other Urban Centers was higher than the peak in New York City. The Rest of the State saw a decrease in the male misdemeanor arrest rate from 3.3 percent in 1980 to 2.5 percent in 2013.

Both Other Urban Centers and New York City had higher male misdemeanor arrest rates in 2013, compared to 1980. Further, throughout that time span, Other Urban Centers had a higher or equivalent male misdemeanor arrest rate when compared to New York City. In 2007, New York City surpassed Other Urban Centers and continued to have a higher male misdemeanor arrest rate through 2013.

The misdemeanor arrest rates for females age 16 or older also increased, but on a much smaller scale (see Figure 11). The arrest rate for females age 16 or older in New York City increased from 0.5 percent in 1980 to 1.2 percent in 2013. Females also experienced a peak in misdemeanor arrest rates in New York City at 1.3 percent in 2010. The arrest rates for females in Other Urban Centers also increased from 0.8 percent in 1980 to 1.5 percent in 2013. The Rest of the State rose slightly from 0.6 percent to 1.0 percent in the same time span. Notably, the female arrest rate in Other Urban Centers stayed higher than the female arrest rates New York City and the Rest of the State for the entire time period.

Figure 11:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Females in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

OVERALL TRENDS BY AGE

There are significant age-related patterns in misdemeanor arrest rates. We chose five distinct age groups based on prior research and policy, 16-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-34, and 35 and older. It is important to note here that the 16-17 year-old age group will have a smaller number of absolute arrests because it comprises only two ages and the 35 and older will have the highest number of absolute arrests because it encompasses a larger range of ages. The age ranges chosen were based on policy (i.e., the age of criminal responsibility in New York, the legal drinking age) and research on developmental patterns of offending (e.g., individuals 35 and older usually “age out” of antisocial activity).

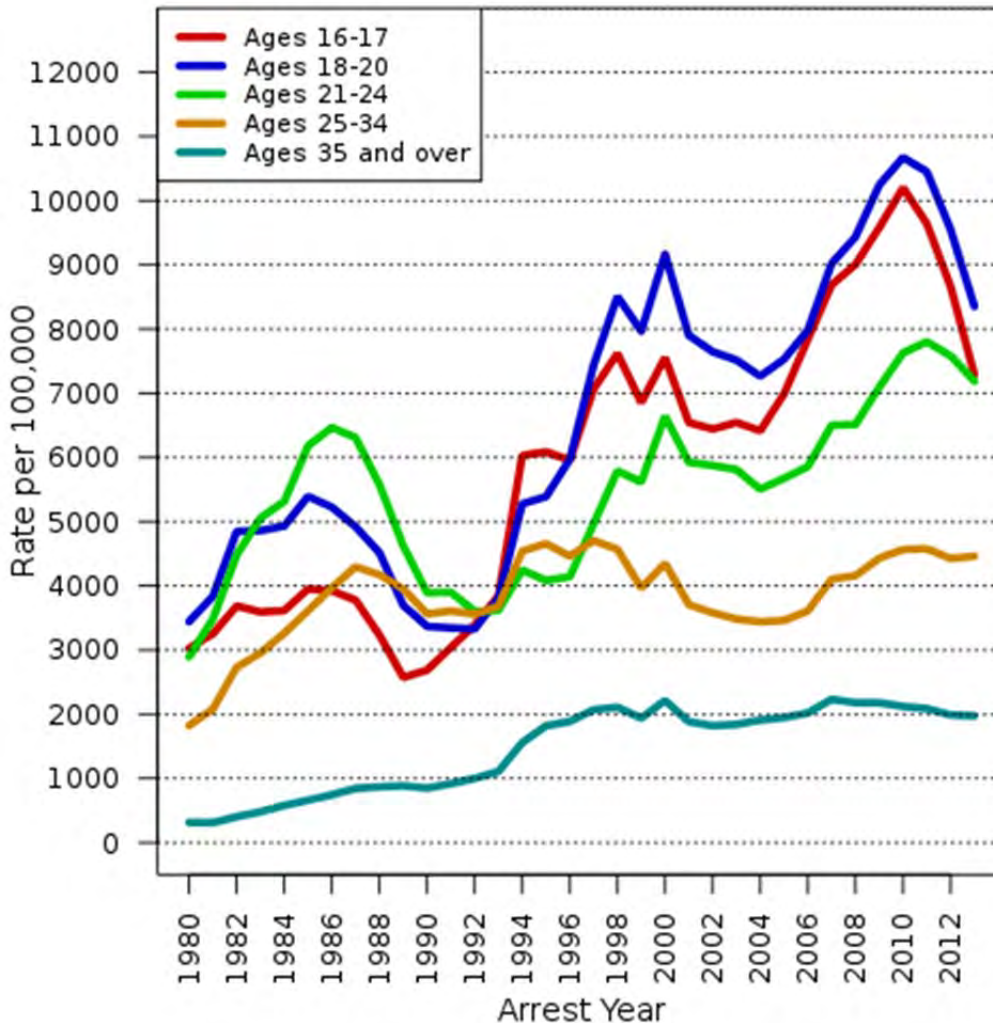
We present these trends in two ways: (1) all age groups within a geographic region and (2) each age group by geographic region. These two trends present exactly the same data but allow for the visualization and comparison of different longitudinal trends.

In New York City, every age group had higher arrest rates in 2013 compared to 1980 – in all cases the rates have at least doubled (see Figure 12). Further, 16-17 year-olds and 18-20 year-olds showed parallel trends, especially starting around the mid-1990s. For both groups, their arrest rates peaked in 2010 (at 10.2 percent for the 16-17 year-olds and 10.7 percent for the 18-20 year-olds) and then dropped sharply from 2010 to 2013. In 1980, the misdemeanor arrest rate for 16-17 year-olds was 3.2 percent compared to 7.3 percent in 2013. Similarly, the 18-20 year-old misdemeanor arrest rate increased from 3.4 percent in 1980 to 8.4 percent in 2013. For 21-24 year-olds, the increase in the misdemeanor arrest rate was lower, from 2.9 percent in 1980 to 7.2 percent in 2013. Individuals that are 25-34 years-old experienced even smaller increases from 1.8 percent in 1980 to 4.5 percent in 2013. The oldest age group, individuals 35 and older, remained relatively low but still increased from 0.3 percent in 1980 to 2.0 percent in 2013. Notably, the 16-17 year-olds and 21-24 year-olds had similar arrest rates in 2013 (the second highest), while 18-20 year-olds had the highest arrest rate.

These trends can also be presented in absolute numbers. For each age category, we count the following number of misdemeanor arrests in New York City, comparing 1980 to 2010: for 16-17 year-olds (from 7,002 to 15,189); for 18-20 year-olds (from 11,525 to 28,990); for 21-24 year-olds (from 14,094 to 37,544); for 25-34 year-olds (from 22,031 to 62,120); and for individuals 35 and older (from 10,287 to 81,833). Here, we see that the most significant increases in misdemeanor arrests occurred for the older age groups. The numbers are in contrast to the rates for two reasons – (1) the older age range (35 and older) encompasses a greater number of ages and (2) there were a greater number of older individuals living in New York City in 2010 compared to 1980. For example, there were about 3.3 million adults in New York City age 35 and older in 1980 compared to 4.1 million in 2010. In contrast, there were 2.3 million 16-17 year-olds in New York City in 1980 compared to 2.1 million in 2010.

Figure 12:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests by Age in New York City from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



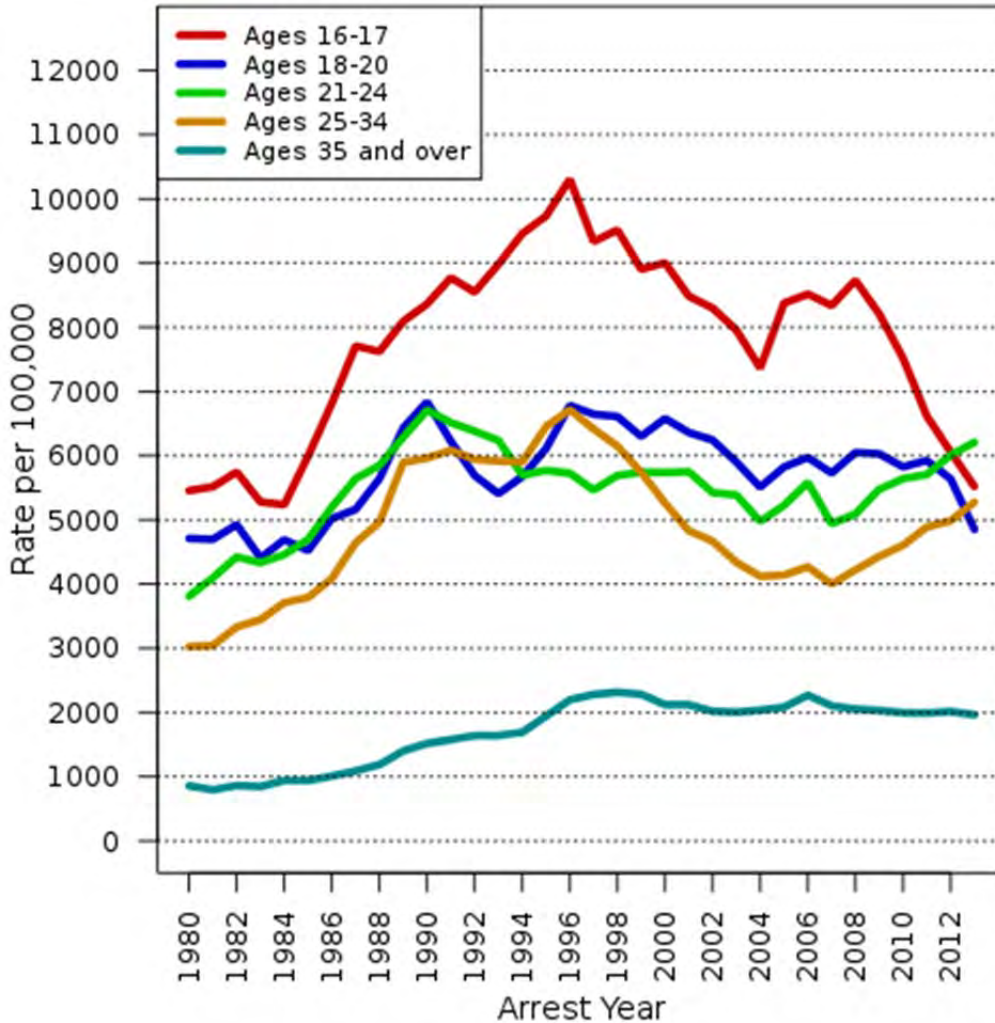
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Figure 13 shows age-related misdemeanor arrest rates for Other Urban Centers, which are distinct from New York City. Until 2009, Other Urban Centers were more likely to arrest 16-17 year-olds compared to other ages. The misdemeanor arrest rate for 16-17 year-olds rose from 5.5 percent in 1980 to a peak of 10.3 percent in 1996, then steadily declined and returned to 5.5 percent in 2013. For 18-20 year-olds, there were some fluctuations but arrests started and ended at approximately the same rate (4.7 to 4.9 percent) during the same time span. For 21-24 year-olds, although there were increases with intervening decreases, the arrest rate showed a net gain of 2.4 percent, increasing from 3.8 percent in 1980 to 6.2 percent in 2013. The 25-34 year-old age group experienced even more volatility, especially in the late 1990s and early 2000s. It ended higher with a misdemeanor arrest rate of 5.3 percent in 2013 compared to 3.0 percent in 1980. Lastly, for individuals 35 and

older the rate remained comparatively stable, but overall rose from a 0.9 percent misdemeanor arrest rate in 1980 to 2.0 percent in 2013.

Figure 13:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests by Age in Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



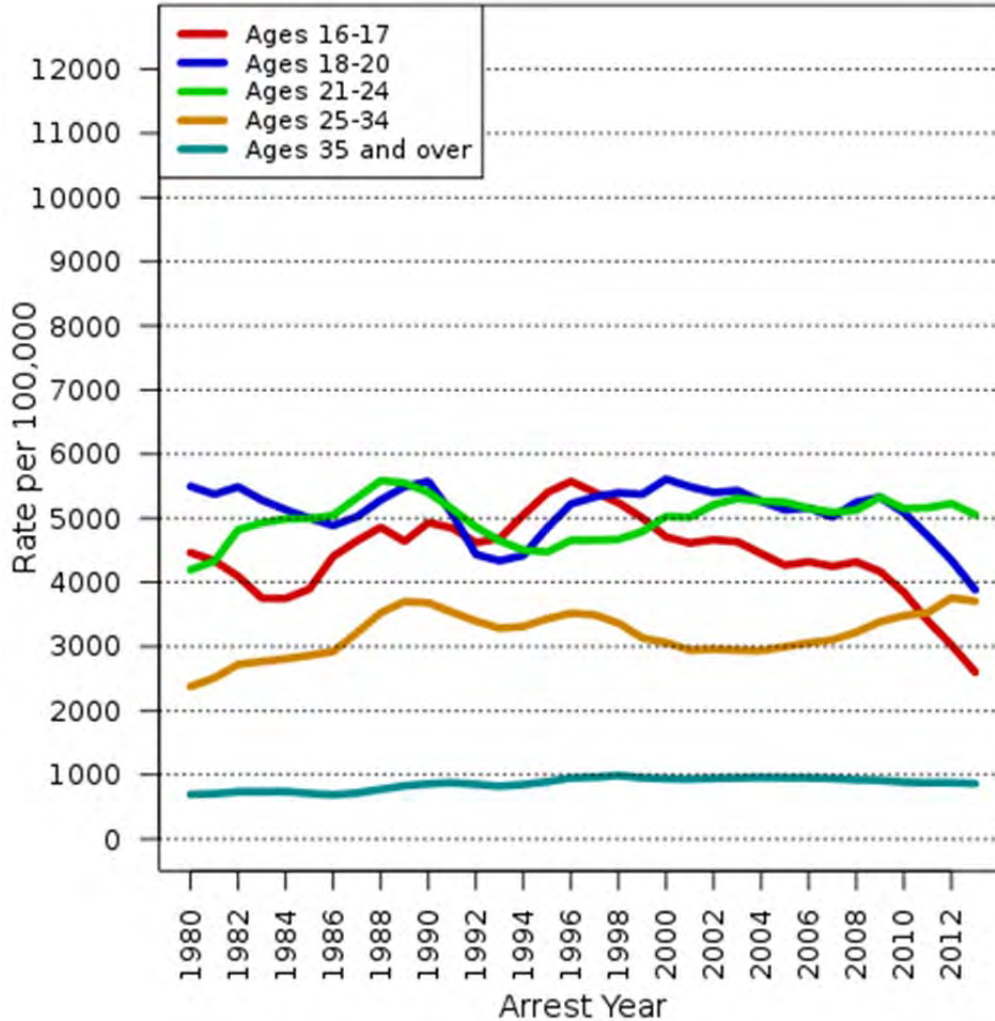
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

We count the following number of misdemeanor arrests for Other Urban Centers, comparing 1980 to 2010: for 16-17 year-olds (from 1,728 to 1,362); for 18-20 year-olds (from 3,023 to 2,875); for 21-24 year-olds (from 3,436 to 4,618); for 25-34 year-olds (from 4,961 to 7,350); and for individuals 35 and older (from 3,684 to 8,412). Similar to New York City, the most significant increases in the number of misdemeanor arrests occurred for individuals 35 and older. Also, similar to New York City, there was a combined loss in the population for 16-17 year-olds for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2010 (31,671 to 24,665). However, the combined

population for Other Urban Centers for individuals 35 and older was similar in 1980 and 2010 (429,969 in 1980 and 428,445 in 2010).

Figure 14:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests by Age in Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

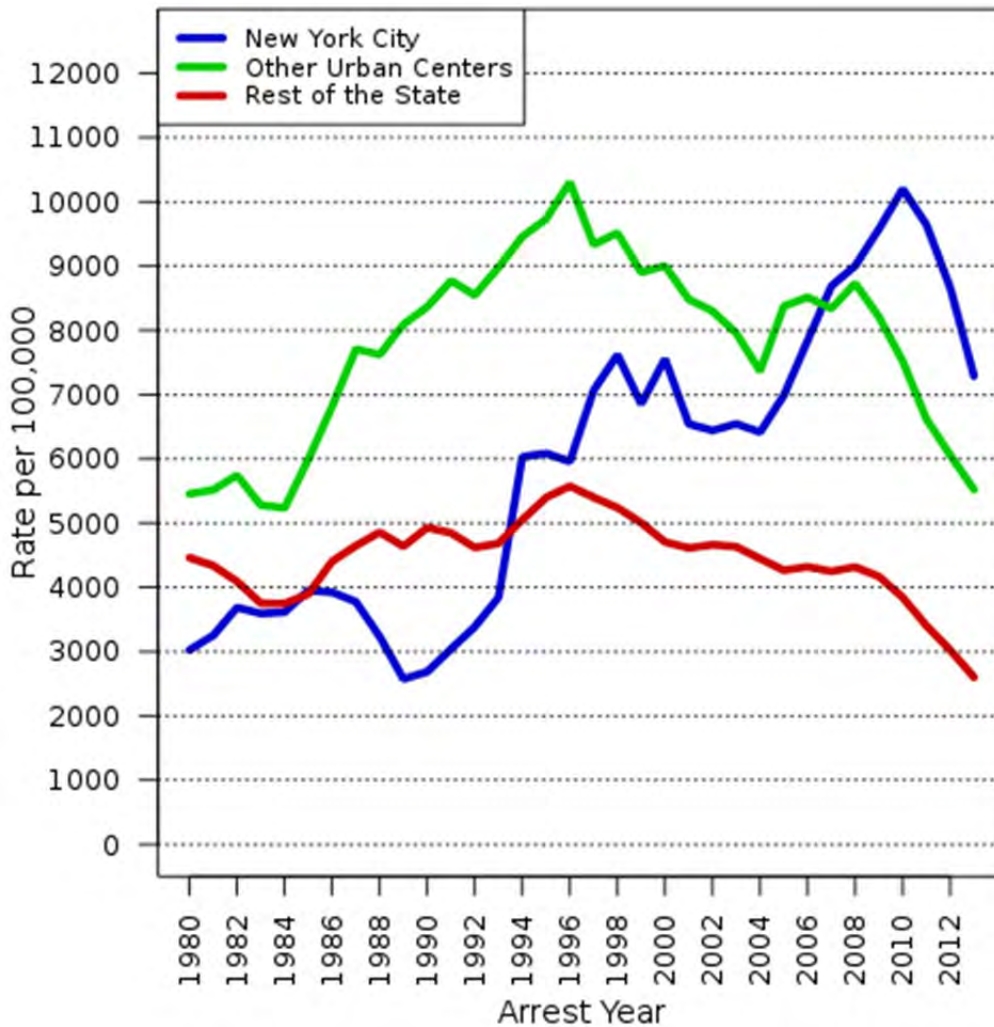
For the Rest of the State, the age-related trends remained relatively flat but there are interesting distinctions (see Figure 14). First, unlike Other Urban Centers and New York City, the two youngest age groups decreased in misdemeanor arrest rates from 1980 to 2013 – from 4.5 percent to 2.6 percent for 16-17 year-olds and from 5.5 percent to 3.9 percent for 18-20 year-olds. The next two groups slightly increased from 1980 to 2013 (from 4.2 percent to 5.1 percent for 21-24 year-olds and from 2.4 percent to 3.7 percent for 25-34 year-olds). The misdemeanor arrest rate for the

oldest age group (35 and older) remained below 1.0 percent for the entire time period.

From 1980 to 2013, the number of misdemeanor arrests in the Rest of the State decreased for 16-17 year-olds (from 13,928 to 7,866) and 18-20 year-olds (from 24,257 to 17,833) but increased for 21-24 year-olds (from 21,038 to 26,356), 25-34 year-olds (from 26,786 to 41,800) and for individuals that are 35 and older (from 23,703 to 50,357). The demographic base also changed from 3.4 million individuals 35 and older in 1980 to 5.8 million in 2010. Alternatively, the younger age group (16-17 year-olds) decreased only slightly from 1980 (312,098) to 2010 (302,579).

Figure 15:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 16-17 year-olds in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



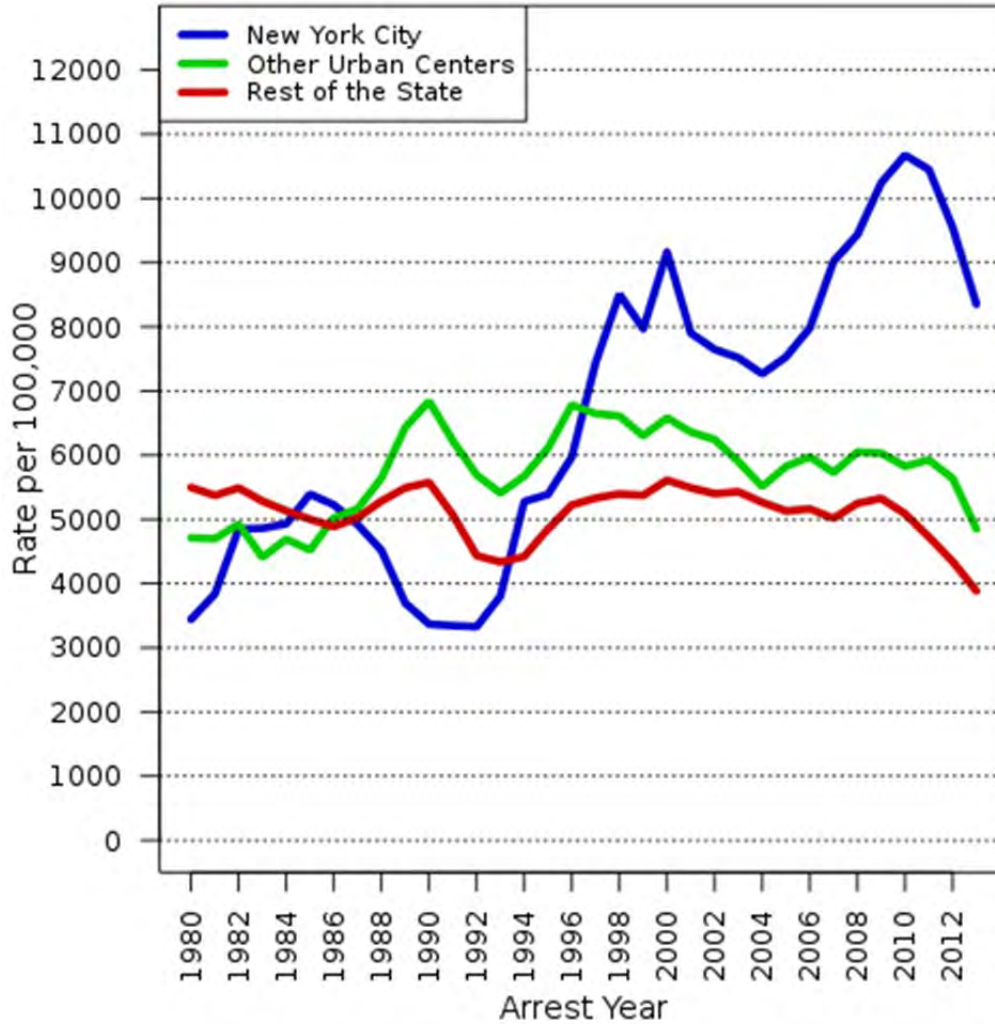
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Figure 15 compares the misdemeanor arrests rates for 16-17 year-olds in the three geographic areas presented in this report. This Figure shows that New York City started with the lowest arrest rates for 16-17 year-olds, considerably lower than the Rest of the State, and slightly less than half the rate of the Other Urban Centers. After dropping still lower in comparison to the Rest of the State and Other Urban Centers, the misdemeanor arrest rate for 16-17 year-olds started to increase in 1989. In 1994, New York City surpassed the Rest of the State in its misdemeanor arrest rate for 16-17 year-olds. Then, in 2008, New York City surpassed the Other Urban Centers. In 2011, the New York City misdemeanor arrest rate started to drop for 16-17 year-olds and dropped sharply through 2013. In 2013, New York City had the highest misdemeanor arrest rate for 16-17 year-olds, followed by Other Urban Centers, and finally the Rest of the State.

Trends in misdemeanor arrest rates for 18-20 year-olds in New York City, Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State are different from their 16-17 year-old counterparts (see Figure 16). In 1980, misdemeanor arrest rates for 18-20 year-olds were the lowest in New York City and highest in the Rest of the State. New York City showed a short uptick compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State in 1985 and declined to the lowest rates in 1992. The rate in New York City then drastically increased and surpassed the Rest of the State in 1994 and Other Urban Centers in 1997 reaching an all-time high in 2010. Other Urban Centers also started showing an increase in 1985 and then declined. Similar to 16-17 year-olds, in 2013, New York City had the highest misdemeanor arrest rate for 18-20 year-olds compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State.

Figure 16:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 18-20 year-olds in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

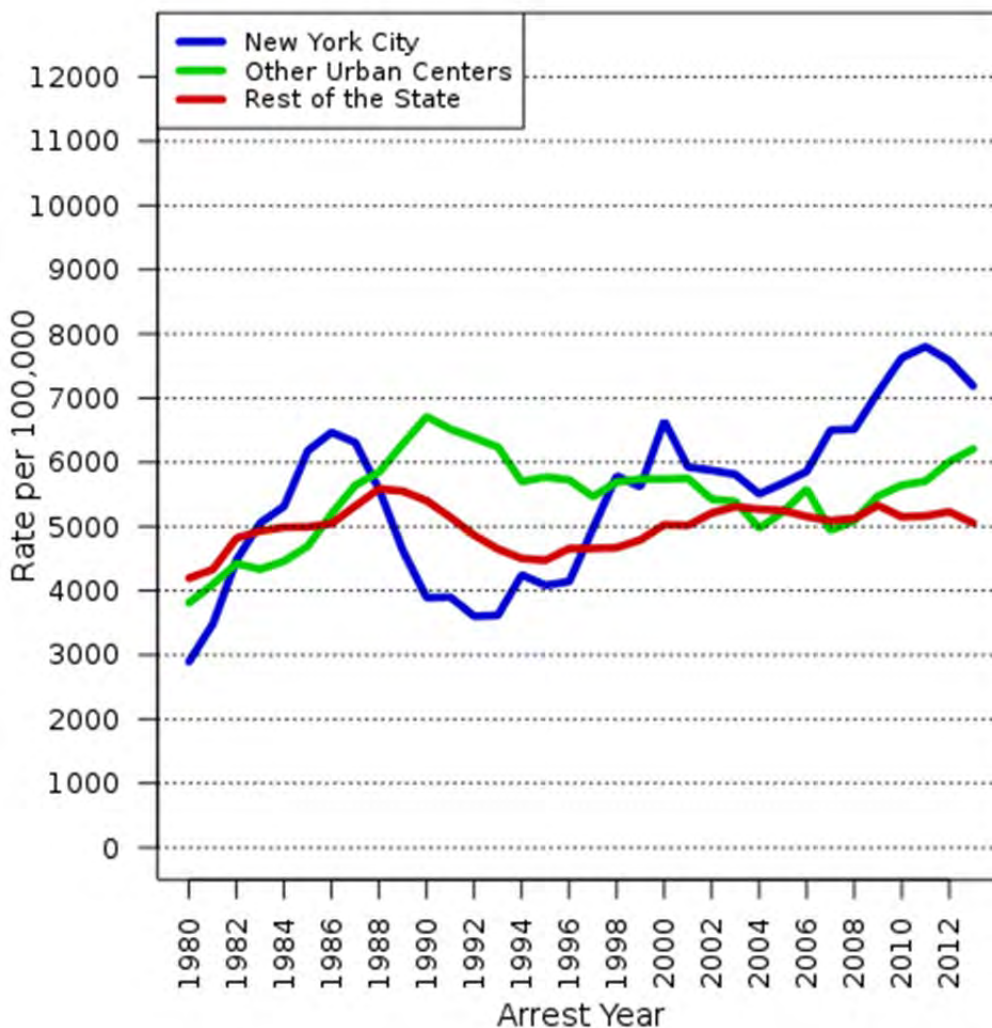


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Similar to their younger counterparts, 21-24 year-olds in New York City started with the lowest misdemeanor arrest rate in 1980 compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State. The New York City misdemeanor arrest rate for 21-24 year-olds surpassed Other Urban Centers in 1981 and the Rest of the State in 1983 for the first time (see Figure 17). The rate for New York City then steadily declined from 1986 to 1990 and then increased for the most part from 1991 to 2013. The disparity in arrest rates for New York City compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State is smaller for this age group compared to 18-20 year-olds.

Figure 17:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 21-24 year-olds in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

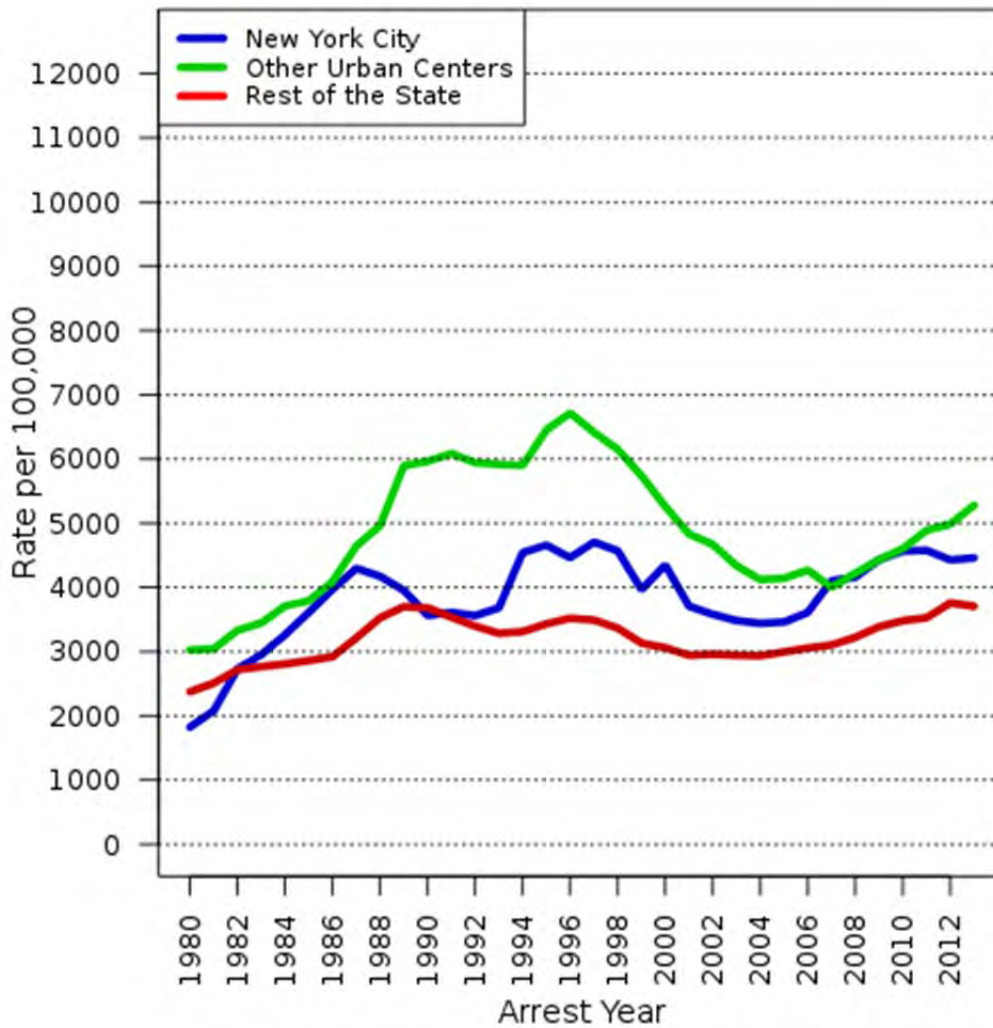


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Figure 18 compares trends for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State for 25-34 year-olds. The pattern in misdemeanor arrest rates for 25-34 year-olds is distinctively different compared to the younger age groups. The New York City 25-34 year-old misdemeanor arrest rate remained lower or was the same as the arrest rates for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2013, with one exception in 2007 (4.1 percent).

Figure 18:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 25-34 year-olds in New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



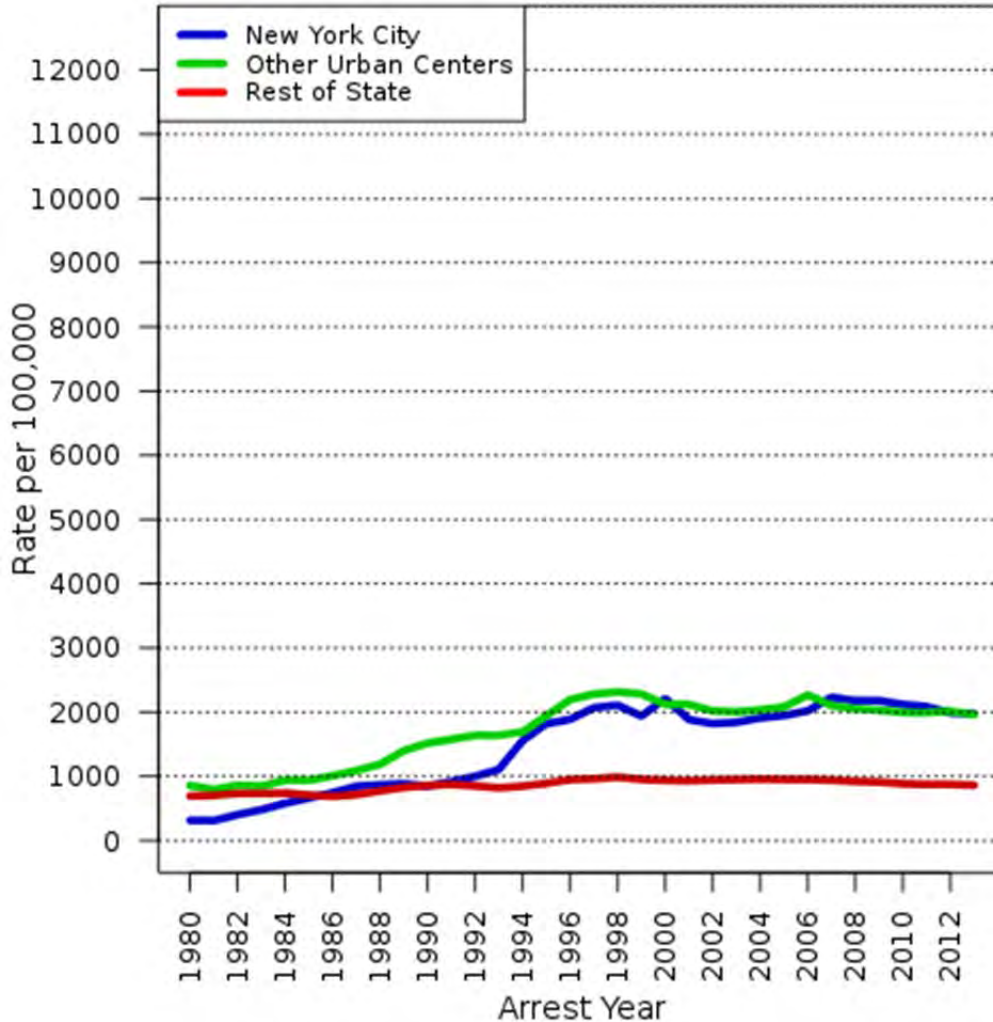
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Unlike the younger age groups, New York City had a lower arrest rate compared to Other Urban Centers for 25-34 year-olds in 2013. In 1980, the Rest of the State had a slightly higher misdemeanor arrest rate for 25-34 year-olds compared to New York City. This trend changed in 1982 when New York City surpassed the Rest of the State in its 25-34 year-old misdemeanor arrest rate and remained higher from 1982 to 2013, with one exception in 1990.

Trends in misdemeanor arrest rates for those 35 and older were remarkably similar for Other Urban Centers and New York City starting in 1995 and ending with the same rate in 2013 (2.0 percent). As Figure 19 shows, prior to 1995, arrest rates for those 35 and older were lower for New York City compared to Other Urban Centers. New York City arrest rates were also lower than the Rest of the State in the early 1980s. Misdemeanor arrest rates for this age group in the Rest of the State remained quite stable over this time period.

Figure 19:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 35 years and older for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In sum, several distinct age-related patterns exist in misdemeanor arrest rates. When comparing New York City to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State, New York City had a higher arrest rate in 2013 for younger age groups (16-24) compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State. However, for older age groups (25 and older), the arrest rates are the same or lower in New York City compared to Other Urban Centers, but still higher compared to the Rest of the State.

OVERALL TRENDS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Next, we examined differences in race/ethnicity, given national data that suggest significant discrepancies in arrest rates for Blacks and Hispanics relative to Whites.¹² First, we examine New York City. Then, we conduct comparisons to other geographic regions. Here, we note that we can only examine longitudinal trends from 1990 to 2013, rather than 1980 to 2013 for New York City.¹³ Longitudinal trends for Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State are only available from 2002 to 2013.¹⁴

As Figure 20 illustrates, in New York City, the arrest rate for Whites was 1.2 percent in 2013, compared to an arrest rate of 6.4 percent for Blacks and 4.4 percent for Hispanics.¹⁵ Misdemeanor arrest rates for all three groups almost doubled from 1990 to 2010. White misdemeanor arrest rates rose from 0.7 percent in 1990 to a peak of 1.4 percent in 2011, Black misdemeanor arrest rates rose from a low of 3.6 percent in 1990 to a peak in 2010 of 7.5 percent.¹⁶ Hispanics saw a smaller but still substantial increase in misdemeanor arrest rates, from 2.5 percent in 1990 to a peak of 4.7 percent in 2010.

¹² See: D'Alessio, S. & Stolzenberg, L. (2003). Race and the probability of arrest. *Social Forces*, 81(4), 1381-1397; Golub, A., Johnson, B., & Dunlap, E. (2007). The race/ethnicity disparity in misdemeanor marijuana arrests in New York City. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 6(1), 131-164; and Parker, K., Stults, B., & Rice, S. (2005). Racial threat, concentrated disadvantage, and social control: Considering the macro-level sources of variation in arrests. *Criminology*, 43(4), 1111-1134.

¹³ The 1980 Census data do not allow us to determine race/ethnicity by our age groups. Therefore, we start the race/ethnicity calculations at 1990.

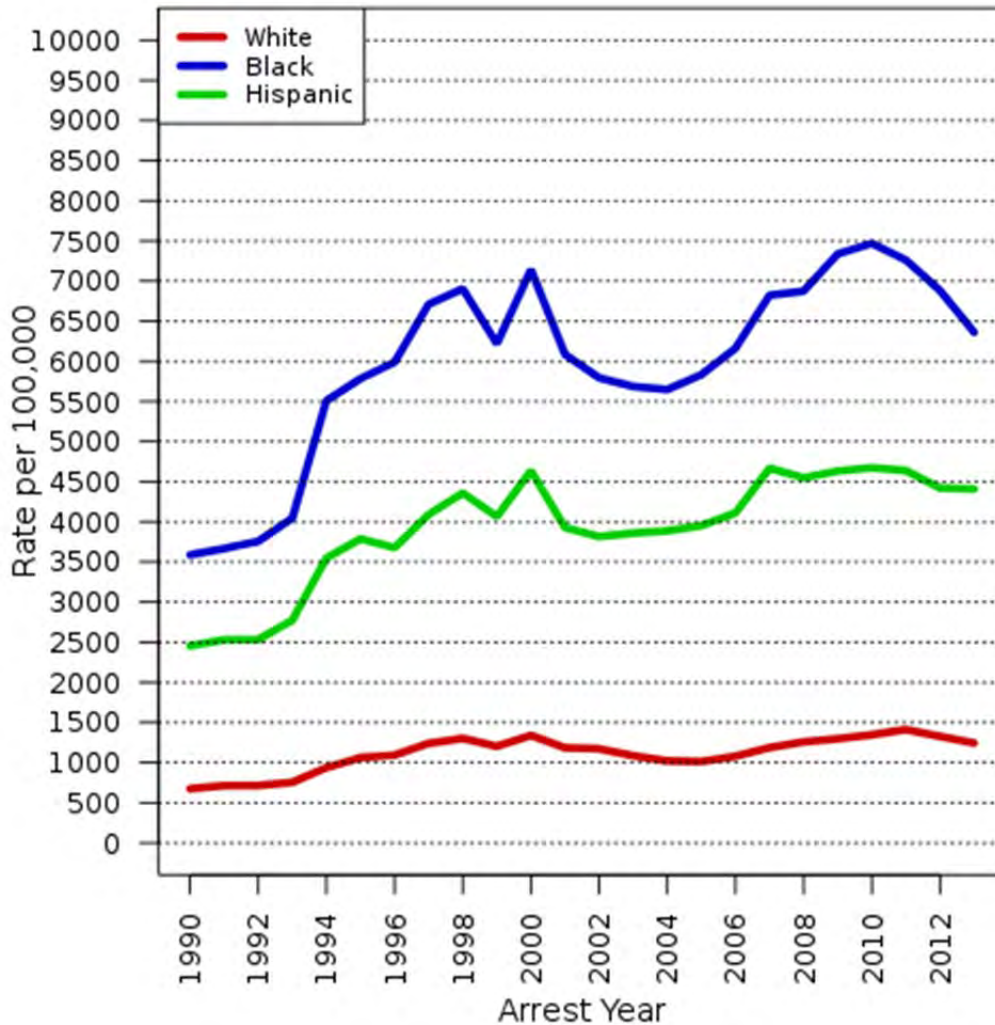
¹⁴ DCJS does not have reliable arrest data by race/ethnicity for Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State until 2002.

¹⁵ The 1990s Census data for Whites includes White Hispanics. For 2000 and 2010, we use Census estimates for non-Hispanic Whites. Note that this means that are our rates may be more conservative than actual rates from 1990 to 1999, given that our denominator would be smaller, if we excluded White Hispanics.

¹⁶ As a reminder, the Census data for Blacks include Black Hispanics which account for 7.8 percent to 11.0 percent of the Black Population in New York City from 1990 to 2010. This means that the actual arrest rates may be higher, given that the denominators should be smaller. The inclusion of Black Hispanics is consistent for the entire time frame.

Figure 20:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



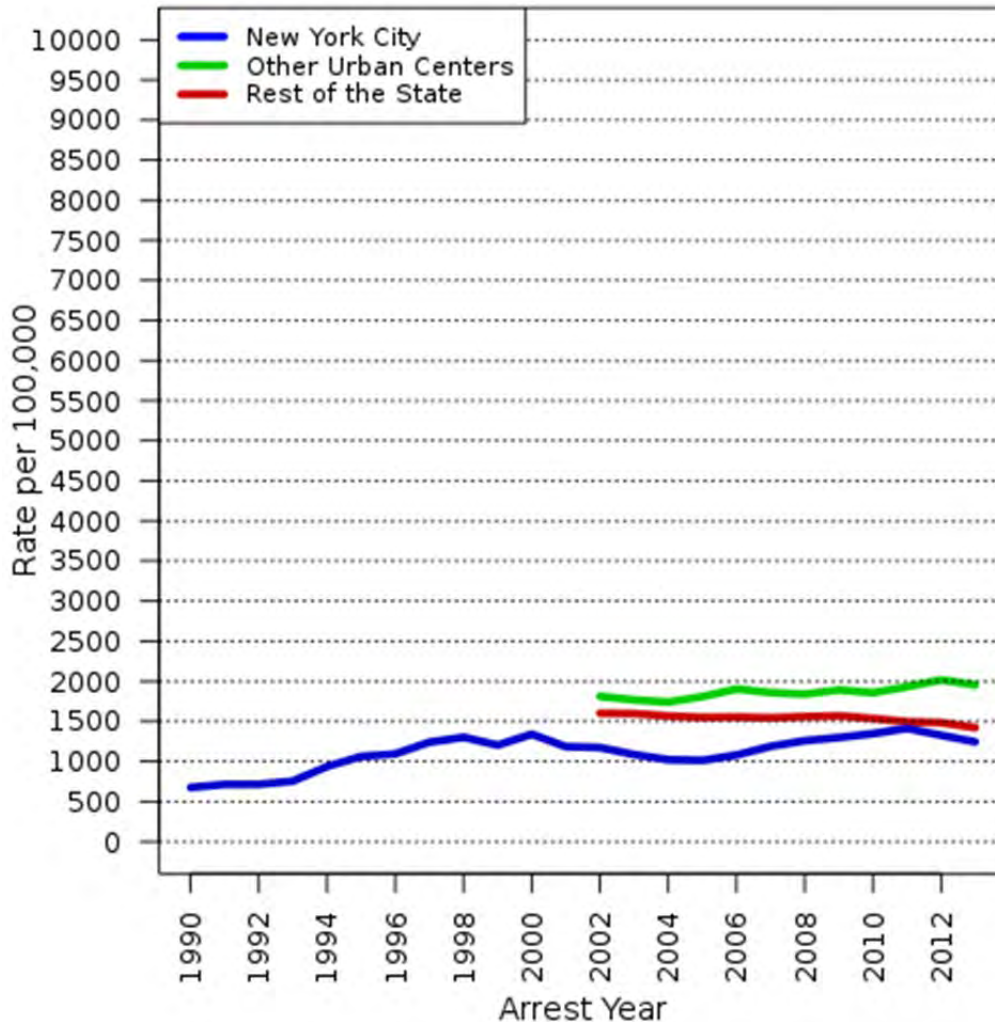
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

The absolute numbers parallel the misdemeanor arrest rates from 1990 to 2013 for Whites (from 21,815 to 28,996), Blacks (from 56,152 to 104,659) and Hispanics (from 30,885 to 78,733). Interestingly, the number of Whites above age 16 in New York City declined, while the number of Blacks and Hispanics increased.

Figure 21 shows arrest rates for Whites in New York City compared to Other Urban Centers and the Rest of the State. The misdemeanor arrest rate for Whites in 2013 was slightly lower for New York City (1.2 percent) relative to Other Urban Centers (2.0 percent) and the Rest of the State (1.4 percent). This trend in lower misdemeanor arrest rates in New York City for Whites, compared to the other two geographic regions, was consistent from 2002 to 2013.

Figure 21:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Whites for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1990 or 2002 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

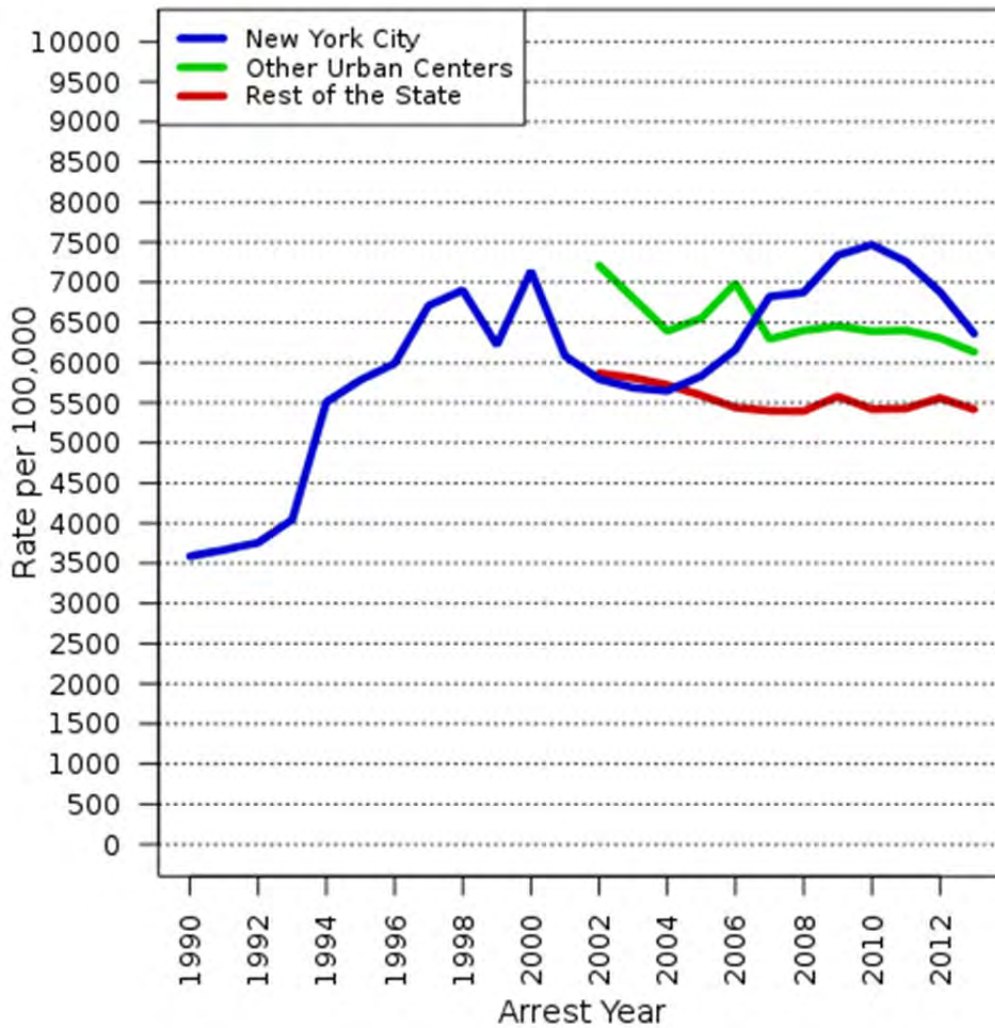
In absolute numbers, across all three geographic regions, there were more Whites arrested in 2013, compared to 2002, including New York City (from 27,945 to 28,996), Other Urban Centers (from 7,511 to 7,123), and the Rest of the State (from 106,732 to 95,077). From 2002 to 2010, New York City and the combined population of Other Urban Centers experienced a loss in the White population above the age of 16. The Rest of the State experienced a small increase in their White population age 16 and older.

From 2002 to 2007, the misdemeanor arrest rate for Blacks in New York City was lower compared to Other Urban Centers (see Figure 22). Starting in 2008, the misdemeanor arrest rate for Blacks in New York City surpassed that of Other Urban

Centers. In 2013, the arrest rate for Blacks was similar in New York City and Other Urban Centers (6.4 percent compared to 6.1 percent) and higher than the Rest of the State.

Figure 22:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Blacks for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1990 or 2002 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

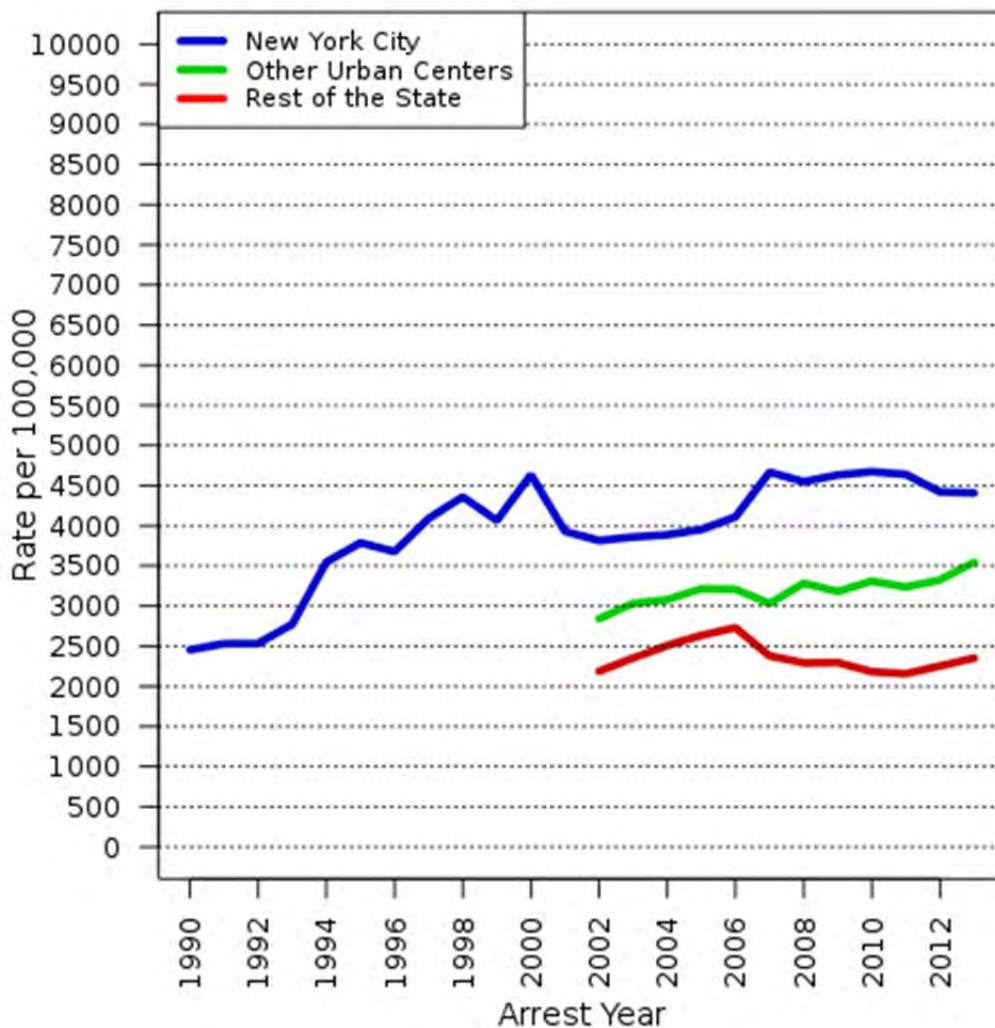
Black arrests for misdemeanor crimes increased from 2002 to 2013 in New York City (from 91,952 to 104,659) and the Rest of the State (from 26,915 to 28,939), but decreased for Other Urban Centers (from 14,440 to 13,326). All three geographic regions had a population increase in Blacks above age 16 from 2000 to 2010.

Lastly, as Figure 23 shows, for Hispanics in 2002, New York City (3.8 percent) had a higher misdemeanor arrest rate compared to Other Urban Centers (2.8 percent) and

the Rest of the State (2.2 percent). In 2013, the New York City arrest rate for Hispanics was 4.4 percent compared to 3.5 percent in Other Urban Centers and 2.4 percent in the Rest of the State. The misdemeanor arrest rate for Hispanics remained stable relative to Blacks. All three geographic regions showed an increase in the number of Hispanic arrests for misdemeanor crimes from 2002 to 2013 (New York City from 61,498 to 78,733; Other Urban Centers from 2,284 to 3,700; Rest of the State from 10,354 to 15,720). All three geographic regions also had a population increase in the number of Hispanics above age 16 from 2000 to 2010.

Figure 23:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Hispanics for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and Rest of the State from 1990 or 2002 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

OVERALL TRENDS BY CHARGE TYPES

Here we present the top arrest charge for misdemeanor arrests for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State. We had 1,044 unique charges in our database and we categorized them into 11 groups: (1) Person, (2) Property and Theft-Related, (3) Vehicle and Driving-Related, (4) Weapon, (5) Drugs Other than Marijuana, (6) Marijuana, (7) Turnstile Jumping, (8) Trespassing, (9) Prostitution, (10) Resisting Arrest, and (11) Other. See Appendix A for which charges were grouped under which category as well as which are charges are the most frequent. Notably, we present the data as a percent of all misdemeanor arrests within that year. Also, when there are multiple charges, the algorithm for determining the top charge may vary by police department. Therefore, the jurisdictions may not be directly comparable.

We present the graphs in piece-meal form to facilitate interpretation. First, we present Person and Property and Theft-Related charges (both typically involve a complainant and a victim) with Vehicle and Driving-Related and Weapon charges (both that could result in serious injury). Next, we present charges of Drugs Other than Marijuana, Marijuana, and Turnstile Jumping (all demonstrating considerable changes in New York City from 1980 to 2013). Third, we present Trespassing, Prostitution, Resisting Arrest, and Other.

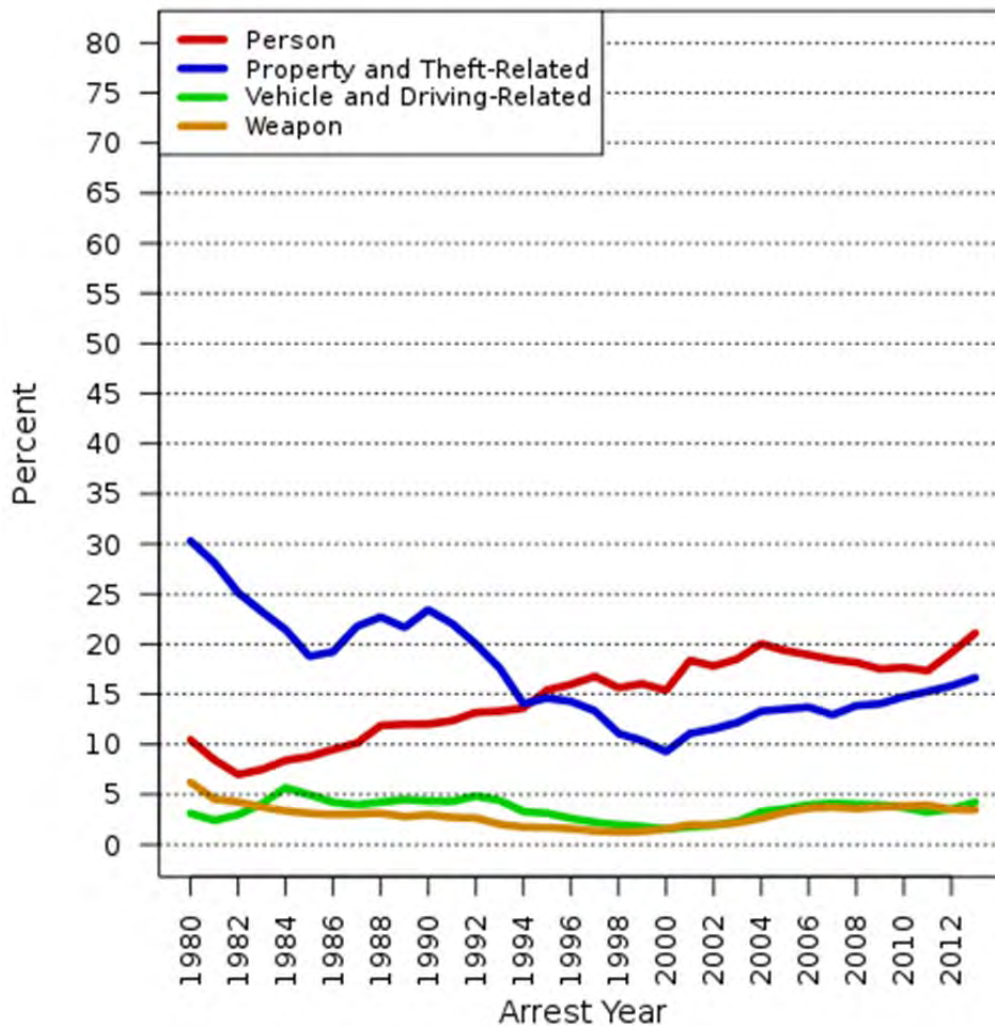
New charge codes are added continually to the list of charges that are considered misdemeanors.¹⁷ Also, charges can be reclassified from fingerprintable to non-fingerprintable and from felony to misdemeanor and vice-versa. We do not account for these changes in the three decade time span.

¹⁷ See <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ccman/ccman.htm> for DCJS charge code manual.

As Figure 24 shows, in New York City, Property and Theft-Related charges accounted for the largest percentage of charges in 1980 at 30.3 percent. As a percent of all misdemeanor arrests, this category dropped considerably, by about half to 16.7 percent in 2013. Conversely, Person charges, involving crimes against other people, increased from 10.4 percent to 21.1 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in the same time span. These two charge categories are typically seen as distinct from other categories as they involve victims and complainants. Although their relative shares shifted over the period of the report, taken together they represent a nearly steady portion of all misdemeanor arrests, namely 40.7 percent of the charges in 1980 compared to 37.8 percent in 2013. Vehicle and Driving-Related and Weapon charges comprised 5.6 percent of charges or less of the charges over this same time period.

Figure 24:

Percent of Person, Property and Theft-Related, Vehicle and Driving-Related, and Weapon Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for New York City from 1980 to 2013

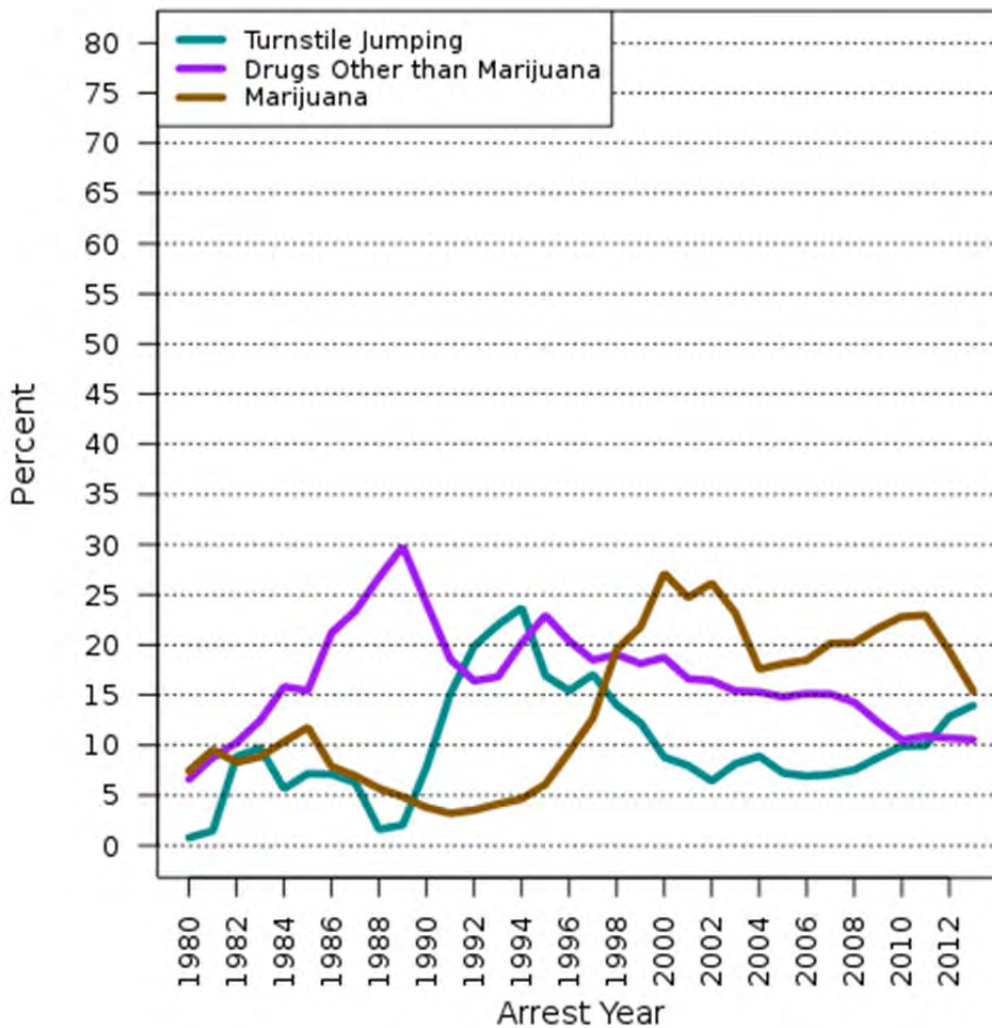


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In Figure 25, we see that in New York City, the percent of misdemeanor arrests for Drugs Other than Marijuana charges rose from 6.6 percent in 1980 to a peak of 29.8 percent in 1989, before dropping to 10.6 percent in 2013. Marijuana saw a similar pattern but this charge type peaked 11 years later, in 2000. Misdemeanor arrests for Marijuana rose from 7.4 percent in 1980 to a peak of 27.5 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 2000, and then declined to 15.4 percent in 2013. Turnstile Jumping started below 1.0 percent in 1980 and peaked in 1994 at 23.7 percent and then went down to 14.0 percent in 2013.

Figure 25:

Percent of Drugs Other than Marijuana, Marijuana, and Turnstile Jumping Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for New York City from 1980 to 2013

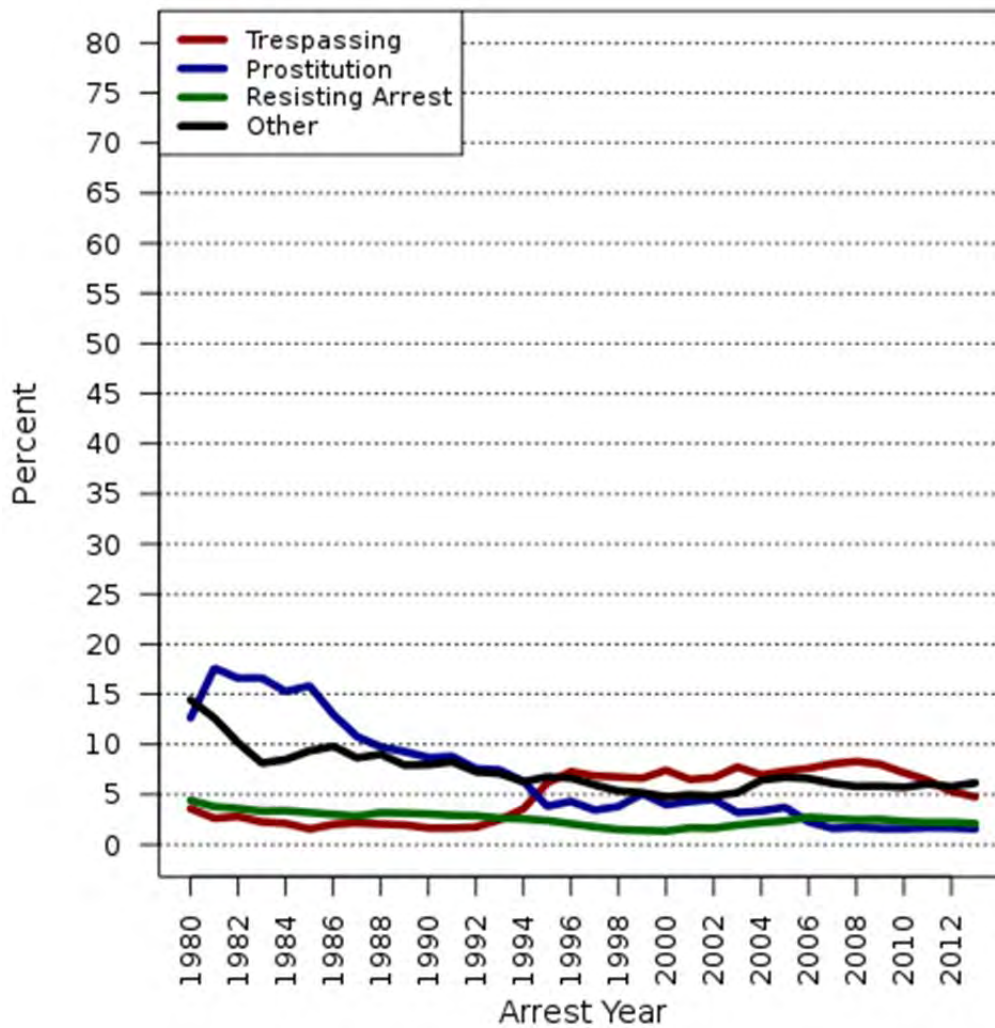


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Trespassing varied but remained below 8.3 percent throughout the three decades in New York City (see Figure 26). Prostitution charges decreased from 12.7 percent in 1980 to 1.6 percent in 2013, with a peak of 17.6 in 1981. Resisting Arrest comprised 4.4 percent or less of all misdemeanor charges from 1980 to 2013. The category for Other charges dropped from 14.4 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 1980 and remained at or below 10.2 percent after 1982.

Figure 26:

Percent of Trespassing, Prostitution, Resisting Arrest, and Other Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for New York City from 1980 to 2013

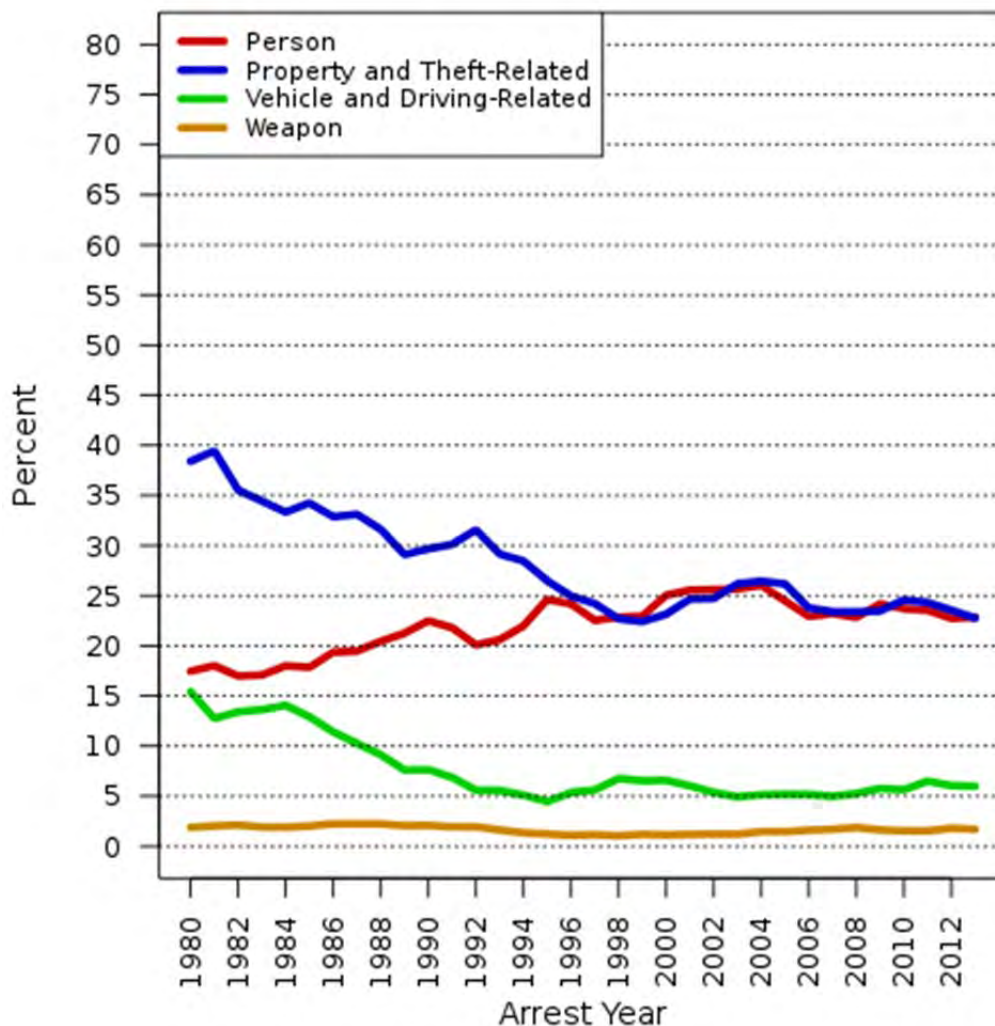


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Similar to New York City, the category including Property and Theft-Related charges was the most frequent charge type for Other Urban Centers, dropping from 38.4 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 1980 to 22.8 percent in 2013 (see Figure 27). Person Charges went up over this time frame, from 17.5 percent in 1980 to 22.9 percent in 2013. These two charges comprised between 45.4 to 57.5 percent of all misdemeanor charges from 1980 to 2013; representing an average of 50.0 percent of charges during the time period. Vehicle and Driving-Related charges declined from 15.4 percent to 6.0 percent. Charges involving a Weapon remained constant at around 2 percent throughout the time span.

Figure 27:

Percent of Person, Property and Theft-Related, Vehicle and Driving-Related, and Weapon Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2013

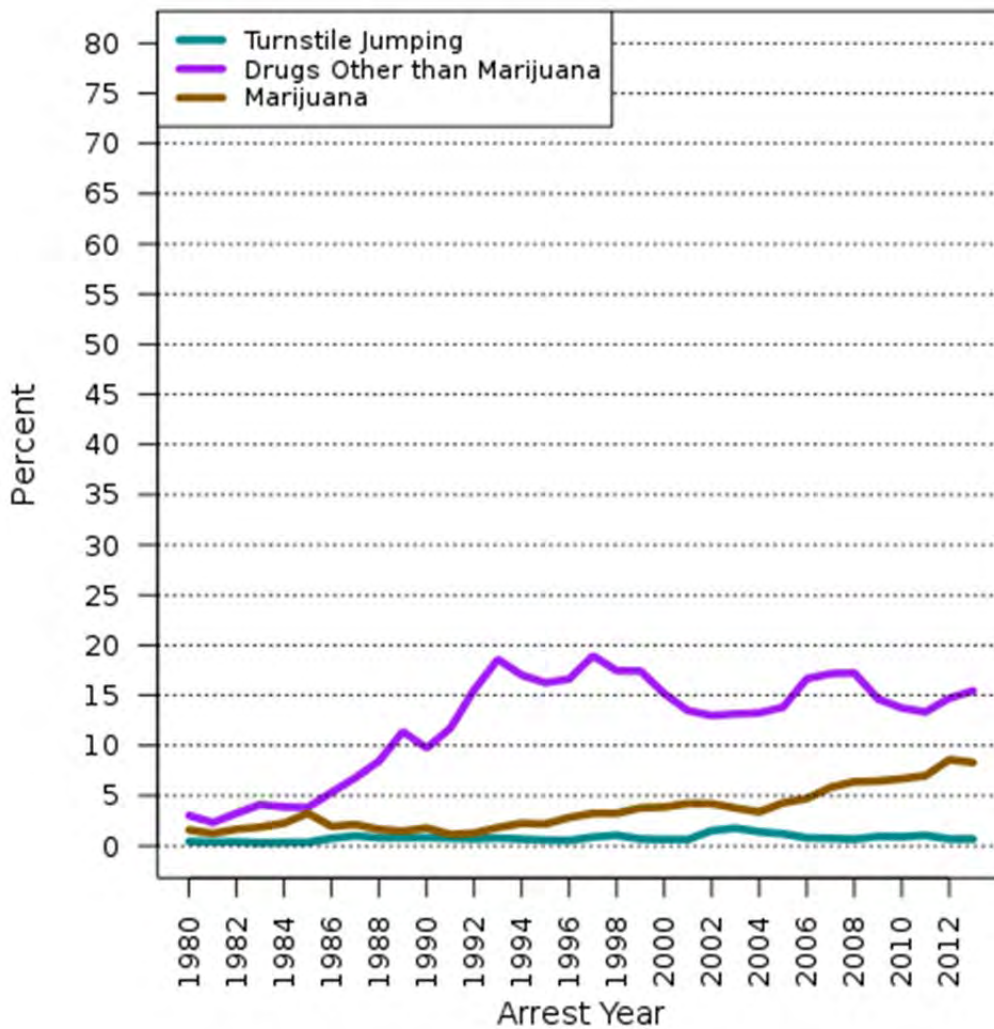


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In Other Urban Centers, misdemeanor arrests for Drugs Other than Marijuana rose from 3.0 percent in 1980 to 15.5 percent in 2013, after reaching a peak of 19.0 percent in 1997 (see Figure 28). The peak for Drugs Other than Marijuana charge occurred eight years later than the peak in New York City. Over this time frame, arrests for Marijuana increased from 1.6 percent to 8.3 percent of all misdemeanor arrests during this time period. Turnstile Jumping comprised 1.7 percent or less of all misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013 in Other Urban Centers.

Figure 28:

Percent of Drugs Other than Marijuana, Marijuana, and Turnstile Jumping Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2013

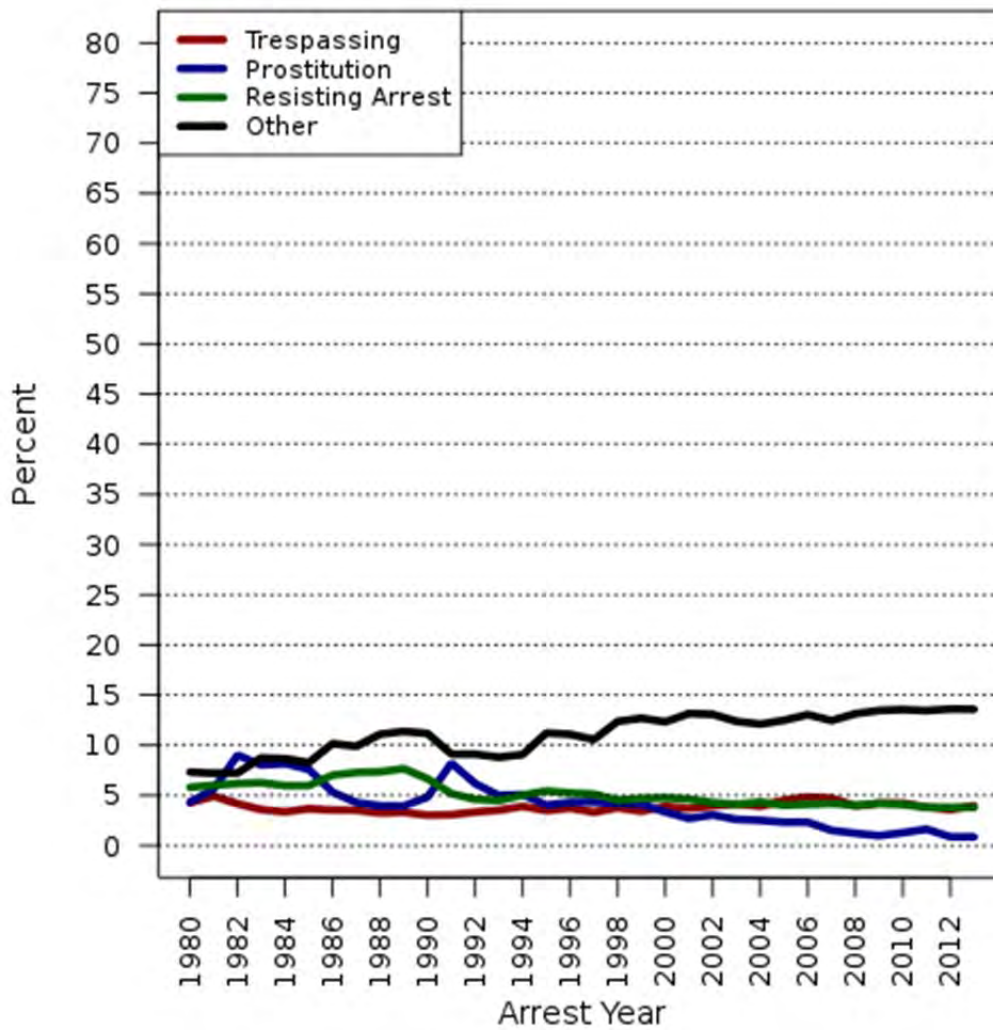


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

As Figure 29 displays, for Other Urban Centers, Trespassing comprised less than 5 percent of the charges from 1980 to 2013 for misdemeanor arrests. Resisting Arrest accounted for 5.8 percent of misdemeanor arrests in 1980, dropping to 3.8 percent in 2013. Other charges increased from 7.3 to 13.6 percent. Prostitution was low, ranging from 9.0 percent in 1982 to 0.9 percent in 2013.

Figure 29:

Percent of Trespassing, Prostitution, Resisting Arrest, and Other Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2013

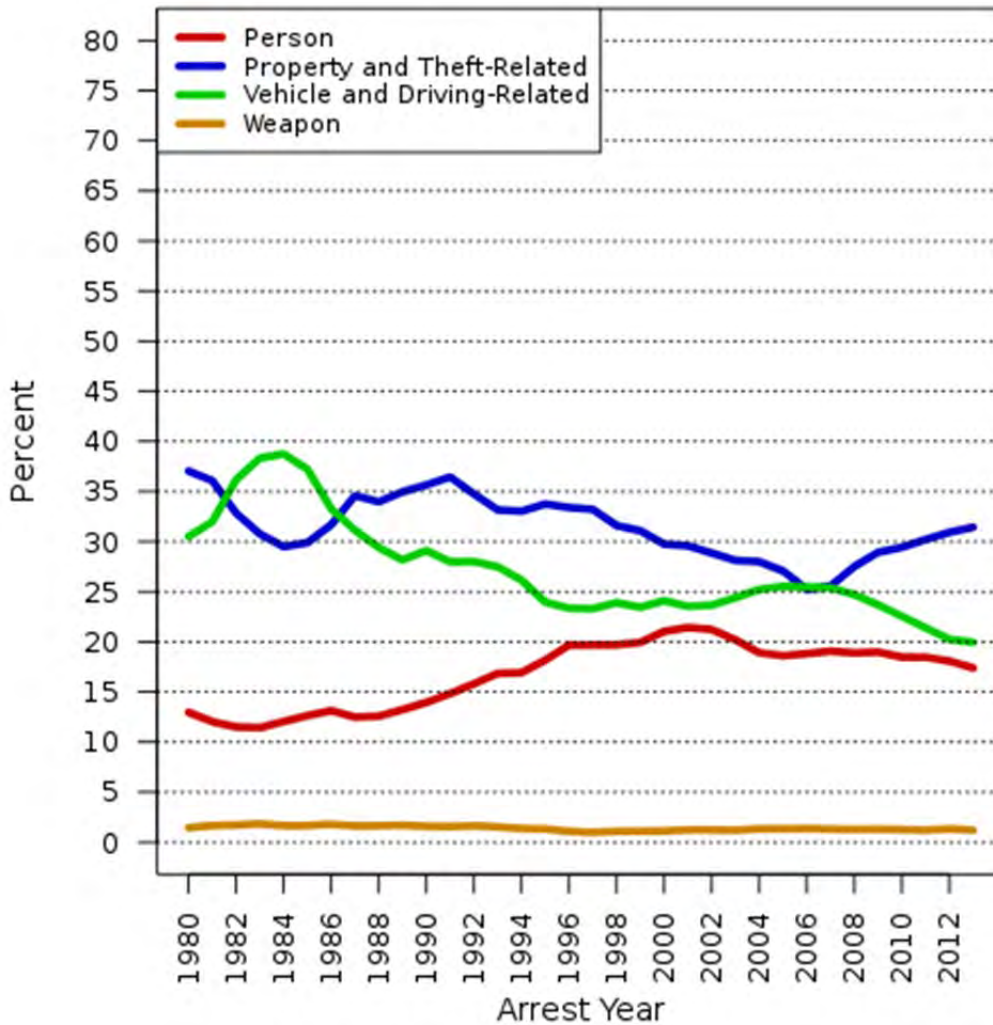


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Similar to New York City, the category of Property and Theft-Related charges constituted the most frequent misdemeanor charge for the Rest of the State in 1980 and 2013, although Vehicle and Driving-Related charges constituted a larger share from 1982 to 1986 (see Figure 30). Property and Theft-Related ranged from 37.0 percent in 1980 to 31.4 percent in 2013. Person charges among all misdemeanor arrests increased from 13.0 percent in 1980 to 17.4 percent in 2013 in the Rest of the State. Vehicle and Driving-Related comprised 30.5 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 1980, compared to 20.0 percent in 2013. Weapon charges remained low among misdemeanor arrests, below 2 percent for the same time period.

Figure 30:

Percent of Person, Property and Theft-Related, Vehicle and Driving-Related, and Weapon Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013

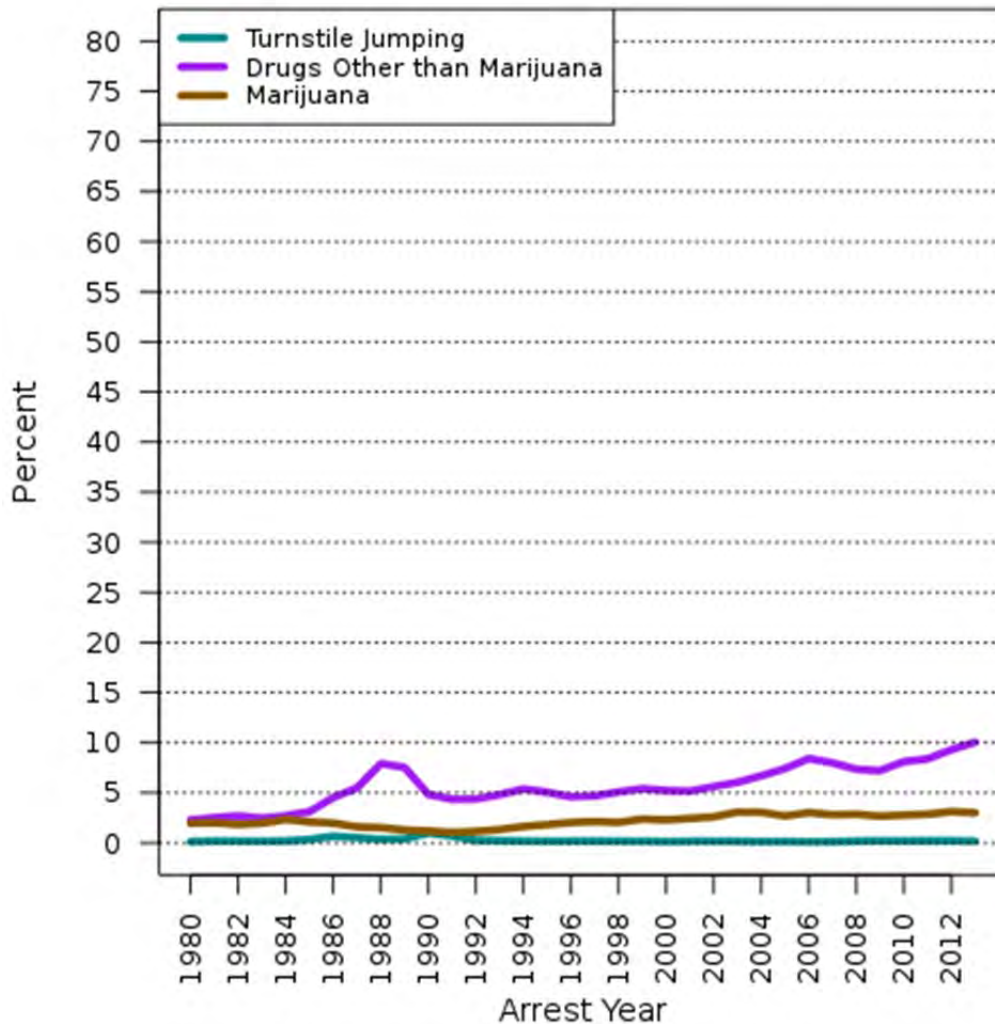


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Figure 31 shows that in the Rest of the State, Drugs Other than Marijuana increased from 2.3 percent in 1980 to 10.0 percent in 2013 following a similar pattern to Other Urban Centers. Marijuana charges constituted 2.0 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 1980 to 3.0 percent in 2013. Turnstile Jumping was close to zero percent.

Figure 31:

Percent of Drugs Other than Marijuana, Marijuana, and Turnstile Jumping Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013

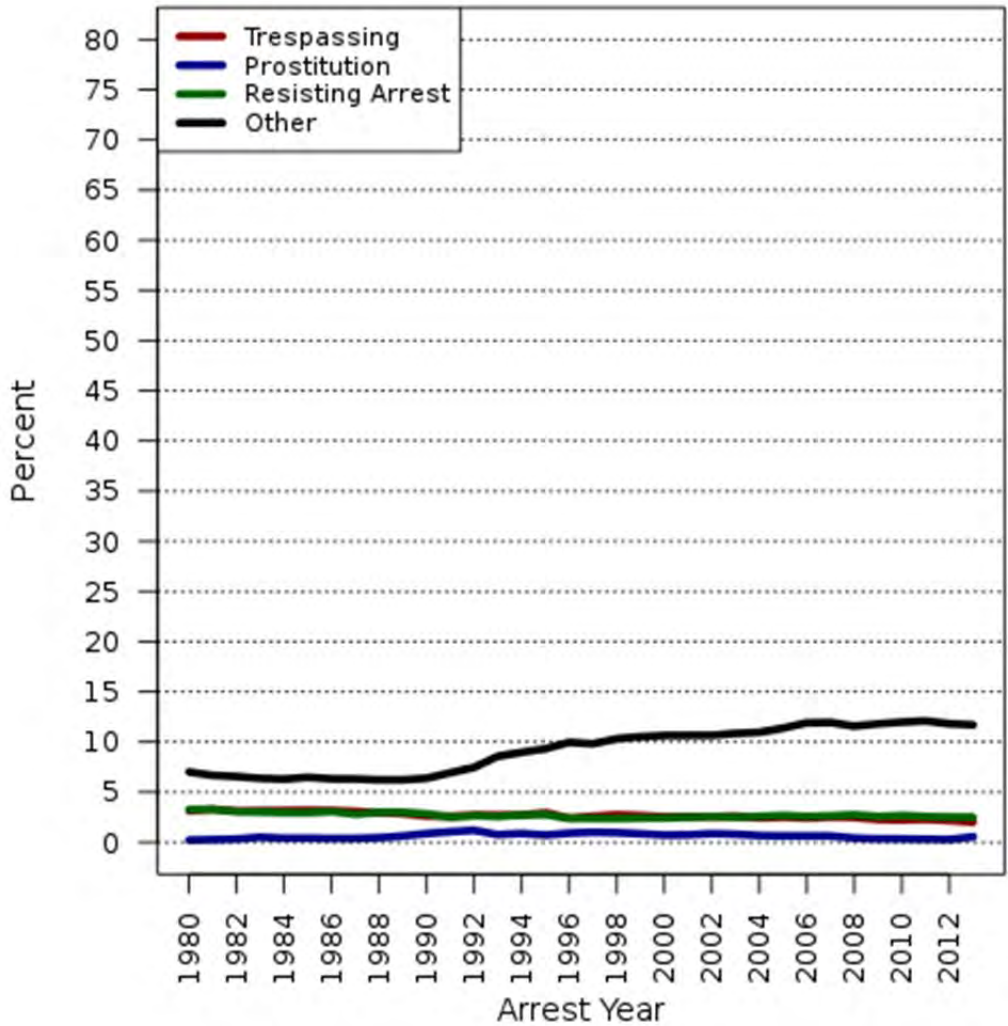


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Trespassing and Resisting Arrest comprised less than 3.0 percent of misdemeanor charges from 1980 to 2013 for the Rest of the State (see Figure 32). Other charges rose from 7.0 percent 1980 to 11.7 percent in 2013, similar to Other Urban Centers. Prostitution remained below 1.2 percent for the same time period.

Figure 32:

Percent of Trespassing, Prostitution, Resisting Arrest, and Other Charges for Misdemeanor Arrests for Rest of the State from 1980 to 2013



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

OVERALL TRENDS BY DISPOSITION TYPES

Next, we examine what happened to these misdemeanor arrests by the three geographic regions. In these analyses, we only show dispositions through 2012 because DCJS data did not have the final disposition on file for a large share of 2013 arrests.

For adult convictions, we combined Convicted-Type Unknown with Convicted with a Verdict and Convicted with a Plea. We did the same for Convicted -Youthful Offender¹⁸, combining Type Unknown with Verdicts and Pleas. For Dismissals, we combined cases that were Diverted and Dismissed,¹⁹ Dismissed-Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACD)²⁰, and Dismissed-Not ACD. The Other categories include Covered by Another Case and Other.

Between 1980 and 2012, there was a significant shift in the types of dispositions for misdemeanor arrests at arraignment in New York City (see Figure 33). The percent of cases disposed through Convicted-Adult category (excluding Youthful Offender dispositions) declined from 56.9 percent in 1980 (rising even higher to 65.9 percent in 1982) to about 45.9 percent in 2012. There was a corresponding increase in the percent of cases Dismissed at arraignment from 30.2 percent in 1980 to 38.5 percent in 2012. The share of cases in which the District Attorney declined to prosecute the case rose significantly, from 4.1 percent in 1980 to a peak of 10.7 percent in 2011, before dropping to 7.6 percent in 2012. The remaining categories – Convicted - Youthful Offender, Acquitted, and Other – comprised from zero to 2.0 percent of dispositions for misdemeanor arrests during this period.

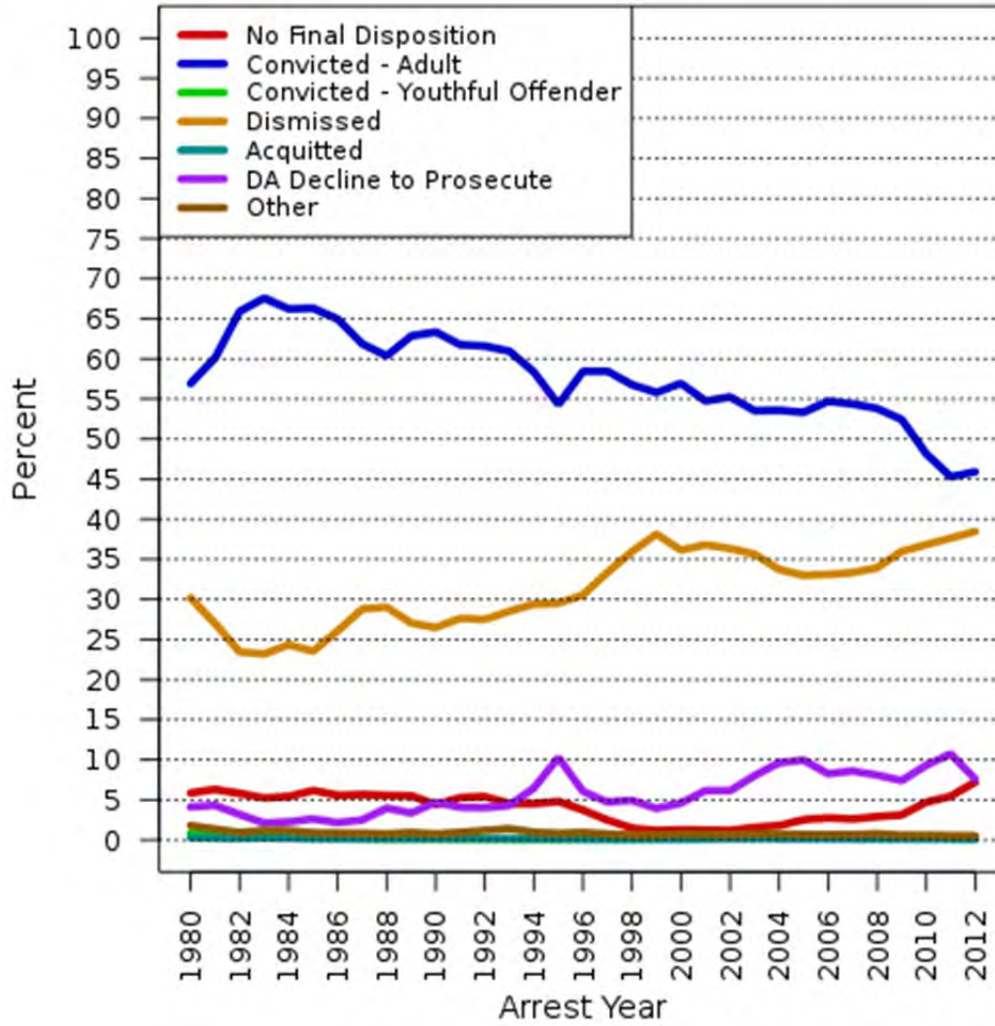
¹⁸ Youthful Offender: A person charged with a crime who is at least sixteen years old but younger than nineteen years old. Court records and official documents on file with DCJS and the pertinent police department are automatically sealed upon adjudication.

¹⁹ Diverted and Dismissed: Relates to cases in which the defendant has been diverted to a drug treatment program. If they are successful, then the case is dismissed.

²⁰ ACD: Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal. After arraignment, the judge adjourns the case for between six months and a year. It is not the same as probation, although the judge can require that the defendant comply with certain conditions during the adjournment period. The defendant does not enter a plea. If the defendant does not get rearrested, the case is dismissed at the end of that period. An ACD 55 is an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal that will get dismissed in 6 months; an ACD 56 is an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal that will get dismissed up to 1 year later.

Figure 33:

**Percent of Disposition Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for New York City
from 1980 to 2012**

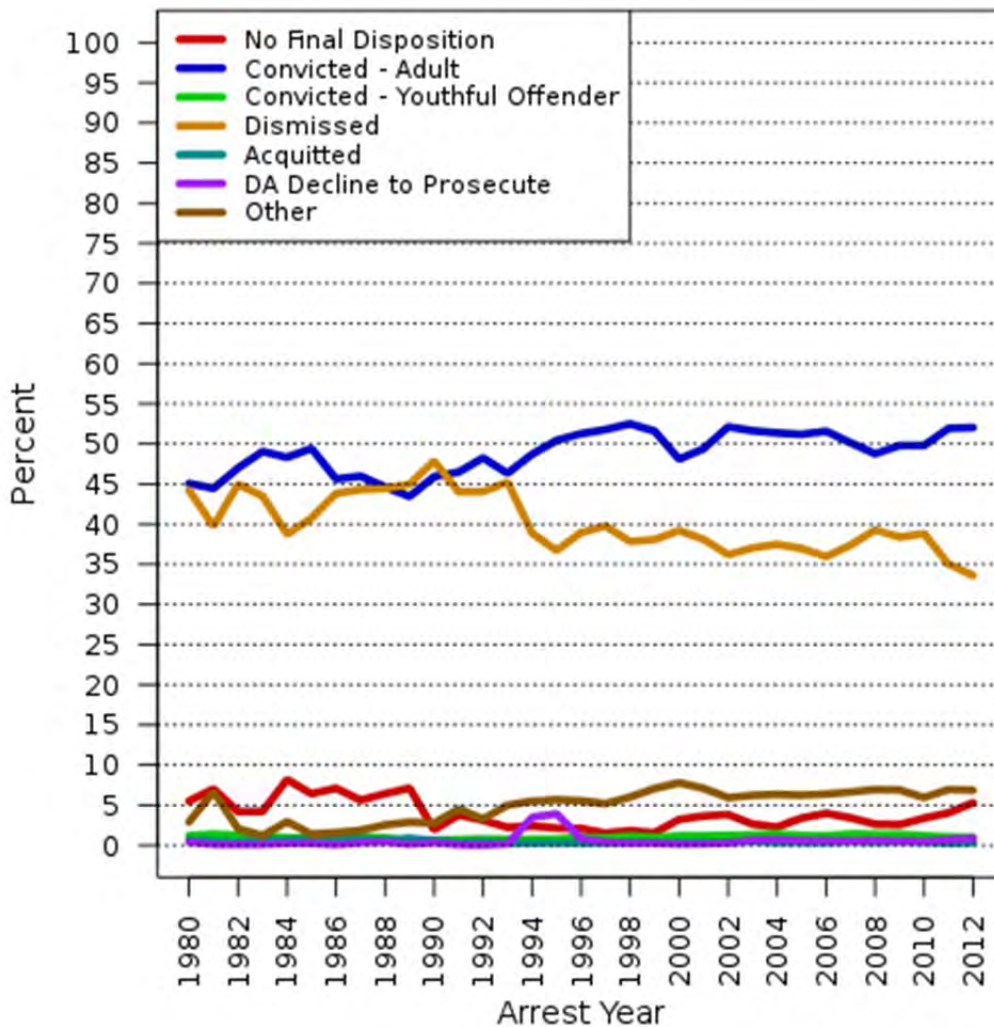


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

As Figure 34 demonstrates, the trends were noticeably different in the dispositions of misdemeanor arrests in Other Urban Centers. The category of Convicted-Adult rose slightly from 45.1 percent in 1980 to 52.0 percent in 2012, whereas this category declined in New York City. The percent of cases disposed as Dismissed declined substantially from 44.2 percent to 34.6 percent, in contrast to the rise in this category in New York City. Unlike New York City, the percent of cases in which the District Attorney declined to prosecute did not increase but rather hovered near zero percent except for 3.5 percent to 3.9 percent of cases in 1994 and 1995, respectively. The remaining categories comprised zero to 8.2 percent of the cases over the time span.

Figure 34:

Percent of Disposition Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2012

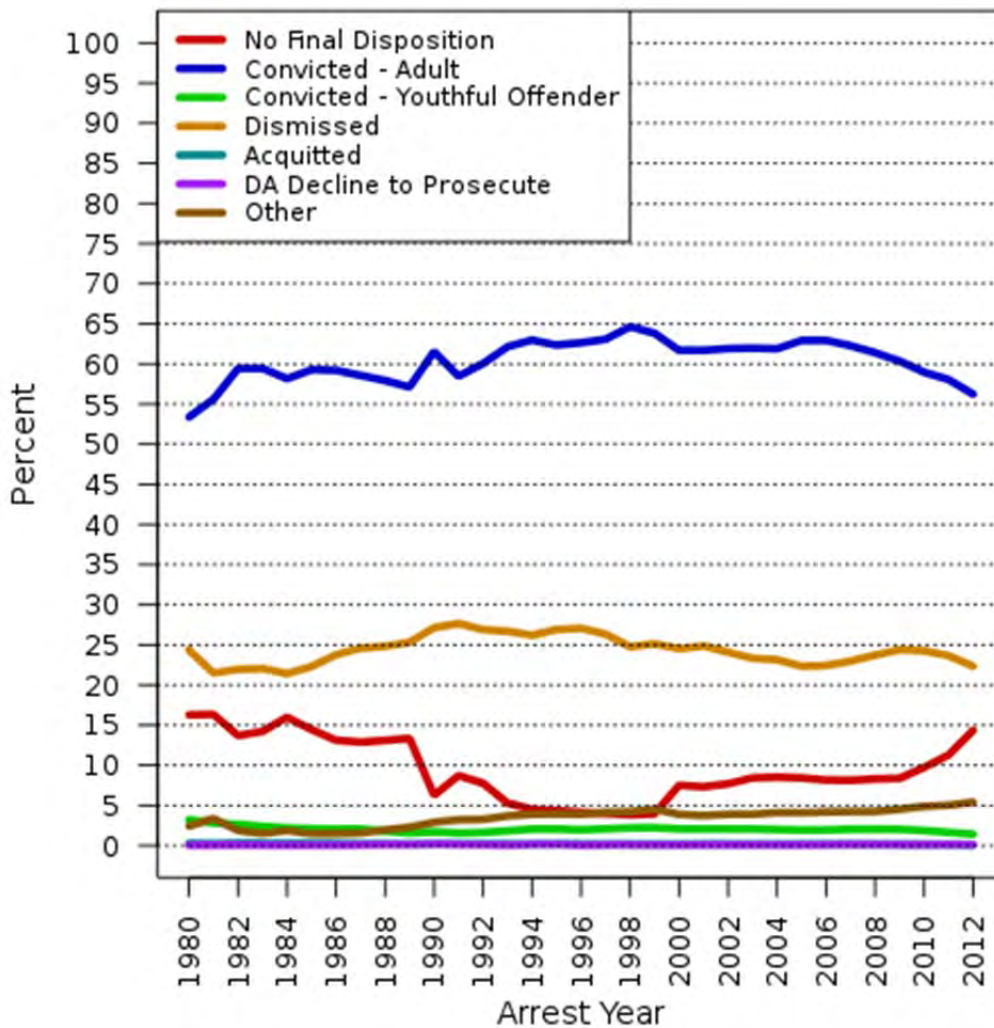


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In contrast to the trends observed in New York City and Other Urban Centers, the distribution of dispositions for misdemeanor arrests in the Rest of the State remained relatively stable (see Figure 35). The category of Convicted-Adult consistently comprised the highest percent of dispositions, ranging from 53.4 percent to 56.2 percent of all misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2012. Cases disposed as Dismissed also remained stable, ranging between 24.4 percent in 1980 to 22.3 percent in 2012. The category of No Final Disposition accounted for 9.5 percent of cases throughout the time span ranging from a low of 3.8 percent to a high of 16.3 percent in 2012.

Figure 35:

Percent of Disposition Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for Rest of the State from 1980 to 2012



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

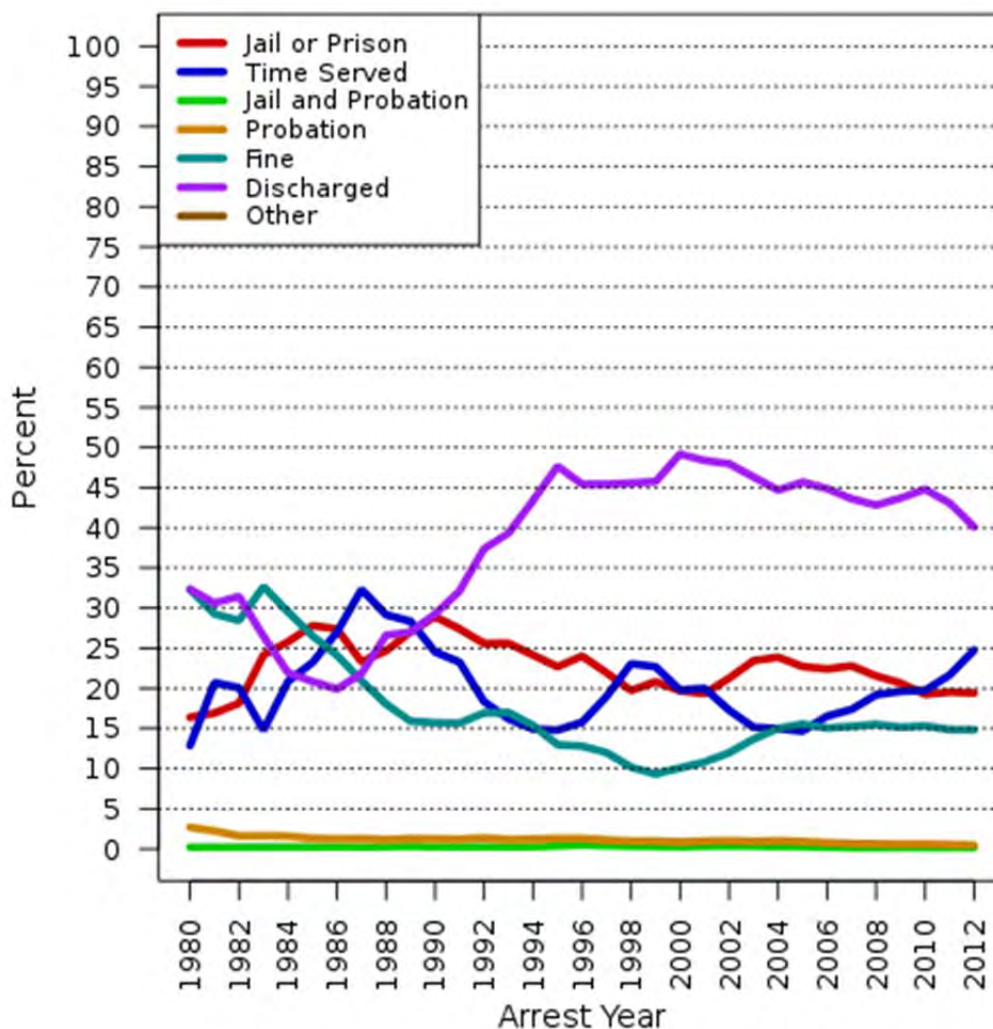
OVERALL TRENDS BY SENTENCE TYPES

Next we examine the types of sentences for those cases that resulted in convictions at arraignment. Again, we present these sentence types as a percent of all sentences for misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2012, separately for New York City, Other Urban Centers, and the Rest of the State.

For New York City, the dominant sentencing category was Discharged, meaning that the judge sentenced the offender to a conditional or unconditional discharge. As Figure 36 shows, in 1980, 32.3 percent of all sentences for misdemeanor arrests were Discharged. This sentence category dipped considerably to 19.9 percent in 1986, then rose steadily and steeply, to 49.2 percent in 2000, before dropping again to 40.8 percent of all sentences in 2012. The sentence category of Fine, which comprises cases in which the judge sentenced the offender to pay a fine, started near even with Discharged, but declined steadily to 14.8 percent of all sentences in 2012. The sentence of Jail or Prison ranged between 16.3 percent to 28.9 percent of cases during the time period. Meanwhile, the sentence of Time Served, meaning that the time between arrest and arraignment was recognized as the sentence, started low, at 12.9 percent in 1980, then rose to 32.3 percent in 1987, and fluctuated for the remainder of the time period, finishing at 24.8 percent of cases in 2012.

Figure 36:

Percent of Sentence Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for New York City from 1980 to 2012

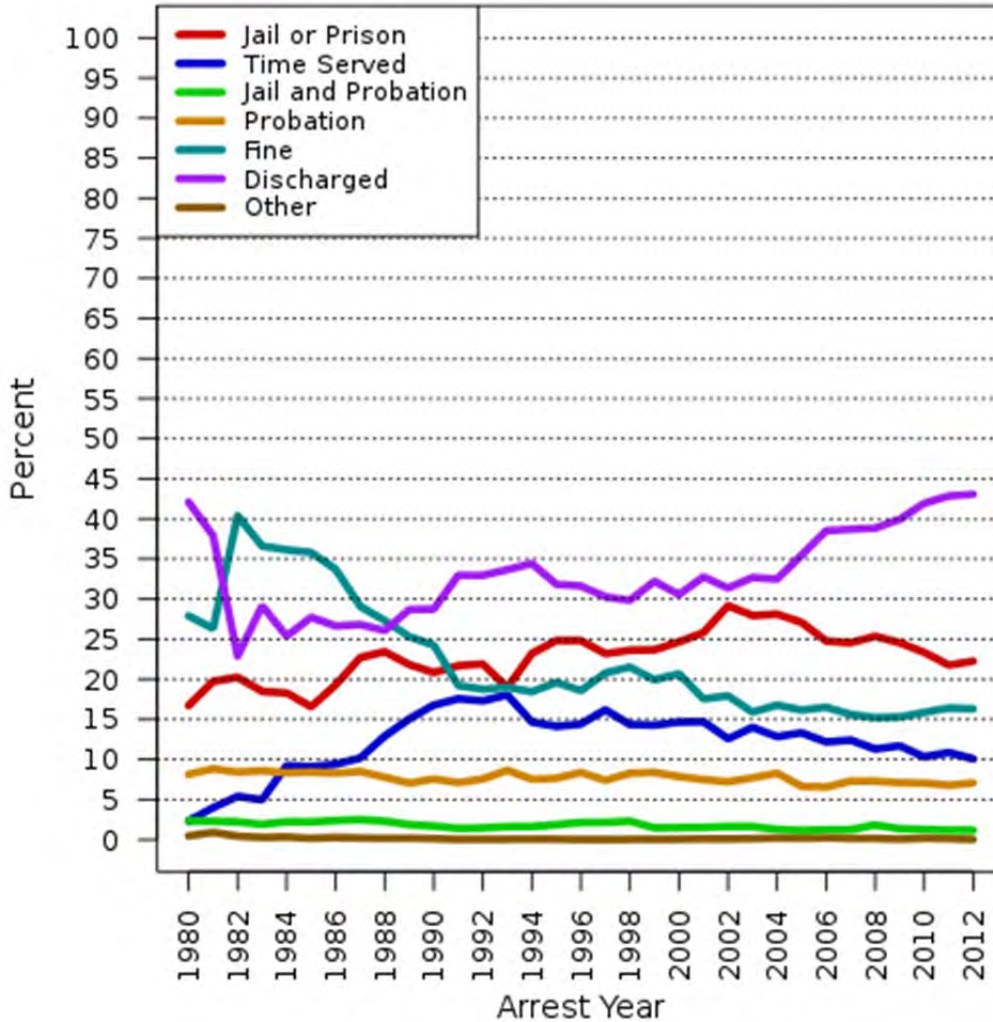


Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In Other Urban Centers, similar to New York City, the dominant sentencing category was Discharged in 2012 (see Figure 37). This category started high at 42.1 percent of all sentences in 1980, but then declined sharply to 22.9 percent in 1982, before rising steadily, accounting for 43.1 percent of cases in 2012. Fines, by contrast, accounted for a declining share of sentences, peaking at 40.4 percent of sentences in 1982 before declining significantly to 16.3 percent of all sentences in 2012. Jail or Prison was the third largest percent of sentences, ranging from 16.7 percent of cases to a peak of 29.2 percent in 2002. Time Served grew substantially in the 1980s before leveling off at 10.1 percent of sentences in 2012. Unlike New York City, Probation constituted a higher percent of sentences ranging from 6.6 percent to 8.8 percent during the time period.

Figure 37:

Percent of Sentence Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for Other Urban Centers from 1980 to 2012



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

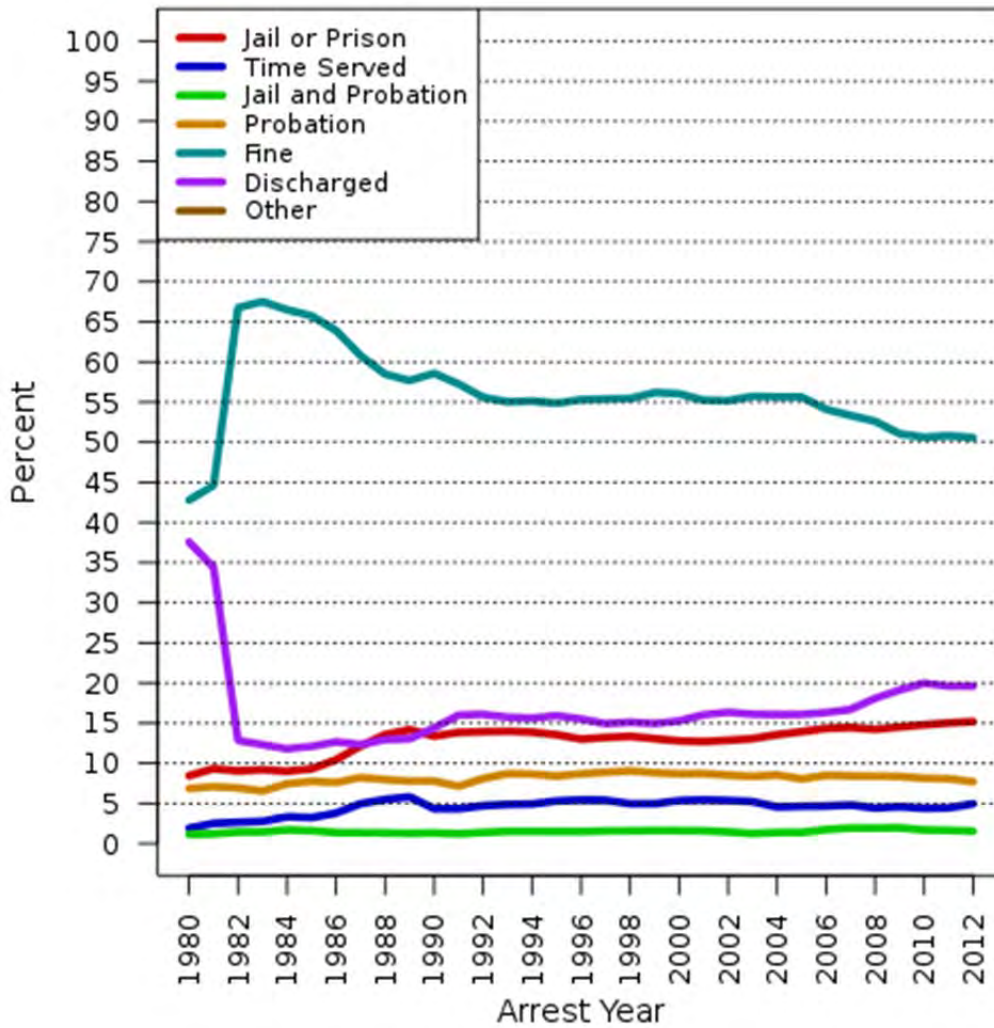
For the Rest of the State, in contrast to New York City and Other Urban Centers, the sentencing category of Fine was consistently the largest percentage; slightly declining throughout the time period from 66.8 percent in 1983 to 50.6 percent of all sentences in 2012 (see Figure 38).²¹ The category of Discharged was the next largest

²¹ The increase in fines from 1980 to 1982 was likely related to the implementation of the Special Traffic Options Program for Driving While Intoxicated (STOP DWI) program in New York State. This program was created in 1981 and is funded by fines paid by convicted drunken drivers.

constituting 19.6 percent of all sentences in 2012 down from 37.6 percent in 1980. Jail or Prison increased from 8.5 percent in 1980 to 15.2 percent in 2012. Similar to Other Urban Centers, Probation accounted for 6.9 percent in 1980 to 7.7 percent of all sentences in 2012. Time Served hovered around 4.4 percent to 5.5 percent in 2000s, up from 1.9 percent in 1980. Jail and Probation remained below 2.0 percent during the entire time span.

Figure 38:

Percent of Sentence Types for Misdemeanor Arrests for Rest of the State from 1980 to 2012



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

A CLOSER LOOK AT NEW YORK CITY

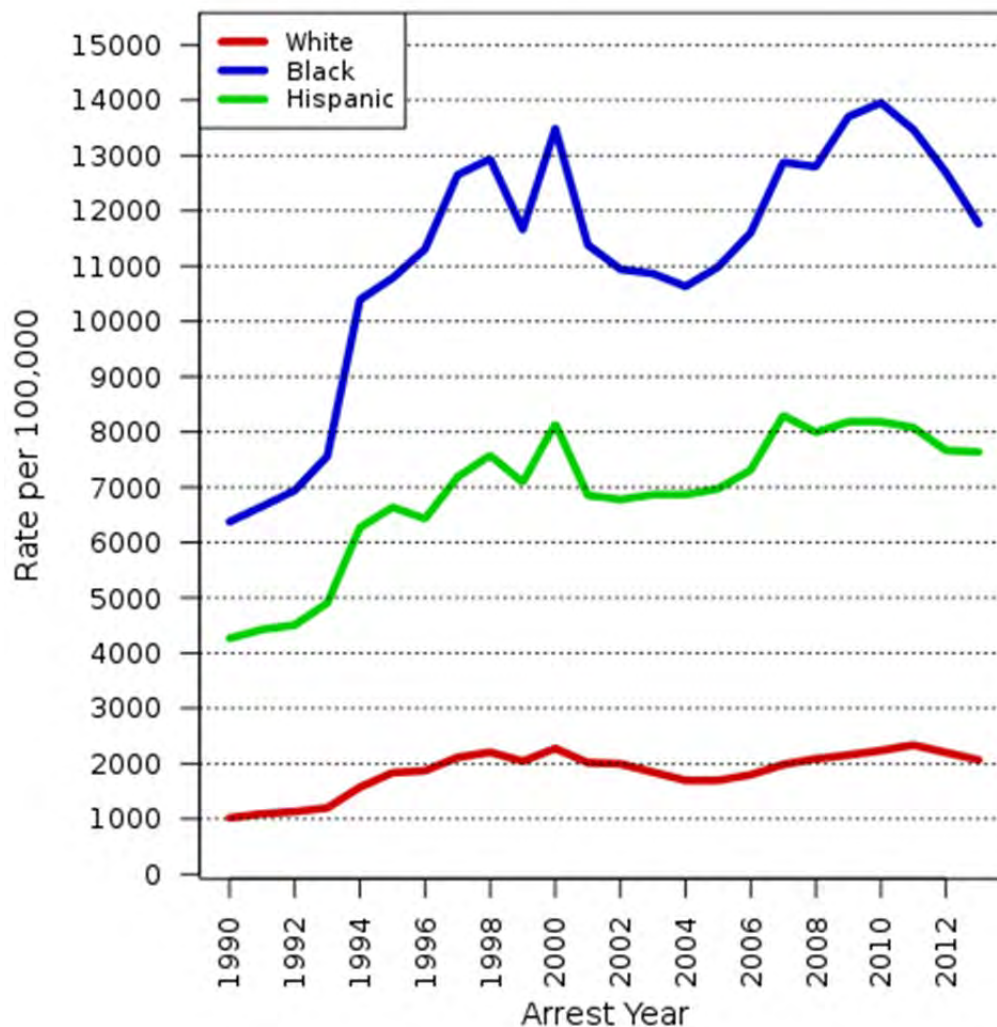
We now take a closer look at misdemeanor arrests in New York City. Because the data for race/ethnicity of those arrested for misdemeanors in New York City is more reliable than those for other jurisdictions, we are able to disaggregate these trends by the race/ethnicity of those arrested as well as their age and gender. These analyses allow for a more nuanced understanding of the groups most impacted by increasing trends demonstrated earlier. Please note that these analyses start in 1990, when the race/ethnicity variable is available at distinct age groups in the Census data. Also, we will provide 2013 misdemeanor arrest rates for Other Urban Centers to provide a recent comparison point.

Figure 39 displays the trends in misdemeanor arrest rates for males broken down by race/ethnicity. For all three groups, White, Black, and Hispanic males there was an increase in the rate of misdemeanor arrests in New York City from 1990 to 2013. The arrest rate for Black males displayed the most volatility during this period, starting at 6.4 percent in 1990, rising sharply to 14.0 percent in 2010, and dropping to 11.8 percent in 2013. This represents an almost two-fold increase in the misdemeanor arrest rate for Black males from 1990 to 2013. The arrest rate for Hispanic males also showed a significant increase over these years, from 4.2 percent in 1990 to 7.6 percent in 2013. Finally, the misdemeanor arrest rate for White males also increased, doubling from 1.0 percent in 1990 to 2.1 percent in 2013. In New York City, in 2013, White males age 16 or older had 23,075 misdemeanor arrests up from 15,337 in 1990. From 1990 to 2013, as expected, there was increase in the number of arrests for Hispanic males (from 24,720 to 64,911) and Black males (from 43,041 to 84,006).

In 2013, compared to New York City, Other Urban Centers had a similar arrest rate for Black males (10.7 percent compared to 11.8 percent in New York City), a lower arrest rate for Hispanic males (6.0 percent compared to 7.6 percent in New York City), and a higher arrest rate for White males (2.9 percent compared 2.1 percent in New York City).

Figure 39:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Males by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



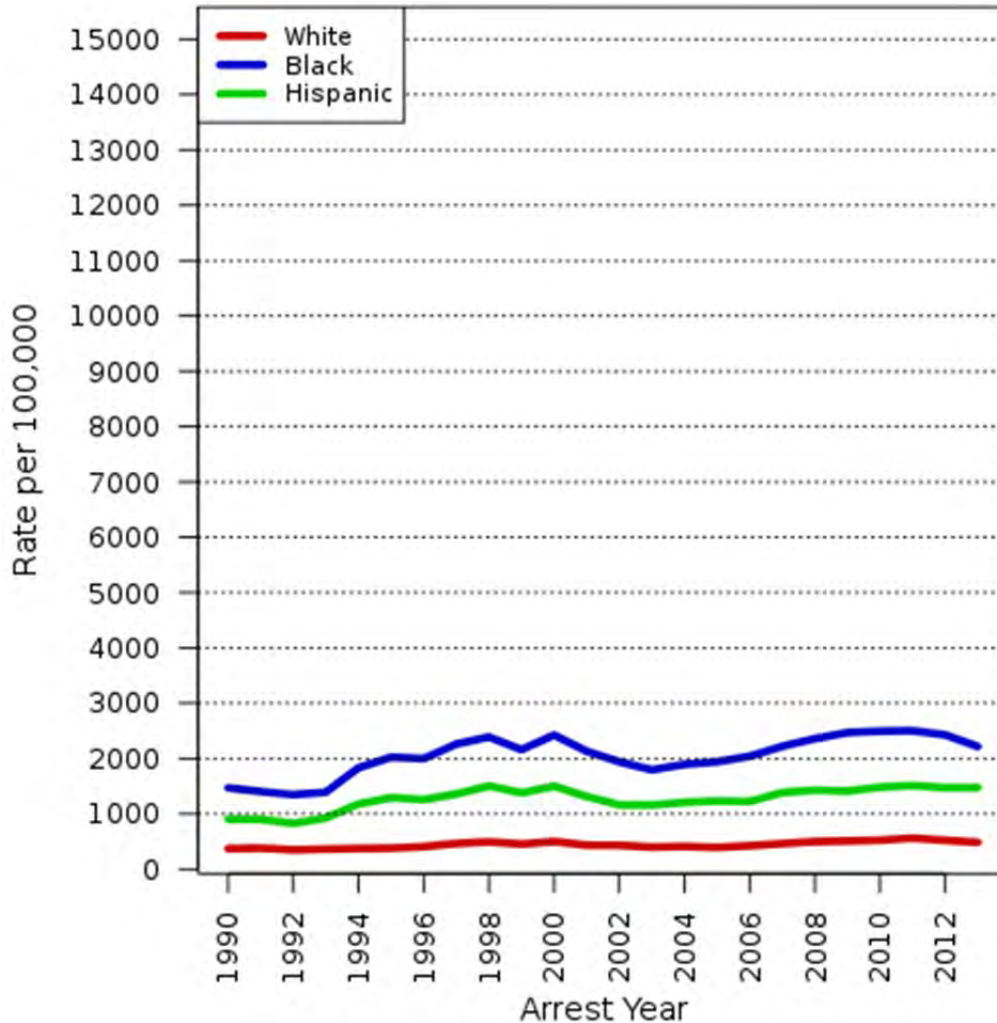
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

We see a similar arrest pattern for females, as we do with males, in that Black females had a higher misdemeanor arrest rate followed by Hispanic females and then White females (see Figure 40). The misdemeanor arrest rate for Black females increased only slightly from 1.5 percent to 2.2 percent over this time period, but remained lower than Other Urban Centers in 2013 (2.5 percent). Hispanic females also went up slightly (0.9 to 1.5 percent); the rate was almost the same as Other Urban Centers in 2013 (1.3 percent). White female arrest rates for misdemeanors in New York City remained relatively stable but were lower than Other Urban Centers (0.5 percent in New York City and 1.0 percent in Other Urban Centers). The number of misdemeanor arrest rates in New York City decreased from 1990 to 2013 for White

females (from 6,473 to 5,921) but increased for Black females (from 13,101 to 20,653) and Hispanic females (from 6,160 to 13,822).

Figure 40:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Females by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

All 16-17 year-old males experienced an increase in misdemeanor arrest rates between 1990 and 2013 (see Figure 41). However, these increases were not even throughout the time span and varied with periods of increases followed by decreases across all three groups having a peak arrest rate in 2010. Further, increases in rates of misdemeanor arrests varied by race/ethnicity. Young Black males experienced the highest increase, followed by Hispanic males, and then White males. From 1990 to 2013, the 16-17 year-old Black male misdemeanor arrest rate rose significantly, from 6.2 in 1990, with a peak of 24.7 in 2010, and ending with 17.5 percent in 2013. Hispanic males 16-17 years-old also experienced a significant increase in

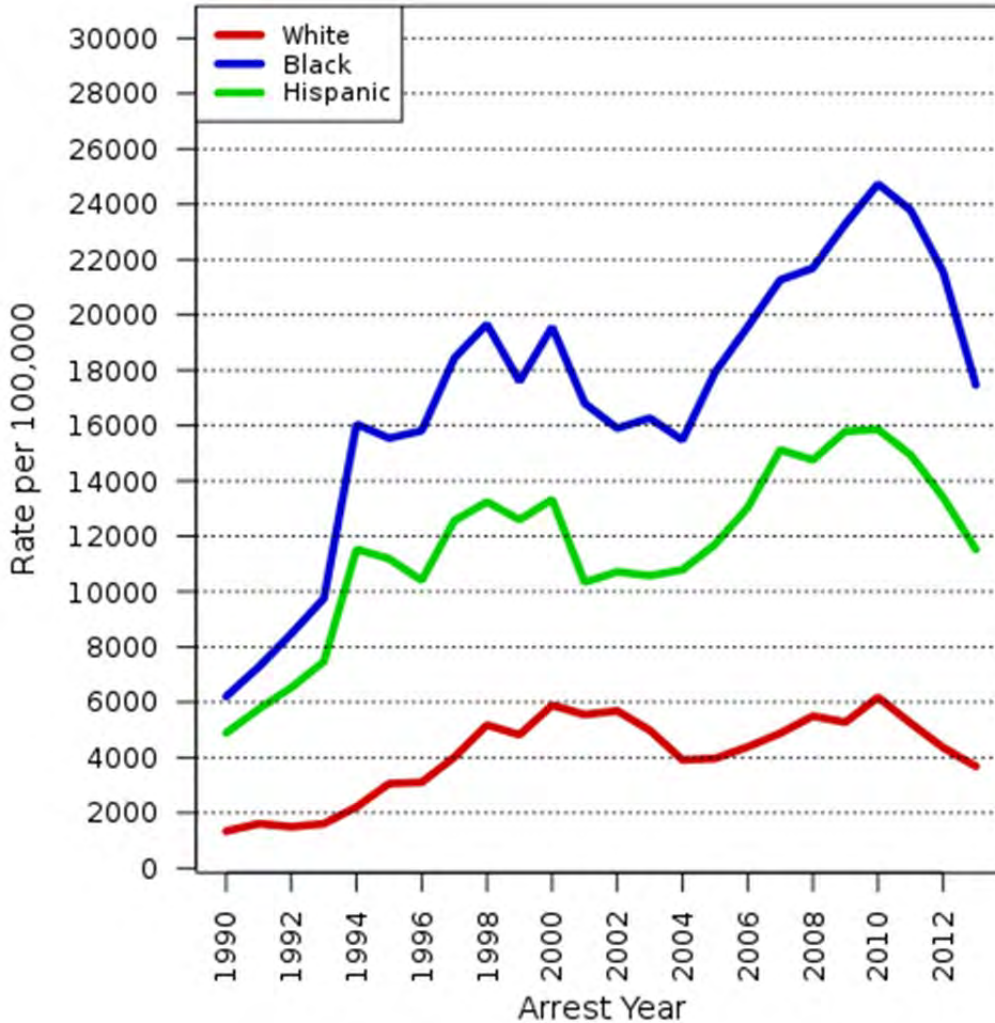
misdemeanor arrest rates, from 4.9 in 1990 to a peak of 15.9 percent in 2010 and ending with 11.5 percent in 2013. The arrest rate for 16-17 year-old White males also rose significantly, from 1.3 percent in 1990 to a peak of 6.1 percent in 2010, before dropping to 3.7 percent in 2013. For all three categories of 16-17 year-old males, the misdemeanor arrest rate at least doubled between 1990 and 2013. In terms of absolute numbers, there were significant increases from 1990 to 2013 for 16-17 year-old White males (from 487 to 850), Black males (from 1,956 to 5,849) and Hispanic males (from 1,342 to 4,474).

In 2013, all three categories of 16-17 year-old males experienced lower misdemeanor arrest rates in Other Urban Centers, compared to New York City. This includes Black males (12.1 percent compared to 17.5 percent in New York City), Hispanic males (5.2 percent compared to 11.5 percent in New York City) and White males (3.3 percent compared to 3.7 percent in New York City). The largest discrepancy between New York City and Other Urban Centers for 16-17 year-olds was for Hispanic males.²²

²² For comparable graphs for females, please see Appendix B

Figure 41:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 16-17 year-old Males by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



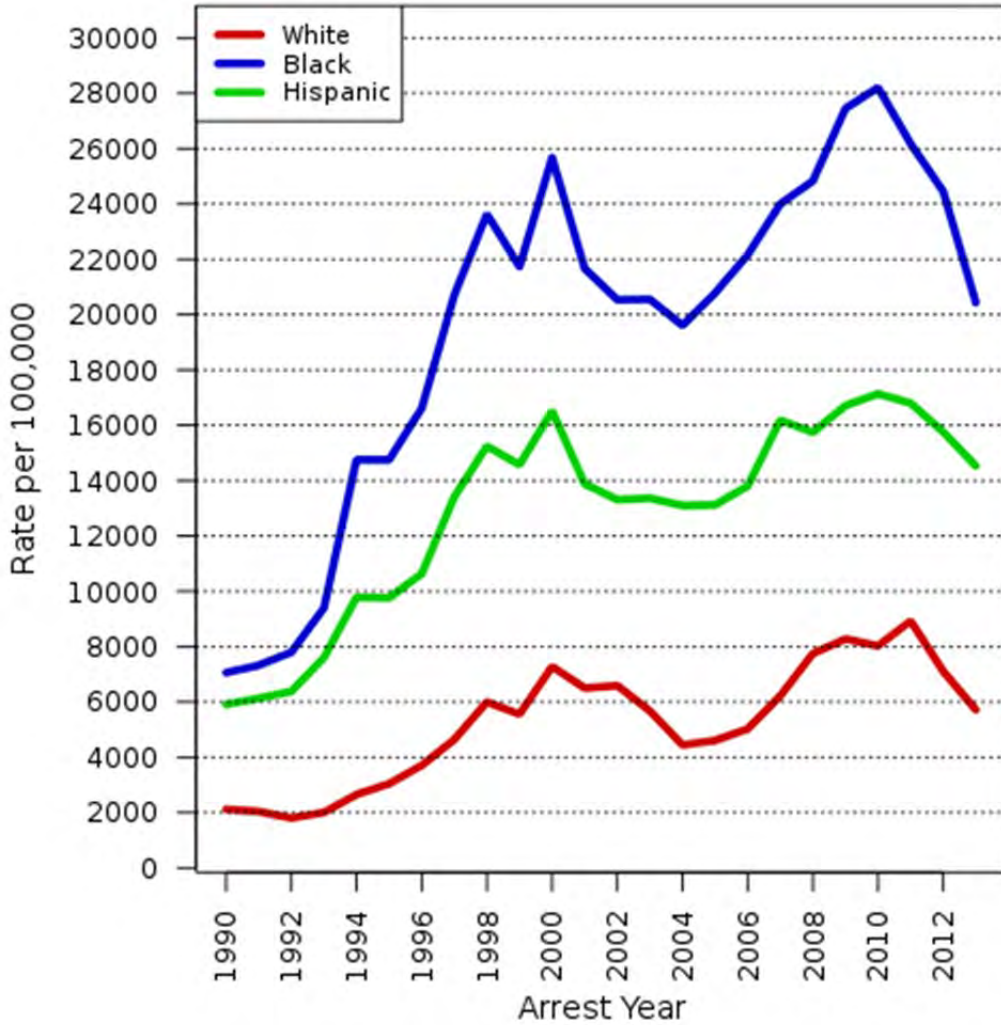
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Figure 42 shows the patterns for misdemeanor arrest rates in New York City for 18-20 year-old males; these parallel the misdemeanor arrest rates for 16-17 year-old males. The extent of the increase varied by race/ethnicity and peaked in 2010 for all categories, seen also in the 16-17 year-old categories, before declining to 2013 arrest rates. Misdemeanor arrest rates for Black males who are 18-20 years-old almost tripled from 1990 (7.1 percent) to 2013 (20.4 percent) but the highest rate was observed in 2010 at 28.2 percent. The arrest rate for Hispanic males that are 18-20 years-old more than doubled from 5.9 percent in 1990 to 14.5 percent in 2013. The arrest rate for White males that are 18-20 year-olds more than doubled from 1990 (2.1 percent) to 2013 (5.7 percent) with a peak in 2010 of 8.9 percent. From 1990 to 2013, the number of misdemeanor arrests in New York City for 18-20 year-olds rose

from 1,355 to 2,311 for White males, from 3,604 to 10,483 for Black males, and from 2,649 to 9,293 for Hispanic males.

Figure 42:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 18-20 year-old Males by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



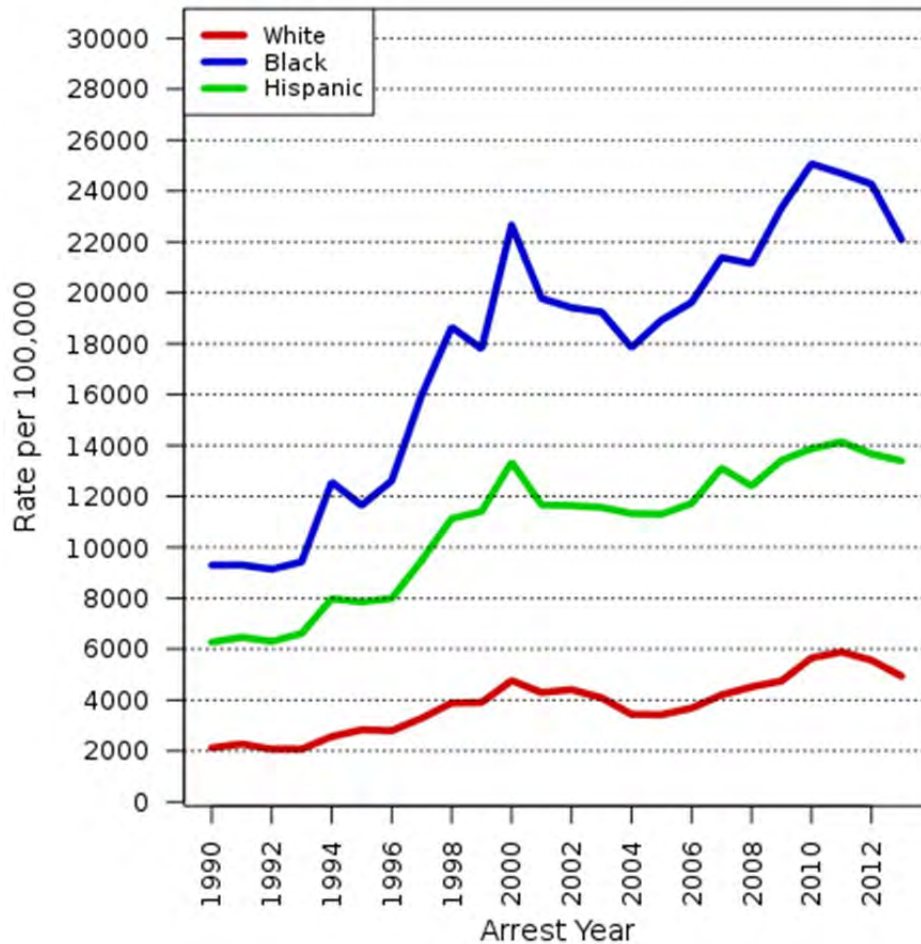
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In 2013, similar to 16-17 year-olds, Other Urban Centers, compared to New York City, had a lower arrest rate for 18-20 year olds in all three race/ethnicities including Black males (14.7 percent compared to 20.4 percent in New York City), Hispanic males (7.7 percent compared to 14.5 percent in New York City) and White males (3.7 percent compared to 5.7 percent in New York City). Again, the discrepancy was the largest for Hispanic males in this age group.

Figure 43 displays the trends for misdemeanor arrest rates for 21-24 year-old males by race/ethnicity in New York City. These patterns resemble the two earlier Figures (41 and 42) except the 2010 peaks are not as drastic. The misdemeanor arrest rate in 1980 was higher for 21-24 year-old Black males than younger Black males (16-20 years-old). For 21-24 year-old Black males, the misdemeanor arrest rate increased by 12.8 percent (9.3 percent in 1990 to 22.1 percent in 2013). Hispanic males that are 21-24 year-olds doubled from 6.3 percent in 1990 to 13.4 percent in 2013. White males that are 21-24 year-olds had virtually the same trends as their 18-21 year-old counterparts and ranged from 2.1 percent in 1990 to 4.9 percent in 2013. The number of misdemeanor arrests for 21-24 year-olds increased from 1990 to 2013 for White males (from 2,239 to 3,752), Black males (from 5,947 to 13,461) and Hispanic males (from 3,919 to 11,250).

Figure 43:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 21-24 year-old Males by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



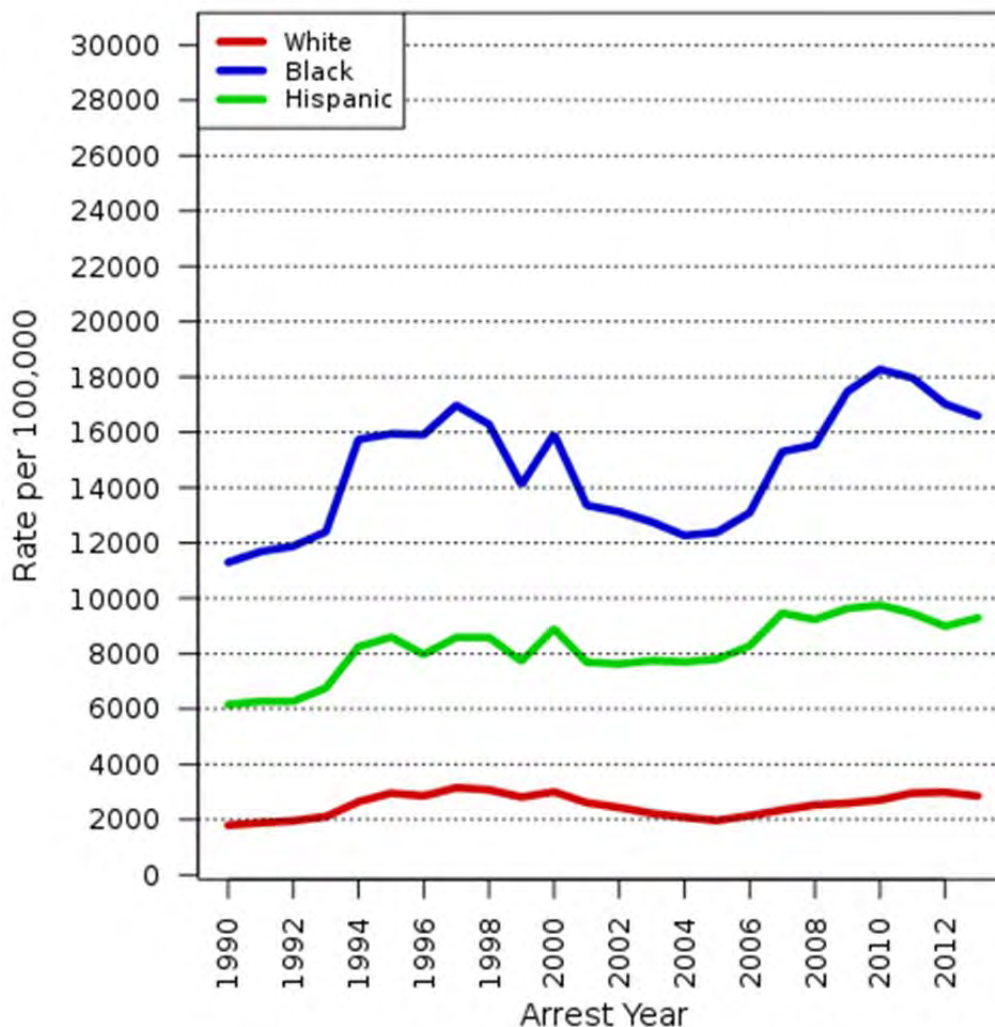
Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

In 2013, Other Urban Centers, compared to New York City, had only slightly higher misdemeanor arrest rates for Black males that are 21-24 year-olds (22.4 percent compared to 22.1 percent in New York City) and White males (5.0 percent compared to 4.9 percent in New York City). However, compared to New York City, the misdemeanor arrest rate was lower in Other Urban Center for Hispanic males (10.2 percent compared to 13.4 percent in New York City).

As Figure 44 shows, the misdemeanor arrest rate also increased for 25-34 year-olds from 1990 to 2013, but this increase was the lowest for White males (1.8 percent to 2.9 percent; from 6,315 to 7,028 arrests), followed by Hispanic males (6.2 percent to 9.2 percent; from 9,894 to 18,442 arrests) and then Black males (11.3 percent to 16.6 percent; from 19,216 to 21,861 arrests). As with the younger ages, Black males had the highest arrest rates. In contrast to the younger age groups, there were no peaks in 2010 arrest rates for 25-34 year-olds that are Hispanic males and White males.

Figure 44:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 25-34 year-old Males by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

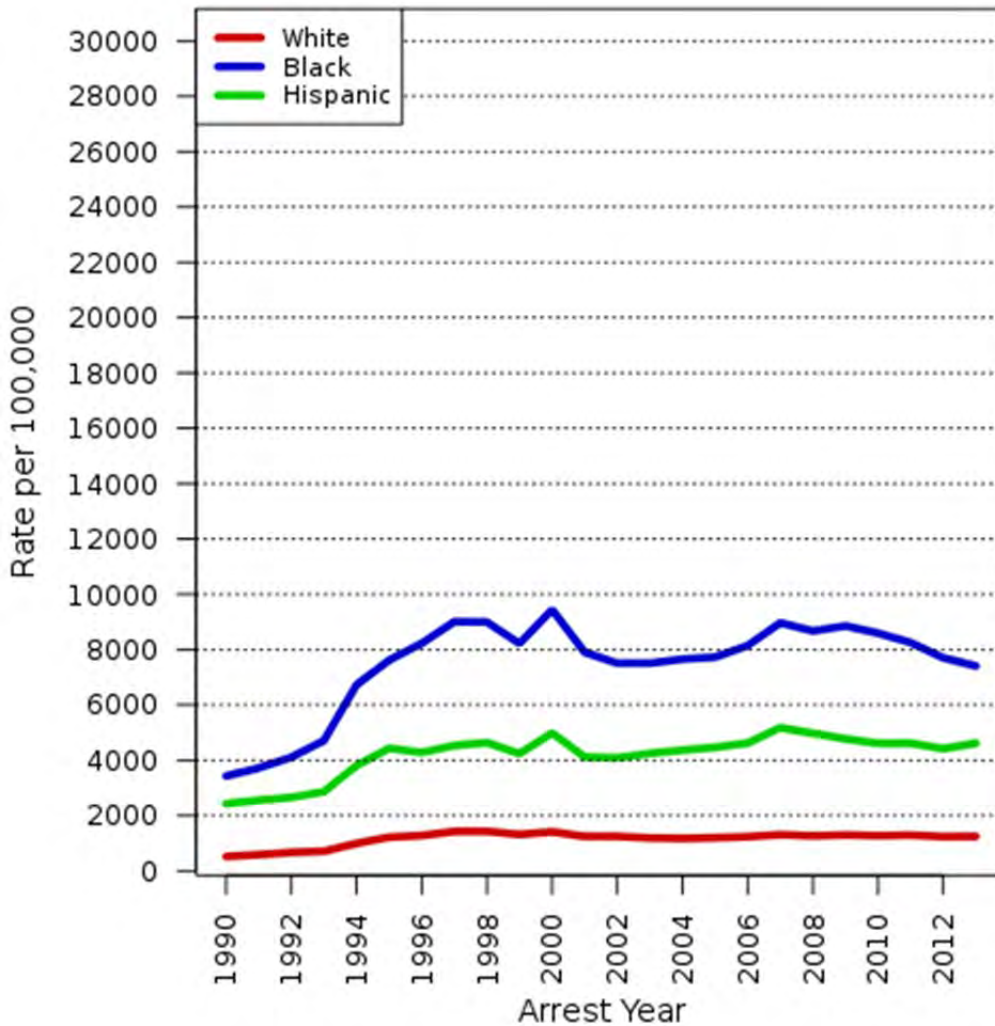
In 2013, Other Urban Centers, compared to New York City, had higher arrest rates for 25-34 year-old White males (5.1 percent compared to 2.9 percent in New York City), Black males (17.2 percent compared to 16.6 percent in New York City), but not for Hispanic males (8.0 percent compared to 9.3 percent in New York City). These discrepancies are similar to the misdemeanor arrest rates for 21-24 year-olds.

As shown in Figure 45, males over the age of 35 showed the smallest increases in misdemeanor arrest rates from 1990 to 2013 compared to their younger counterparts. Misdemeanor arrest rates for White males, 35 and older, increased from 0.5 percent in 1990 to 1.3 percent in 2013. For Black males, the arrest rate more than doubled from 3.4 percent in 1990 to 7.4 percent in 2013. Lastly, for

Hispanic males, 35 and older, the misdemeanor arrest rate almost doubled from 2.4 percent in 1990 to 4.6 percent in 2013. This age group constituted a large number of arrests and the highest increases were experienced by Hispanic males (from 6,912 to 21,452), followed by Black males (from 12,309 to 32,352), and then White males (from 4,935 to 9,134).

Figure 45:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Males 35 years and older by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



Data Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

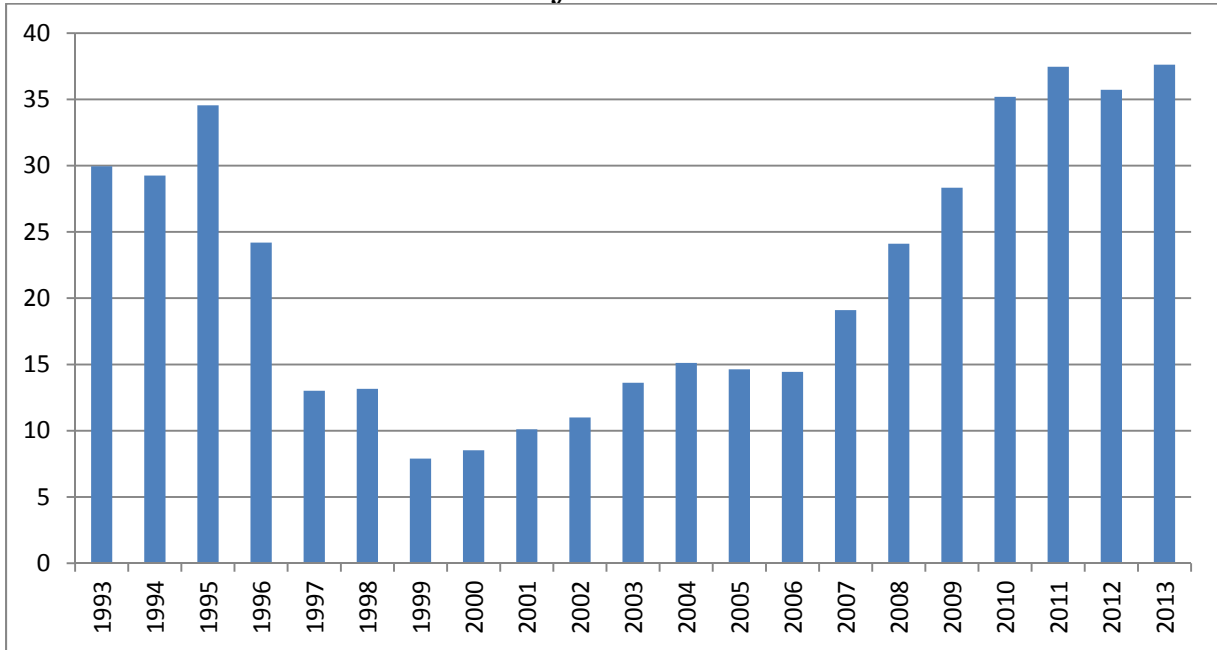
In 2013, compared to New York City, Other Urban Centers had higher misdemeanor arrest rates for White males 35 and older (1.8 percent compared to 1.3 percent in New York City). But New York City had a higher arrest rate for Black males (6.3 percent compared to 7.4 percent in New York City) and Hispanic males in this age group (3.9 percent compared to 4.6 percent in New York City).

DESK APPEARANCE TICKETS

An arrest for a misdemeanor can be processed in one of two ways. The police may decide to bring the defendant to court after holding the defendant in a precinct or other detention facility until the appearance in court. This is typically called an Online arrest. Alternatively, the police may in certain cases issue a Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT) which essentially allows the defendant to leave police custody on the condition of appearing voluntarily in court for arraignment. The decision to issue a DAT rather than holding the defendant for court is determined, in part, by police department policy, factors in the case, and characteristics of the defendant.²³ As Figure 46 illustrates, the percent of DAT issuances has varied significantly from 1993 to 2013. The data for this comparison are only available back to 1993.

Figure 46:

Percent of All Misdemeanor Arrests that were Desk Appearance Tickets in New York City from 1993 to 2013



Data Source: New York Police Department (NYPD)

Over the time frame covered by these analyses, the percent of DATs issued fluctuated significantly. The lowest percent was observed in 1999, when only 17,631 misdemeanor arrests, or 7.9 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in that year, resulted in the issuance of a DAT. In 2010, by contrast, the police issued 98,375 DATs out of 284,317 misdemeanor arrests, more than a five-fold increase in the number of DATs. In 2013, 37.6 percent of all misdemeanor arrests resulted in DATs.

²³ For an excellent report on DATs, see: Phillips, Mary. (2014). *The Past, Present, and Possible Future of Desk Appearance Tickets in New York City*. New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

ARRESTS BY PRECINCTS FROM 1993 TO 2013

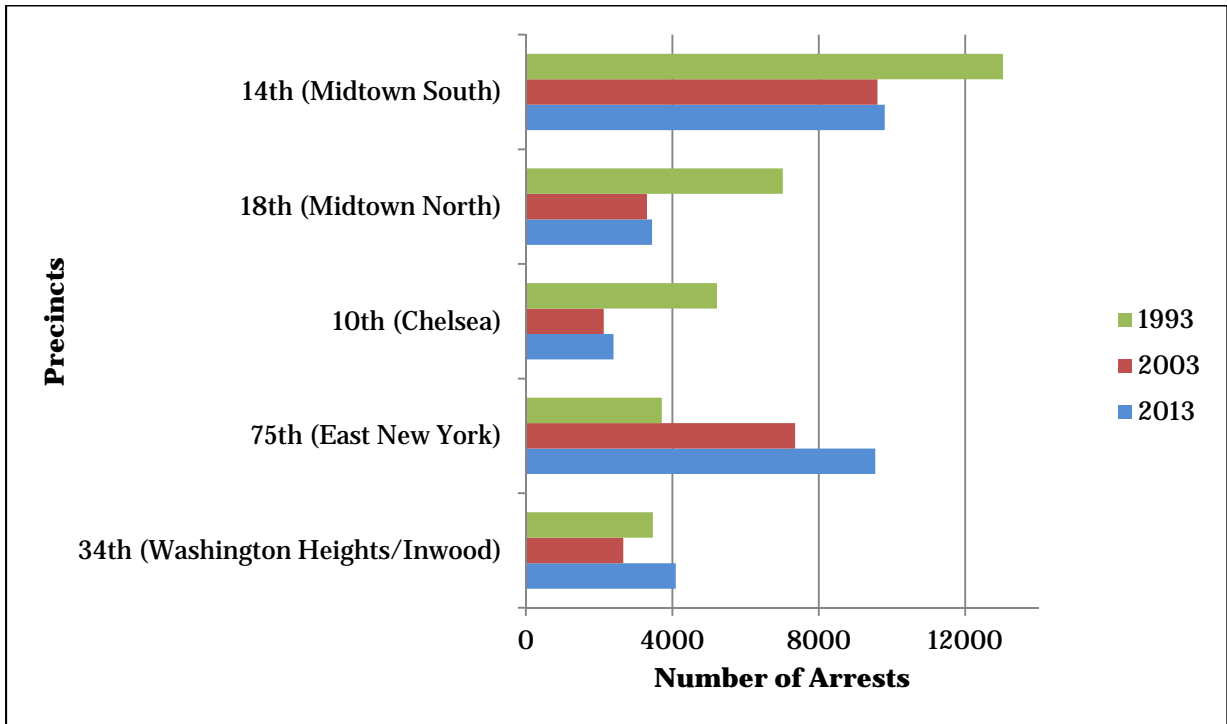
The data used to create this report include the arresting precinct for the misdemeanor crime. In the following section, we return to the use of absolute numbers, not rates, to describe the misdemeanor arrest activity in the police precincts of New York City. Because some of the individuals arrested within a precinct do not live in that precinct, it would be misleading to present rates by precinct because we would include non-residents in the numerator when compared to only residents in the denominator. Indeed, estimates from the NYPD data suggest that this caution is warranted. According to those data, in 2010, only 64.8 percent of those arrested within a patrol borough (comprised of many precincts) actually live in that patrol borough. The percentages were even lower for most precincts. Accordingly, the following discussion reflects absolute numbers.

We begin by presenting the number of misdemeanor arrests for the five precincts with the highest number of misdemeanor arrests in 1993. These are the 14th (Midtown South), 18th (Midtown North), 10th (Chelsea), 75th (East New York) and 34th (Washington Heights/Inwood) precincts. We also show the arrest numbers for those precincts in 2003 and 2013, at ten year intervals. In the next section, we present the five precincts with the highest number of misdemeanor arrests in 2013. These are the 14th (Midtown South), 75th (East New York), 44th (Morris Heights), 40th (Mott Haven/Melrose) and 25th (East Harlem) precincts. We then show the numbers of misdemeanor arrests in those precincts for 2003 and 1993. Through these two presentations we hope to illustrate the significant shifts in misdemeanor arrest activity – both increasing and decreasing – over these decades at the precinct level. Appendix C shows the arrest numbers for all New York City precincts from 1993 to 2013.

As shown in Figure 47, the 14th (Midtown South), 18th (Midtown North), and 10th (Chelsea) precincts experienced significant declines in misdemeanor arrests from their 1993 levels to 2003, and remained relatively stable from 2003 to 2013. In contrast, the 75th (East New York) precinct experienced a significant increase between all three time points. Lastly, the 34th (Washington Heights/Inwood) precinct saw a decline, then an increase in misdemeanor arrests. Notably, this precinct was split in 1994 which could account for some of the reduction in arrests. In 2013, the 14th precinct (Midtown South) went down to 9,801 (from 13,033 in 1993), while the 19th precinct (Midtown North) decreased by about half (3,446 in 2013 from 7,017 in 1993). The 10th precinct (Chelsea) went down from 5,220 in 1993 to 2,394 in 2013. On the other hand, the 75th precinct (East New York) more than doubled in the number of arrests from 3,712 in 1993 to 9,542 in 2013.

Figure 47:

Top Five Precincts with the Highest Number of Misdemeanor Arrests in 1993, and How They Changed in 2003 and 2013

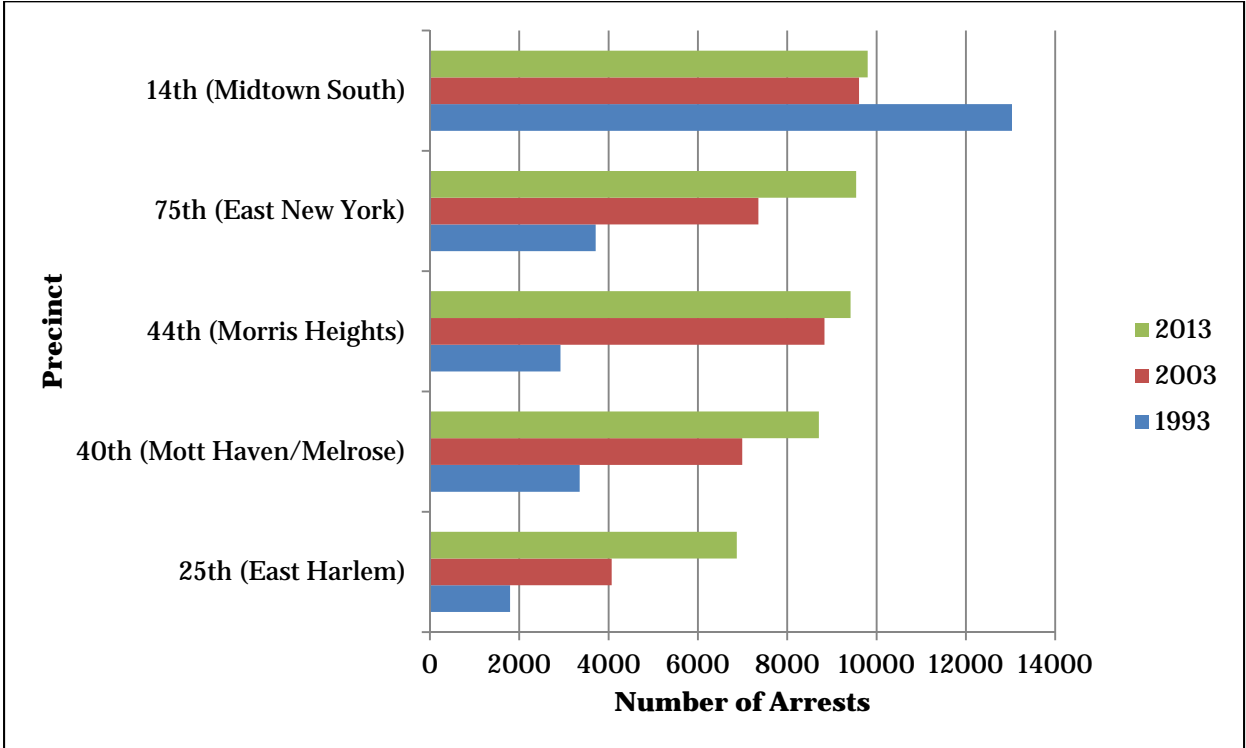


Data Source: New York Police Department (NYPD)

As shown in Figure 48, the 14th (Midtown South) and 75th (East New York) precincts were among those with the highest number of misdemeanor arrests in both 1993 and 2013. The 75th (East New York), 25th (East Harlem), and 40th (Mott Haven/Melrose) precincts experienced increases from both 1993 to 2003 and from 2003 to 2013. The 25th (East Harlem) precinct had the steepest increase from 1,793 misdemeanor arrests in 1993 to 4,070 in 2003 to 6,870 misdemeanor arrests in 2013. The 40th precinct (Mott Haven/Melrose) almost doubled in the number of misdemeanor arrests from 1993 (3,354) to 2003 (6,993) and ended at 8,708 in 2013. Over the entire twenty-year period, misdemeanor arrests in the 44th (Morris Heights) precinct more than tripled, from 2,924 arrests in 1993 to 9,417 in 2013, though the majority of the increase occurred from 1993 to 2003, rather than from 2003 to 2013.

Figure 48:

Top Five Precincts with the Highest Number of Misdemeanor Arrests in 2013, and How They Changed from 2003 and 1993



Data Source: New York Police Department (NYPD)

CONCLUSION

The analyses presented here provide rich information about the nature of low level enforcement in New York City, New York State's Other Urban Centers including Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers, and the Rest of the State excluding the six cities. In our concluding thoughts, we focus on four "take home" points from this report, though undoubtedly, there are numerous others.

1. The residents of New York City – as well those living in other cities in New York State – have experienced significant increases in the numbers and rates of misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013. Results reveal significant variation among jurisdictions and over time when analyzing the data by age, gender, and race/ethnicity of those arrested, the crimes for which they are arrested, and the disposition of those charges.
2. In New York City, the greatest increases in misdemeanor arrests have been experienced by young minority men. For example, the rate of misdemeanor arrests for Black males aged 18-20 almost tripled between 1990 and 2013. For minority males living in the other cities of New York State, the rate of misdemeanor arrests also increased, but overall the increases were larger in New York City.
3. In New York City, there has been significant variation in the percent of misdemeanor arrests that resulted in the issuance of Desk Appearance Tickets by the police, ranging from 7.9 percent to 37.6 percent.
4. In New York City, the increases in misdemeanor arrests are not uniform. Indeed, there is significant variation by precincts in terms of whether, and to what extent, they experienced increases in misdemeanor arrests. Notably, some precincts actually experienced decreases in misdemeanor arrests while the rest of the city increased.

This report has focused on the phenomenon of misdemeanor arrests in New York, a practice that deserves greater attention in policy debates and scholarly literature. We will continue to delve into these data and hope to learn more about this arrest activity as this project evolves. We are particularly interested in partnering with other organizations, analysts, and academics to add to the data set we have created to explore the connections between misdemeanor arrests and other trends. We hope this framework will prove useful in better understanding a range of pre-court practices and policy choices both in New York and around the country.

Our next project will focus on another form of low level enforcement, which has received only some public and policy attention within New York City: the issuance and court processing of summonses. With the assistance of our colleagues at the Office of Court Administration, we are creating a data set on the issuance of summonses in New York City from 2002 to 2012. The data will not allow for comparisons to Other Urban Centers or the Rest of the State. We will also not be able to disaggregate the summonses data by race/ethnicity because this information

is not consistently captured on the forms completed at the time a summons is issued. Finally, we will only be able to examine data from the past decade, not the multiple decades presented here. Nonetheless, we are certain that the report, which will be released in early 2015, will be instructive and a necessary complement to the analyses in this report. Both reports, we believe, should be updated on a regular basis to continue to document these trends and to understand them in real-time and within current policy.

We hope that this report will prompt wide-ranging policy discussions about the role of arrests in our response to misdemeanor crimes. Each of the arrests presented here reflects a decision by a police officer to exercise an important power granted under the law – the discretionary power to hold someone that is believed to have committed a crime for court processing. This report raises a host of questions about significant, sometimes dramatic, shifts in the exercise of that power. Why has it happened? How much was driven by policy choices? How much of the change in arrest patterns is responsible for changes in victim calls for service? How much of this phenomenon can be attributed to the availability of police resources freed up by declining felony arrest rates? How much does this heightened use of misdemeanor arrests reflect strategies designed to respond to community concerns about “quality of life” offenses? These important issues can be better understood and debated with the data provided in this report. We plan to hold a national conference at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in Spring, 2015, funded by the Arnold Foundation, to provide a platform for these discussions.

This report also powerfully illustrates the reality that increases in enforcement activity have not been evenly distributed across or within these cities. On the contrary, the increase has been concentrated among young minority men. This reality raises questions about fairness, perceptions of legitimacy within an important demographic, and changes in patterns of crime. It further highlights the need to consistently document race/ethnic and age-related trends in criminal justice processes to better understand how social burdens disproportionately impact young minority men. The report also underscores the importance of better understanding the role of prosecutors and judges in processing and adjudicating these arrests. Each of these arrests is subjected to legal and judicial review and consumes significant resources of a system facing daunting resource constraints. Finally, we hope that these analyses will lead to an examination of the role of government in responding to low level criminal behavior and problematic community conditions. In some cases, a misdemeanor arrest should be viewed as only one option in our response to misdemeanor crime. Other options that may be far more effective should be explored.

We look forward to engaging with others as these critical issues are studied and debated.

**APPENDIX A: CHARGE CODES, FREQUENCY, AND CATEGORIES FROM
1980 TO 2013 FOR NEW YORK STATE**

(Note charges with a frequency of 35 or lower are not included)

Code	Description	Frequency	Percent	Category
PL 220.03	Criminal Possession Controlled Substance- 7th Degree	1252612	10.9	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 240.36	Loitering Unlawful Use Controlled Substance	51562	.4	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 220.50 02	Criminal Use Drug Paraphernalia-2nd:Package	11401	.1	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 220.50 01	Criminal Use Drug Paraphernalia-2nd:Dilutents	7289	.1	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 220.50 03	Criminal Use Drug Paraphernalia-2nd:Scales	3360	.0	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PHL3383	Imitation Controlled Substance-1st Violation	3192	.0	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 220.50	Criminal Use Drug Paraphernalia-2nd Degree	1149	.0	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 178.10	Criminal Diversion Of Prescription Medications-4th Degree	1065	.0	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PHL3380 05	Illegal Use/Sale Nitrous Oxide	48	.0	Drugs Other than Marijuana
PL 221.10 01	Criminal Possession Of Marihuana-5th Degree:In A Public Place	740139	6.4	Marijuana
PL 221.40	Criminal Sale Marijuana-4th Degree	187021	1.6	Marijuana
PL 221.10 02	Criminal Possession Marihuana-5th: Aggregate Weight More Than 25 Grams	33048	.3	Marijuana
PL 221.15	Criminal Possession Marihuana-4th: Aggregate Weight More Than 2 Ounces	32682	.3	Marijuana
PL 221.35	Criminal Sale Marijuana-5th:2 Gram	24066	.2	Marijuana
PL 221.10	Criminal Possession Of Marihuana-5th Degree	18137	.2	Marijuana
PHL3382	Unlawfully Growing Cannabis	567	.0	Marijuana
PL 221.45	Criminal Sale Marijuana-3rd:25 Gram	202	.0	Marijuana
PL 221.20	Criminal Possession Marihuana-3rd: Aggregate Weight More Than 8 Ounces	93	.0	Marijuana
PL 215.50 03	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Disobey Court	160892	1.4	Other
PL 195.05	Obstruct Governmental Administration-2nd Degree	98311	.9	Other

PL 190.25 01	Criminal Impersonation -2nd:Other Person	63115	.5	Other
PL 145.00	Criminal Mischief-4th Degree	53217	.5	Other
PL 220.45	Possession Hypodermic Instrument	49277	.4	Other
PL 245.00	Public Lewdness	39758	.3	Other
PL 260.20 02	Unlawful Dealing With A Child-1st:Alcohol	31208	.3	Other
PL 190.23	False Personation	28978	.3	Other
PL 145.60 02	Making Graffiti	28087	.2	Other
PL 145.15	Criminal Tampering-2nd Degree	24077	.2	Other
PL 215.55	Bail Jumping-3rd Degree	22197	.2	Other
PL 140.35	Possession Of Burglar Tools	19973	.2	Other
PL 225.30 01	Possession Gambling Device:Slot Machine	19803	.2	Other
PL 240.50 03	Falsely Reporting An Offense Or Incident To Law Enforcement-3rd Degree	18644	.2	Other
PL 215.50 06	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Disobey Court	17591	.2	Other
PL 215.50 01	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Disorderly Behavior	15652	.1	Other
PL 225.30 02	Possession Gambling Device:Other Than Slot-Machine	13918	.1	Other
PL 215.50	Criminal Contempt-2nd Degree	13557	.1	Other
PL 210.45	False Written Statement	10821	.1	Other
PL 225.15 01	Possession Gambling Records-2nd:Bookmaking	9792	.1	Other
PL 225.15 02	Possession Gambling Records-2nd:Policy/Lott Entry	9476	.1	Other
TAX1814 D	Willfully Possess/Transport/Sell Unstamped Cigarettes	9312	.1	Other
PL 190.25	Criminal Impersonation-2nd Degree	9264	.1	Other
PL 205.20 01	Introducing Contraband Into Prison-2nd Degree	8850	.1	Other
PL 225.05	Promoting Gambling-2nd Degree	8812	.1	Other
PL 275.35	Failure To Disclose Origin Of Recording-2nd Degree	8765	.1	Other
PL 240.50 01	Falsely Reporting A Crime/Catastrophe/Emergency-3rd Degree	7558	.1	Other
PL 240.10	Unlawful Assembly	6619	.1	Other
PL 205.20 02	Possession Of Contraband In Prison-2nd Degree	6262	.1	Other
ABC064-B	Unlicensed Bottle Club	4903	.0	Other
PL 190.25 03	Criminal Impersonation-2nd:Pretends To Be A Public Servant	4634	.0	Other

PL 240.45	01	Criminal Nuisance 2nd: Create/Maintain Conditions That Endanger Others	4340	.0	Other
PL 240.50	02	Falsely Report Catastrophe Or Emergency To Official Agency- 3rd Degree	3847	.0	Other
PL 115.00	01	Criminal Facilitation-4th Degree	3794	.0	Other
PL 270.00	02	Unlawfully Dealing Fireworks:Prior Conviction	3660	.0	Other
PL 215.50	02	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Disturb Court	3556	.0	Other
PL 240.05		Riot-2nd Degree	3451	.0	Other
PL 240.08		Inciting To Riot	3337	.0	Other
PL 105.00		Criminal Solicitation -4th Degree	3331	.0	Other
PL 190.25	02	Criminal Impersonation :False Representation	3220	.0	Other
PL 225.30		Possession Gambling Device	3162	.0	Other
PL 225.30	03	Possession Gambling Device:Coin Operated/Intent To Use	3157	.0	Other
LOC		General Violation Of Local Law	3147	.0	Other
COR0168-T		Violate Sex Offender Registry Requirement- 2nd Offense	3033	.0	Other
PL 175.30		Offering A False Instrument To File- 2nd Degree	3003	.0	Other
PL 240.45	02	Criminal Nuisance 2:Maintain Premises For Engaging in Unlawful Conduct	2750	.0	Other
PL 205.05		Escape-3rd Degree	2525	.0	Other
TAX1814	B	Possess Or Transport Or Sell Unstampd Cigarettes Prev Conv Within 5yrs	2509	.0	Other
PL 240.50	03A	Falsely Report To Law Enforcement An Incident That Did Not Occur	2487	.0	Other
PL 240.50		Falsely Reporting An Incident-3rd	2365	.0	Other
PL 240.55	01	Falsely Report Fire Explosion Or Hazardous Substance-2	2288	.0	Other
PL 205.55		Hindering Prosecution-3rd Degree	2125	.0	Other
PL 145.65		Possession Of Graffiti Instruments	2030	.0	Other
PL 270.05	02	Unlawful Possession Noxious Matter	1934	.0	Other
PL 240.55	02	Falsely Report Fire Explosion Or Hazardous Substance To Official-2	1904	.0	Other
PL 245.00	A	Public Lewdness- Intentionally Expose One's Private Parts In Public	1752	.0	Other
AM 353		Torturing Or Injuring Animals/Failure To Provide Sustenance	1723	.0	Other

PL 260.21	03	Selling Tobacco To Minor Less Than 18	1717	.0	Other
PL 270.05		Unlawful Possession Or Sale Of Noxious Matter	1544	.0	Other
PL 205.20		Promoting Contraband To Prisoners-2nd Degree	1517	.0	Other
PL 225.15		Possession Gambling Records-2nd Degree	1489	.0	Other
TAX1814	A1	Evade Cigarette/Tobacco Tax Imposed By Article 20	1476	.0	Other
PL 215.10		Tampering With A Witness-4th Degree	1407	.0	Other
PL 270.00		Unlawfully Dealing Fireworks: Value Greater Than \$500	1389	.0	Other
PL 105.05	01	Conspiracy -5th Degree	1386	.0	Other
PL 215.40	02	Tampering With Physical Evidence:Conceal/Destroy	1362	.0	Other
PL 235.05	01	Obscenity-3rd:Obscene Material	1115	.0	Other
PL 100.05	01	Criminal Solicitation -4th Degree	1111	.0	Other
PL 175.05	01	Falsify Business Records:Make False Entry	845	.0	Other
PL 235.05	02	Obscenity-3rd:Obscene Perform	823	.0	Other
PL 240.45		Criminal Nuisance-2nd Degree	821	.0	Other
PL 270.00		Unlawfully Dealing Fireworks	800	.0	Other
PL 215.51	B	Criminal Contempt-1st Degree: Violate Order of Protection	692	.0	Other
PL 210.35		False Sworn Statement-2nd Degree	685	.0	Other
PL 215.56		Bail Jumping-2nd Degree	630	.0	Other
PL 245.00	B	Public Lewdness- Intentionally Expose Oneself To Be Seen In Public	597	.0	Other
PL 240.50	03C	Falsely Report Information To Law Enforcement About An Actual Incident	583	.0	Other
PL 235.05		Obscenity-3rd Degree	537	.0	Other
ABC100		General Provision Viol: Alcohol Beverage	512	.0	Other
PL 240.55		Falsely Reporting An Incident-2nd	489	.0	Other
PL 115.00		Criminal Facilitation-4th Degree	486	.0	Other
PL 195.00	01	Official Misconduct:Public Servant Performing Illegal Function	471	.0	Other
PL 215.51		Criminal Contempt-1st Degree	457	.0	Other
PL 240.21		Disruption/Disturbance Of Religious/Funeral/Burial/Memorial Service	454	.0	Other
PL 215.50	07	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Miscoduct	409	.0	Other
PL 190.81		Unlawful Possession Personal ID 3rd: Further The Commission Of A Crime	404	.0	Other

PL 105.05	Conspiracy -5th Degree	377	.0	Other
PL 260.21	Unlawfully Dealing With A Child- 2nd Degree	356	.0	Other
COR0168-F 04	Sex Offender Fail To Report Change Address/Status In 10 Days- 1st Off	354	.0	Other
ABC065	Prohibited Sale Alcoholic Beverage	330	.0	Other
PL 210.05	Perjury-3rd Degree	282	.0	Other
PL 100.05	Criminal Solicitation -4th Degree	241	.0	Other
PL 175.05 03	Falsify Business Records:Omit True Entry	237	.0	Other
PL 115.00 02	Criminal Facilitation-4th Degree	224	.0	Other
PL 165.35	Fortune Telling	219	.0	Other
PL 275.15	Manufacture Or Sale of An Unauthorized Recording Of A Performance-2nd	218	.0	Other
PL 205.16	Absconding From Temporary Release-2nd Degree	209	.0	Other
PL 215.30	Misconduct By A Juror-1st Degree	205	.0	Other
PL 215.50 05	Criminal Contempt-2nd:False Report	203	.0	Other
PL 215.50 04	Criminal Contempt-2nd:Refuse Oath	196	.0	Other
PL 275.25	Unauthorized Recording- 2nd:Advertisement For Sale	194	.0	Other
PL 175.05	Falsify Business Records-2nd Degree	193	.0	Other
PL 105.05 02	Conspiracy -5th Degree	192	.0	Other
PL 245.11	Public Display Of Sexual Material	186	.0	Other
PL 215.10 0A	Tamper With Witness 4th:Induce Him To Not Appear/Testify At Proceeding	184	.0	Other
PL 240.55 03	Falsely Report Fire, Explosion/Haz Substance Upon Private Premises	173	.0	Other
ABC	General Violation Of Alcohol Beverage Con Law	172	.0	Other
PL 170.47	Criminal Possession Anti-Security Item	170	.0	Other
PL 175.20	Tampering With Public Records-2nd Degree	167	.0	Other
PL 195.00 02	Official Misconduct:Public Servant Failure To Perform Duty	165	.0	Other
PL 195.15 01	Obstructing Fire Fighting Operations	165	.0	Other
PL 270.00 02B	Unlawfully Dealing Fireworks:Prior Conviction	164	.0	Other
PL 200.30	Giving Unlawful Gratuities	163	.0	Other

PL 195.10		Refusing To Aid A Police/Peace Officer	162	.0	Other
ABC100	01	Manufacture Off/Sell Alcohol Beverage Without License	159	.0	Other
ABC096		Unlicensed Warehouse Liquor Storage	155	.0	Other
PL 100.05	02	Criminal Solicitation -4th Degree	151	.0	Other
PL 170.45		Criminal Simulation	147	.0	Other
PL 240.50	04	False Report 3: Report Child Abuse To State Register/Mandated Reporter	146	.0	Other
PL 195.00		Official Misconduct	144	.0	Other
PL 195.16		Obstructing Emergency Medical Services	140	.0	Other
PL 195.15		Obstructing Fire Fighting Operation	137	.0	Other
PL 260.21	01	Permit Minor Less Than 16 To Enter Place Where Alcohol Is Sold	129	.0	Other
PL 275.05	01	Manufacture Of Unauthorized Recording-2nd Degree	129	.0	Other
CPL		General Violation Criminal Procedure Law	125	.0	Other
COR0168-F		Sex Offender Registry Violation-Prior Offense	123	.0	Other
PL 180.05		Commercial Bribe Receiving-2nd Degree	117	.0	Other
PL 190.75		Criminal Use Of An Access Device-2nd Degree	115	.0	Other
PL 195.07		Obstruct Governmental Administration-1st Degree	115	.0	Other
GCI		Violation General City Law	112	.0	Other
PL 190.78	02	Identity Theft 3:Assume Another's Identity- Commit A Crime >Cls A Misd	106	.0	Other
PL 175.05	02	Falsify Business Records-2nd:Alter Entry	96	.0	Other
PL 215.40	01	Tampering With Physical Evidence:Producing False Evidence	96	.0	Other
PL 270.10	01	Discarding A Container Without Removing Lid	86	.0	Other
CPL410.40		Violation Prob	83	.0	Other
PL 190.20		False Advertising	83	.0	Other
PL 250.25	01	Opening Sealed Communication Without Consent	82	.0	Other
PL 175.35		Offering A False Instrument To File-1st Degree	80	.0	Other
ED 6513		Unauthorized Use Professional Title	71	.0	Other

PL 195.15	02	Obstructing Fire Fighting Operations	70	.0	Other
PL 205.10	02	Escape-2nd:Jail/Custody Arrest Or Conviction C/D/E Felony	68	.0	Other
NAV049A 02A		Operating A Vessel While Ability Impaired By Alcohol-1st Offense	67	.0	Other
ABC064-A		Violation Special License Consumption On Premises	66	.0	Other
PL 275.40		Failure To Disclose Origin Of A Recording-1st Degree	66	.0	Other
PL 200.35		Receiving Unlawful Gratuities	65	.0	Other
PL 175.05	04	Falsify Business Records:No True Entry	64	.0	Other
PL 170.55	02	Illegal Manufacture/Possession/Disposition Slugs	63	.0	Other
TAX1817	D	Sales Tax-No Certification Per 1134	62	.0	Other
ABC101		Manufacture Offers/Wholesale Interest In Retail	61	.0	Other
PL 215.10	0B	Tamper With Witness-4:Practice Fraud/Deceit To Influence His Testimony	60	.0	Other
PL 120.03	02	Vehicular Assault-2nd:Oper Motor Veh W/Haz Mat-Impaired Alcohol-Injury	57	.0	Other
TAX1814	H3	Possess/Transport More Than 50 LB Tobacco Or 2500 Cigars-Tax Unpaid	57	.0	Other
ED 6512	01	Unauthorized Practice Of Profession	56	.0	Other
PL 175.45	01	Making A False Financial Statement	53	.0	Other
PL 240.50 03B		Falsely Report Allegedly Impending Incident That Is Not About To Occur	53	.0	Other
TAX1814-A		Cigarette Tax Non-Distributor-3rd Offense	51	.0	Other
COR0168-F 02A		Sex Offender Fail To Mail Verification Form In 10 Days- 1st Offense	50	.0	Other
COR0168-F 01A		Sex Offender Fail To Register Prior To Discharge/Release-Prior Offense	48	.0	Other
TAX1814	A	Evade Cigarette/Tobacco Tax Imposed By Article 20	48	.0	Other
PL 180.00		Commercial Bribery-2nd Degree	46	.0	Other
PL 205.10	01	Escape-2nd:From Detention Facility	45	.0	Other
PL 195.06		Killing Or Injuring A Police Animal	44	.0	Other

PL 250.10		Possession Eavesdropping Devices	43	.0	Other
COR0168-F 03		Level 3/Sex Predator Fail To Verify Address Every 90 Days-1st Offense	42	.0	Other
ABC106	05	On Premises:off Hour/Day Sales Violation	41	.0	Other
ABC105	14	After Hours Sale Of Alcohol Beverage	39	.0	Other
PL 190.27		Criminal Sale Police Uniform	39	.0	Other
PL 215.51	BV	Criminal Contempt-1st:Violate Order Of Protection- Physical Contact	39	.0	Other
PL 215.11	01	Tampering With A Witness-3rd: Prevent Testimony -Fear of Injury	38	.0	Other
PL 190.26	01	Criminal Impersonation- 1:Impersonate Police Officer/Federal Law Officer	36	.0	Other
TAX1814	H	Possess/Transport Tobacco-Tax Unpaid	36	.0	Other
PL 190.26		Criminal Impersonation-1st Degree	35	.0	Other
PL 120.00	01	Assault 3rd Degree: With Intent To Cause Physical Injury	917078	8.0	Person
PL 240.30	01	Aggravated Harrassment- 2nd:Communicate In Manner Likely To Cause Alarm	165262	1.4	Person
PL 120.14	01	Menacing-2nd:Weapon	138374	1.2	Person
PL 260.10	01	Act In Manner Injure Child Less Than 17	105689	.9	Person
PL 120.20		Reckless Endangerment-2nd Degree	81926	.7	Person
PL 240.30	02	Aggravated Harrassment- 2nd:Telephone	71126	.6	Person
PL 120.00		Assault-3rd Degree	67505	.6	Person
PL 120.15		Menacing-3rd Degree	62511	.5	Person
PL 120.00	02	Assault 3rd Degree: Recklessly Cause Physical Injury	54164	.5	Person
PL 135.05		Unlawful Imprisonment-2nd Degree	23312	.2	Person
PL 130.55		Sexual Abuse-3rd:Subject Another Person to Sex Contact Without Consent	20981	.2	Person
PL 260.10		Endangering The Welfare Of A Child	20518	.2	Person
PL 240.30		Aggravated Harrassment-2nd Degree	18225	.2	Person
PL 130.52		Forcible Touching: Forcibly Touch Other Person's Sexual/Intimate Parts	14092	.1	Person
PL 260.20	04	Unlawful Dealing With A Child	13723	.1	Person

PL 120.00 03	Assault 3rd:With Crim Negligence Cause Injury With Weapon/Instrument	12256	.1	Person
PL 240.25	Harassment-1st	11224	.1	Person
PL 130.20 01	Sexual Misconduct:Person Has Intercourse With Another Without Consent	10662	.1	Person
PL 121.11 A	Criminal Obstruction Of Breathing Or Blood Circulation -Apply Pressure	10440	.1	Person
PL 240.30 1A	Aggravated Harassment	10328	.1	Person
PL 260.10 02	Failure To Exercise Reasonable Control Of A Minor	10245	.1	Person
PL 240.30 01A	Agg Harassmnt-2:Communicate- Phone/Telegraph/Written Com To Annoy/Alarm	10203	.1	Person
PL 121.11	Criminal Obstruction Of Breathing Or Blood Circulation	9045	.1	Person
PL 130.60 02	Sexual Abuse 2nd: Sexual Contact With Person Less Than 14 Years Old	8126	.1	Person
PL 120.14	Menacing-2nd Degree	6719	.1	Person
PL 260.20	Unlawfully Dealing With Child-1st Degree	4550	.0	Person
PL 240.30 03	Aggravated Harrassment- 2nd:Race/Religion	4307	.0	Person
PL 120.14 02	Menacing-2nd:Stalking	3892	.0	Person
PL 260.20 01	Unlawfully Dealing With A Child- 1st:Sex/Drug	3333	.0	Person
PL 120.45 01	Stalking 4th: Cause Fear Of Material Harm To Health,Safety,or Property	3191	.0	Person
PL 240.30 04	Aggravated Harassment 2nd - Cause Physical Injury To Family Member	3141	.0	Person
PL 240.30 01B	Agg Harassment-2nd:Cause Communication With Person To Annoy/Alarm	2474	.0	Person
PL 130.60 01	Sexual Contact With Individual Greater Than 17 Incapable Of Consent	2232	.0	Person
PL 260.25	Endangering Incompetent Person	1880	.0	Person
PL 130.20 02	Sexual Misconduct: Engage In Oral/Anal Sexual Conduct Without Consent	1813	.0	Person
PL 120.45 02	Stalking 4th: Cause Material Harm To Mental Or Emotional Health	1757	.0	Person
PL 240.30 1B	Aggravated Harassment	1736	.0	Person
PL 135.45 01	Enticement Of Individual Less Than 16 By Relative	1635	.0	Person

		Stalking 3rd: Cause Person To Fear Injury/Sex			
PL 120.50	03	Offense/Kidnapping/Death	1605	.0	Person
PL 130.20		Sexual Misconduct	1447	.0	Person
PL 130.60		Sexual Abuse-2nd Degree	911	.0	Person
PL 130.52	02	Forcible Touching	902	.0	Person
PL 135.60	01	Coercion-2nd Degree: Instill Fear Of Physical Injury To A Person	819	.0	Person
PL 135.45	02	Custodial Interference: Lure Individual From Custody	720	.0	Person
PL 260.05		Non-support Of A Child-2nd Degree	694	.0	Person
PL 120.14	03	Menacing-2nd: Violation Order Protection	552	.0	Person
PL 120.45		Stalking 4th Degree	525	.0	Person
PL 130.52	01	Forcible Touching	512	.0	Person
PL 120.45	03	Stalking 4th: Cause Fear Of Threat To Employment Or Business	478	.0	Person
PL 130.38		Criminal Sexual Act	466	.0	Person
PL 121.11	B	Criminal Obstruction Of Breathing/Blood Circulation-Block Nose/mouth	412	.0	Person
PL 120.15	00H	Menacing -3rd Degree / As a Hate Crime	373	.0	Person
PL 260.21	02	Tattooing Child Less Than 18	369	.0	Person
PL 135.45		Custodial Interference-2nd Degree	346	.0	Person
PL 120.16		Hazing-1st Degree	283	.0	Person
PL 240.25	00H	Harassment-1st Degree / As A Hate Crime	258	.0	Person
PL 135.60	02	Coercion-2nd Degree: Instill Fear Of Property Damage	251	.0	Person
PL 135.60	09	Coercion-2nd: Instill Fear Someone Will Perform Act To Harm Another	238	.0	Person
PL 135.60		Coercion-2nd Degree	189	.0	Person
PL 130.25	01	Rape 3: Victim Incapable Of Consent-Factor Other Than Being <17 Yrs Old	169	.0	Person
PL 120.50		Stalking 3rd Degree	162	.0	Person
PL 120.50	01	Stalking 3rd: 3 Or More Persons On Separate Occasions- No Prior Conv	151	.0	Person
PL 260.20	05	Unlawful Dealing With A Child	147	.0	Person
PL 130.25	02	Rape 3rd: Victim Less Than 17 Years Old Perpetrator 21 Years Or More	94	.0	Person
PL 130.25	03	Rape 3: Victim Did Not Consent-Factor Other Than Incapacity To Consent	83	.0	Person

PL 135.60	03	Coercion-2nd Degree: Instill Fear Of Conduct Constituting A Crime	82	.0	Person
PL 130.20	03	Sexual Misconduct: Person Has Sex With Animal Or Dead Human Body	79	.0	Person
PL 135.60	04	Coercion-2nd Degree: Instill Fear Some Person Will Be Accused Of Crime	76	.0	Person
PL 120.03		Vehicular Assault 2nd Degree: Cause Serious Physical Injury	74	.0	Person
PL 135.60	05	Coercion-2nd Degree: Instill Fear A Secret Will Be Exposed	71	.0	Person
PL 135.10		Unlawful Imprisonment-1st Degree	68	.0	Person
PL 260.20	03	Unlawful Dealing With A Child	67	.0	Person
PL 120.50	02	Stalking 3rd: Previous Conviction of Specified Predicate Crime	64	.0	Person
PL 120.13		Menacing-1st Degree	54	.0	Person
PL 215.15	01	Intimidating A Victim Or Witness-3rd-Instilling Fear/Injury	40	.0	Person
PL 130.40	01	Crim Sex Act 3: Oral/Anal Sex Conduct With Person Incapable Of Consent	39	.0	Person
PL 120.50	04	Stalking 3rd: Prior Conviction For Stalking 4th Degree	36	.0	Person
PL 155.25		Petit Larceny	1640626	14.2	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00	01	Criminal Mischief:Intent To Damage Property	346552	3.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.40		Criminal Possession Stolen Property-5th Degree	190954	1.7	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.05	01	Issuing A Bad Check:With Knowledge Of Insufficient Funds	154059	1.3	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.05	01	Unauthorized Use Vehicle:Without Owner Consent	66001	.6	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.05		Issuing A Bad Check	45580	.4	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.71		Trademark Counterfeiting-3rd Degree	28704	.2	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.20		Possession Forged Instrument-3rd Degree	23632	.2	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	01	Invalid Use Of A Credit Card With Intent To Defraud	19915	.2	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00	03	Criminal Mischief:Reckless Property Damage Greater Than \$250	18823	.2	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	02	Failure To Pay Service Based On Stealth	14529	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.09	01	Auto Stripping-3rd Degree:Other Than Abandoned Vehicle	11336	.1	Property and Theft-related

PL 165.05		Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle-3rd Degree	10165	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	01	Grand Larceny 4th :Value Property Greater Than \$1000	8462	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.30	01	Fraudulent Accosting	7437	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.05	03	Unauthorized Use Vehicle:Temporary Custody-No Consent	7337	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.05	02	Passing A Check With Insufficient Funds/Refuse To Pay	6320	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15		Theft Of Services	5778	.1	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.05		Forgery-3rd Degree	5163	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.14		Criminal Tampering-3rd Degree	4651	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	05	Grand Larceny 4th:Property Taken From Person	4313	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.09	02	Auto Stripping-3rd Degree:Abandoned Vehicle	4296	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00	02	Criminal Mischief 4th: Destroy Abandoned Building	3719	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	09	Theft Services:Avoid Admission Charge	3415	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.25	01	Jostling Hand Near Pocket	3128	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30		Grand Larceny-4th Degree	3026	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	04	Illegal Use Telecommunications Service Without Paying	2872	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.25		Jostling	2763	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.00	01	Misapplication Of Property	2555	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00	04	Criminal Mischief 4:Disable Equip To Prevnt Request For Emrgncy Assist	2446	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.16		Unauthorized Sale Of Certain Mass Transportation Services	2227	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	08	Grand Larceny-4th:Motor Vehicle Value Exceeds \$100	2159	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.25		Reckless Endangerment Property	2144	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.05	02	Unauthorized Use Of A Vehicle:In Custody No Owner Consent	1676	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00	04A	Crim Mischief-4:Disable Equip To Prvnt Emrgncy Call To Police/Fire/EMT	1665	.0	Property and Theft-related

PL 145.60		Making Graffiti	1657	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.60	01	Scheme To Defraud-2nd Degree	1419	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.00		Misapplication Of Property	1271	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.16	01	Unauthorized Sale Of Certain Mass Transportation Services	1242	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.78	01	Identity Theft 3: Assume Another's Identity To Obtain Goods/Cause Loss	1237	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.09		Auto Stripping-3rd Degree	1108	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 150.01		Arson 5: Intentionally Damage Property Of Another By Fire Or Explosion	1002	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 158.05		Welfare Fraud-5th Degree	983	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	06	Avoid Payment-Tamper With Service Meter	908	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.05		Criminal Mischief-3rd Degree	862	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	04	Grand Larceny-4th:Credit Card	755	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.30	02	Fraudulent Accosting	738	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	04A	Theft Of Services:Telecommunications Service- Tampering	735	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	05	Illegal Use Telecommunication Access Device	724	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.30		Fraudulent Accosting	712	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 176.10		Insurance Fraud-5th Degree	657	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	06	Grand Larceny 4th:Getting Property By Extort	499	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.78		Identity Theft 3rd: Assume The Identity Of Another To Defraud	495	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.25	02	Jostling Assisted By Third Person	472	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	07	Intent To Illegally Use Utility Services	436	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 190.60		Scheme To Defraud-2nd Degree	400	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.55	01	Unlawfully Using Slugs:Illegal Insertion	379	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.05	02	Criminal Mischief 3rd: Damage Another Person's Property- Amount > \$250	376	.0	Property and Theft-related

PL 165.45 01	Criminal Possession Stolen Property-4th:Property Value Exceeds \$1000	344	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.45 01	Criminal Simulation :Make Art Seem Rare/Antique	314	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.00 01B	Misapplication Of Property: Refuse To Return To Owner Property > \$100	300	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.45 02	Criminal Simulation :Possession Art With Intent To Defraud	300	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.17	Unlawful Use Of Credit Card	293	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15 08	Illegal Use Public Service:Tamper With Service Equipment	283	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.00 04B	Crim Mis-4:Disble Equip To Prvnt Emrgncy Call To Protect Frm Phys Harm	282	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15 10	Illegal Diversion Of Labor/Equipment For Benefit	252	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15 04C	Theft Of Telecommunications Service By Misrepresenting Facts	236	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 156.20	Computer Tampering-4th Degree: Intentionally Alter/Destroy Data	223	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 156.05	Unauthorized Use Of A Computer	198	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30 00V	Grand Larceny	173	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.00 01A	Misapplication Of Property:Encumber Property Without Owner's Consent	167	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15 04D	Theft Of Telecommunications Service By Other Deception	163	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 150.05 01	Arson-4th:Recklessly Damage	154	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 215.51 D	Criminal Contempt-1st:Violate Order of Protection-Damage Property>\$250	153	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.72	Trademark Counterfeiting-2nd Degree	144	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 185.10	Fraudulent Disposition Of Mortgaged Property	142	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 140.40	Unlawful Possession Radio Devices	139	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.40	Tampering With A Consumer Product -2nd Degree	137	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30 03	Grand Larceny 4th:Secret Scientific Material	128	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30 02	Grand Larceny 4th:Public Record Any Value	126	.0	Property and Theft-related

PL 165.45	03	Criminal Possession Stolen Property-4th:By Pawnbroker	125	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.45	02	Criminal Possession Stolen Property-4th:Possession Credit Card	110	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.05	01	Criminal Mischief 3rd: Damage The Motor Vehicle Of Another Person	93	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 170.55		Unlawfully Using Slugs-2nd Degree	93	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 185.05	02	Fraud Involving Security Interest:Illegally Selling Property	82	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 158.30	03	Criminal Use Benefit Card-2nd Degree:Transfers Card Illegally	72	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.20		Fraudulently Obtaining Signature	72	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 185.15		Fraudulent Disposition Of Property Conditional Sale	68	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 225.15	03	Possession Gambling Records-2nd:Possession Flash Paper	64	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.45	05	Criminal Possession Stolen Property-4th:Motor Veh Not Motorcycle	63	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	04B	Theft Of Services:Telecommunications- Sell Decoder/Descrambler	62	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	11	Theft Of Services: Intent To Avoid Payment For Computer Services	61	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 185.05	01	Fraud Involving Security Interest:Fails To Account For Proceeds	58	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	07	Grand Larceny 4th Degree: Firearms/Rifles/Shotguns	52	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 158.30	01	Criminal Use Benefit Card-2nd Degree:Loans Money	51	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 155.30	10	Grand Larceny-4th:Obtain Telephone Service	44	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 158.30	02	Criminal Use Benefit Card-2nd Degree:Receives Benefit	41	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.45		Criminal Possession Stolen Property-4th Degree	41	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 185.05		Fraud Involving Security Interests	40	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 145.22		Cemetery Desecration-2nd Degree	35	.0	Property and Theft-related
PL 165.15	03	Intent To Obtain Transportation Without Paying	614186	5.3	Turnstile Jumping
VTL1192	02	Operate MV .08 Of 1% Or More Alcohol-2 Prior Conv Desig Off W/in 10yrs	794721	6.9	Vehicle and Driving-related

VTL1192	03	DWI: 2 Previous Convictions Of Designated Offenses Within 10 Years	699836	6.1	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192	04	DWAI By Drugs: 2 Prior Convictions Designated Offenses Within 10 Years	41438	.4	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192	01	DWAI Alcohol- 2 Or More Prior Convictions VTL 1192 within 10 Years	8586	.1	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192		DWI: Alcohol Or Drugs - 2nd Offense	6272	.1	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 01A		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Of A Motor Vehicle- 3rd Degree	4460	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 01		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Motor Vehicle-3rd Degree	3832	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0600 02AA		Operator Leave Scene Of Accident Resulting In Serious Injury	3144	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PL 270.25		Unlawful Fleeing A Police Officer In A Motor Vehicle-3rd Degree	2964	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 02		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Motor Vehicle-2nd Degree	2117	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0600 02		Operator Leave Scene Of Accident	1379	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 02A4		Agg Unlic Operation-2nd:3/More Open Suspensions- 3/More Separate Dates	1160	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 4-A		DWAI Combined Influence Of Drugs Or Alcohol And Drugs- No Priors	930	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
NAV049A 02D		Operating A Vessel While Intoxicated- 1st Or 2nd Offense	776	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1212		Reckless Driving	718	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 2-AA		Aggravated DWI:Per Se- .18 Of 1% Or More Alcohol-2 Prior Conv-10yrs	614	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 02A		Operate MV .08 Of 1% Or More Alcohol	466	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 02C		DWI: Commercial Motor Vehicle-.08 Of 1% Alcohol Or More-1st Offense	445	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0600		Operator Leave Scene Of Accident	403	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
NAV049-A 02B		Operating A Vessel With .08 Of 1% Or More Alcohol- 3rd Offense	377	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 06		Oper CMV >.06% To <.08% Alc in Blood-3 Prior Conv Desig Offenses 10 Yr	377	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 02A2		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation- 2nd Degree	346	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related

VTL1192	2-A	Aggravated DWI	335	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Motor Vehicle-1st Degree	285	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 01A		DWAI Alcohol	282	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0512		Motor Vehicle Violation:Registration Suspended	276	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 03A2		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation 1st:10/More Suspensions- 10/More Dates	267	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 02A1		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation 2nd: Commit Agg Unlic Oper 3/Prev Conv	262	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 03A		DWI: 2 Previous Convictions Of Designated Offenses Within 10 Years	244	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PRL25.24 01B		Operate A Snowmobile With .08 Of 1 Percent Alcohol-2 Prior Convictions	236	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
NAV049A 02B		Operating A Vessel With .08 Of 1% Or More Alcohol- 3rd Offense	226	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 05A		DWAI By Drugs	193	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 04A		DWAI By Drugs	181	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 03		Aggravated Unlicensed Operation of a Motor Vehicle-1st Degree	174	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0600 02A		Operator Leave Scene Of Accident-Injury Resulting In Death	157	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PRL25.24 01C		Operate A Snowmobile While Intoxicated - 1st Or 2nd Offense	115	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
NAV049A 02		Operating A Vessel While Impaired	111	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 03C		DWI: Commerical Motor Vehicle-Prev Conv Designated Offense W/in 10 Yrs	108	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 03S		DWI:Special Vehicle- 2 Prev Convictions Designated Offenses In 10 Yrs	104	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1220-B		Unlawful Solicitation Of Ground Transportation Services At An Airport	95	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 02A3		Aggr Unlicensed Operation 2:Commit Agg Unlic Op 3/Mandatory Suspension	64	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0375		Equipment Violations	60	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PL 170.70 02		Illegal Possession Vehicle Identification Number	58	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related

VTL0511 03A	Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Of A Motor Vehicle-1st Degree	58	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 02S	Oper Special Veh .08 Of 1% Or More Alc- 2 Prev Conv Desig Off In 10yrs	53	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PL 170.70 01	Vehicle Identification Number Removed From Motor Vehicle	51	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511 2AA	Aggravated Unlicensed Operation - Alcohol Related	49	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0511-A 03	Facilitating Aggravated Unlicensed Oper Motor Vehicle-2nd Degree	49	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 04S	DWAI Drugs-Special Vehicle-2 Prior Conv Designated Offenses In 10 Yrs	47	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1192 01B	DWAI Alc-School Bus W/Student-2 Prior Conv Designated Offenses In 10yr	42	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL1198 9D	Circumvent Interlock-Subject To Court Order-Operate MV W/o Device	37	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
VTL0392-A	Sell/Buy Fraudulent License/Registration-2nd Offense	36	.0	Vehicle and Driving-related
PL 265.01 01	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Firearm/Weapon	164568	1.4	Weapon
PL 265.01 02	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Intent To Use	54723	.5	Weapon
PL 265.01	Criminal Possession Weapon - 4th Degree	11915	.1	Weapon
PL 265.01 04	Criminal Possession Weapon 4- Felon Has Rifle/Shotgun/Antique Firearm	6386	.1	Weapon
PL 265.01 05	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Non Citizen	2272	.0	Weapon
PL 265.01 03	Criminal Possession Weapon	1623	.0	Weapon
PL 265.35 03	Use Of Dangerous Weapon	1039	.0	Weapon
PL 265.01 06	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Certified Not Suitable	495	.0	Weapon
PL 265.01 07	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Explosive Bullet	373	.0	Weapon
PL 265.01 08	Criminal Possession Weapon- 4th:Armor Piercing Ammunition	222	.0	Weapon
PL 270.00 05	Unlawful Sale Pistol Ammunition To Unauthorized Person	207	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10 01	Manufacture Of Machine/Disguised Gun	201	.0	Weapon
PL 265.17 01	Criminal Purchase Or Disposal Of Weapon -Ineligible Purchaser	178	.0	Weapon
PL 265.35 01	Prohibited Use Of Weapon City Limits	135	.0	Weapon

PL 265.35	Discharges Loaded Firearm	114	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10 05	Disposal Illegal Weapon To Person Less Than 16	91	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10 04	Dispose Of Any Dangerous Weapon/Prior Conviction	71	.0	Weapon
PL 400.00	Violation Firearm License Regulation	69	.0	Weapon
PL 400.00 08	Failure To Carry Valid License For Pistol	58	.0	Weapon
PL 265.17	Criminal Purchase Or Disposal Of A Weapon	54	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10 07	Disposes Of A Firearm Without Required Notice	46	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10 02	Transports Firearm/Machine- Gun/Silencer/Disguised Gun	41	.0	Weapon
PL 400.00 02	License Violation: Carry Concealed Weapon	41	.0	Weapon
PL 265.10	Manufacture/Disposition Of Weapon	36	.0	Weapon

APPENDIX B: RATES OF MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR FEMALES IN NEW YORK CITY BY AGE

Figure 49:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 16-17 year-old Females by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

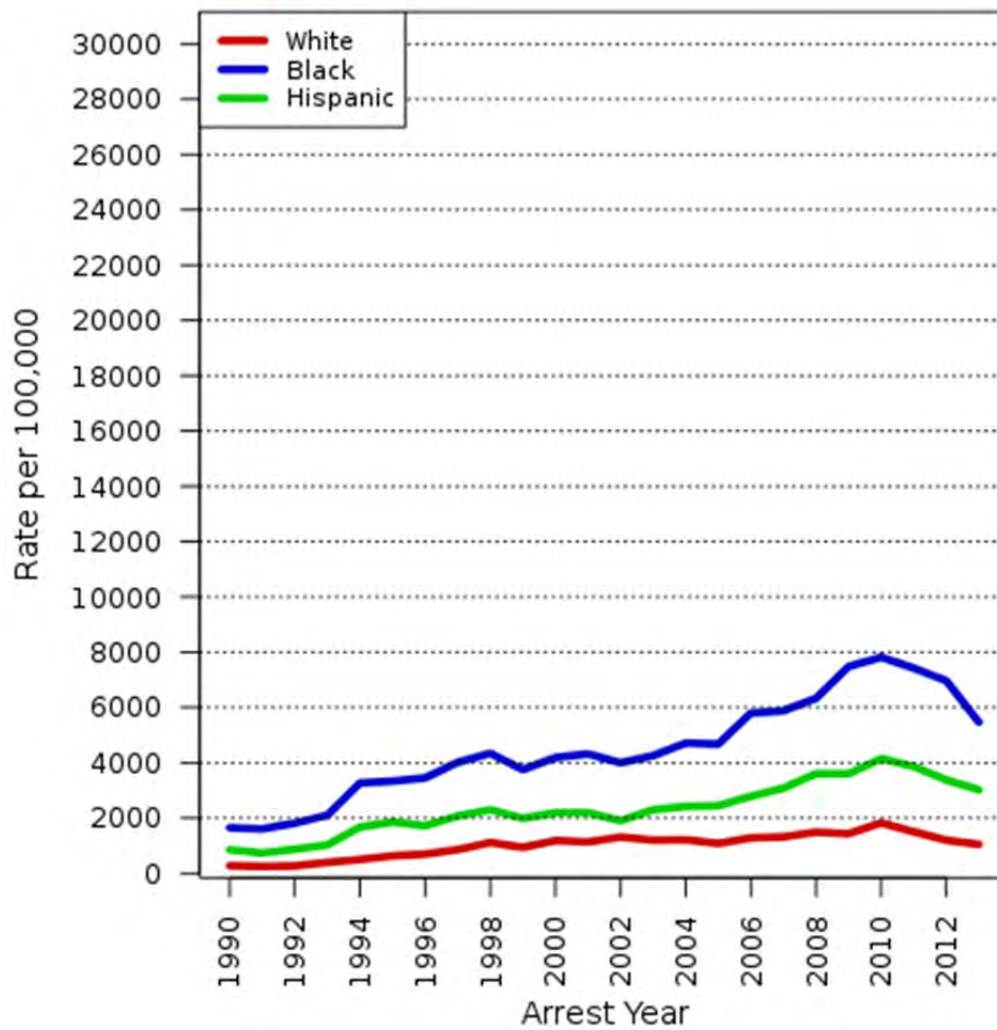


Figure 50:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 18-20 year-old Females by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

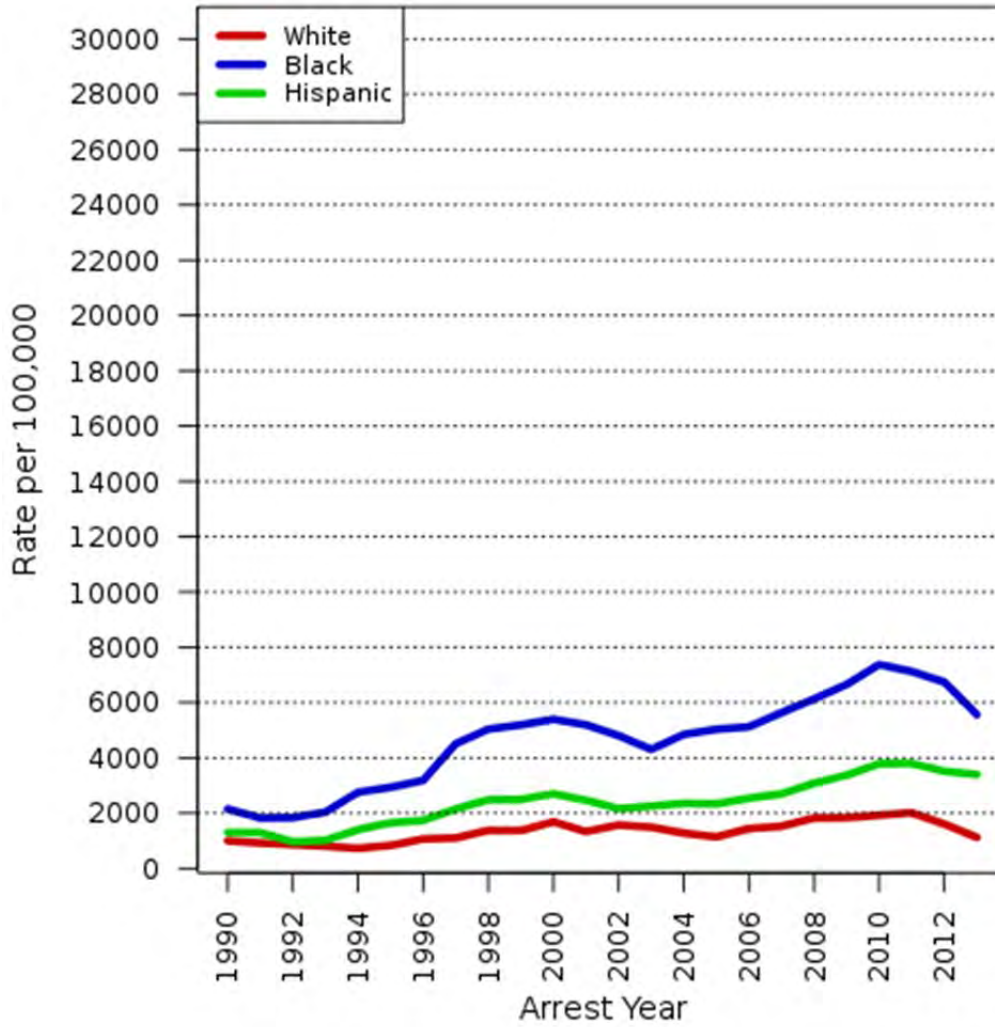


Figure 51:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 21-24 year-old Females by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

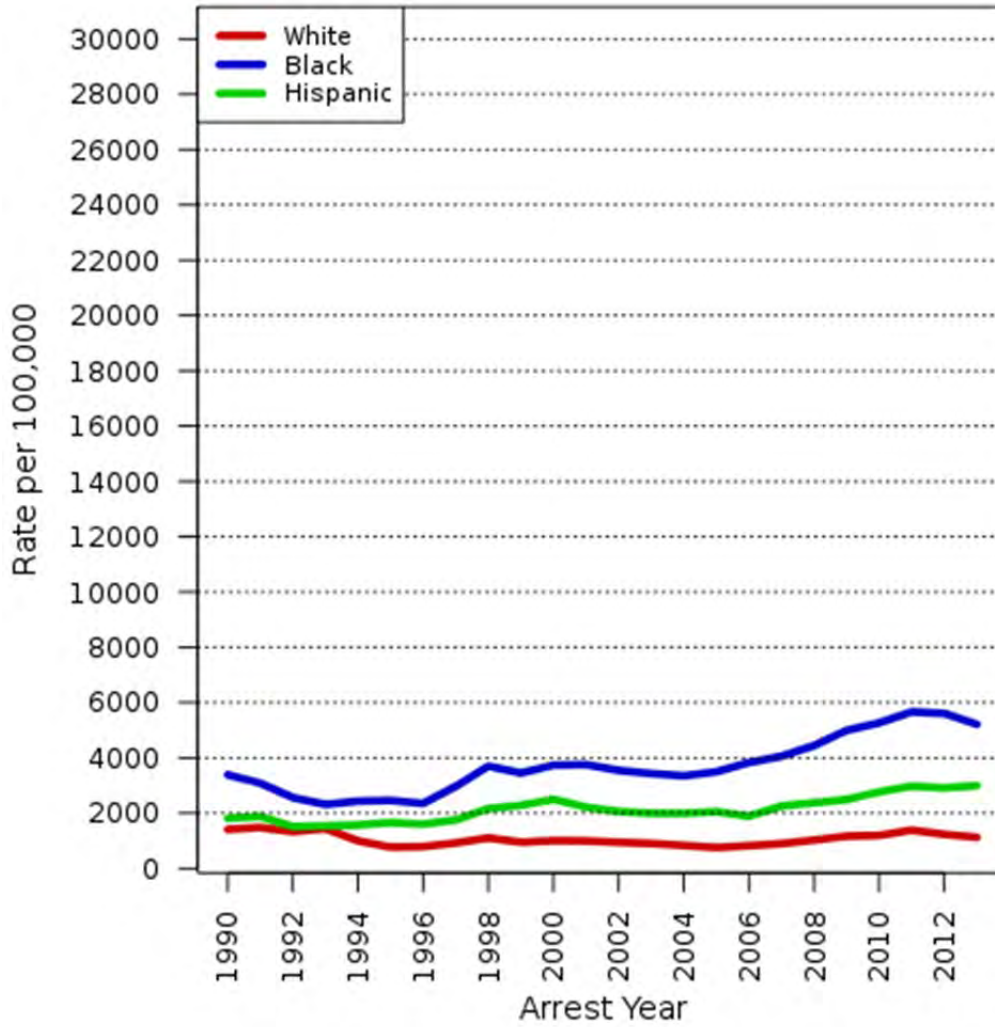


Figure 52:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for 25-34 year-old Females by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population

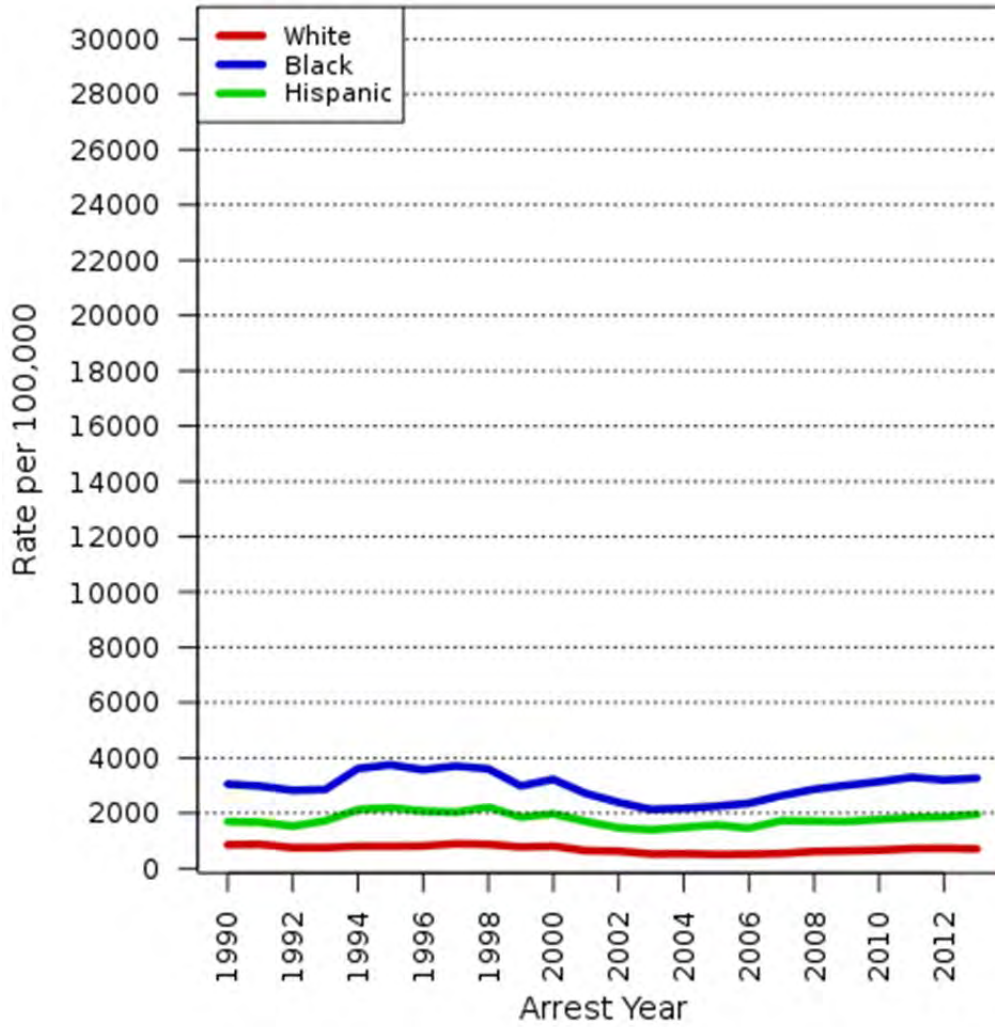
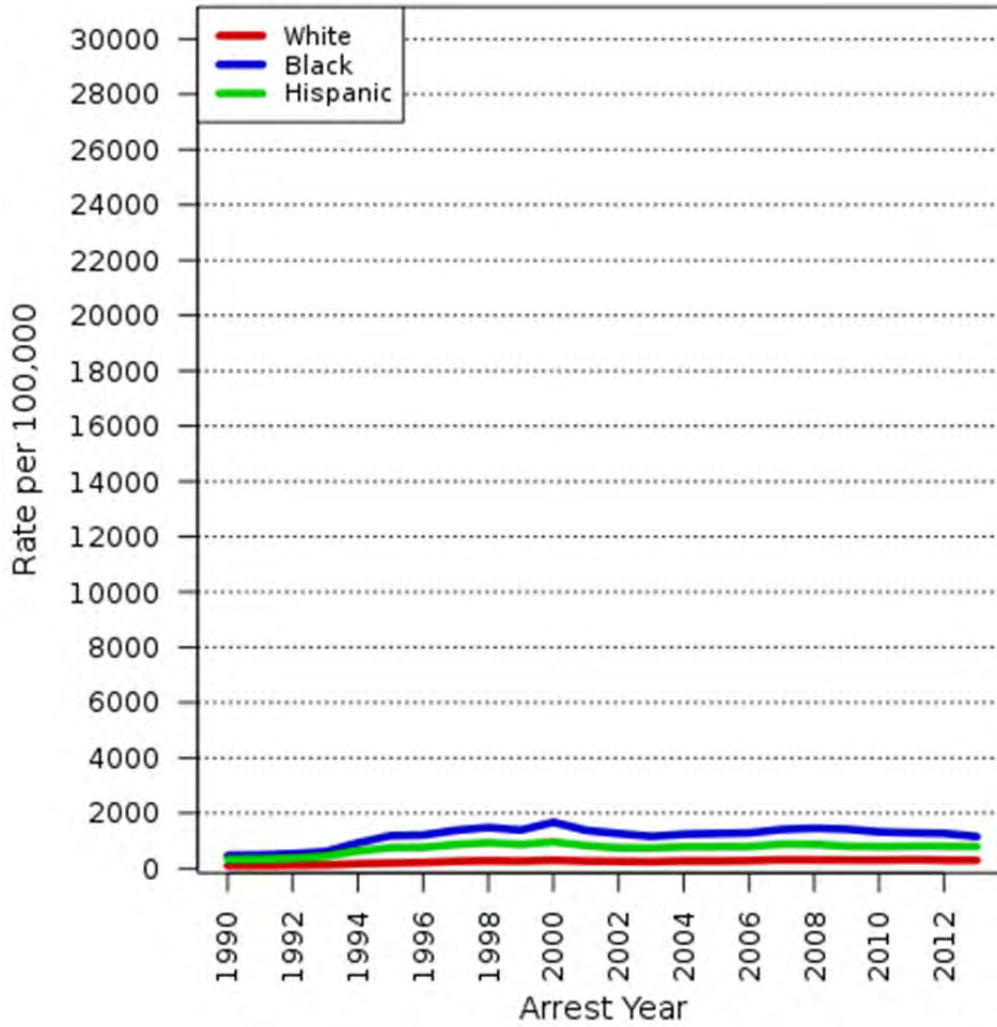


Figure 53:

Rates of Misdemeanor Arrests for Females 35 years and older by Race/Ethnicity for New York City from 1990 to 2013, Per 100,000 Population



APPENDIX C: NUMBER OF MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY PRECINCTS FROM 1993 TO 2003

Precinct	1	5	6	7	9	10
Borough	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan
Neighborhood	Tribeca/ Wall Street	Chinatown/Little Italy	Greenwich Village	Lower East Side	East Village	Chelsea
1993	2886	1843	2673	1280	3443	5220
1994	2814	3024	3626	2134	4621	3897
1995	2838	2766	3419	2549	4698	3388
1996	3202	2011	4613	2449	5124	3917
1997	3738	1629	4964	1935	5313	2887
1998	3273	1450	5395	2087	5212	2038
1999	2644	1463	4484	1607	4352	1616
2000	3088	1575	4817	1212	3450	1924
2001	3185	1922	4453	1302	2709	1498
2002	2915	1620	4272	1381	2723	1496
2003	3365	2030	3067	1910	3128	2126
2004	3194	2226	2665	2330	2885	2100
2005	2772	2181	2401	2354	2740	2455
2006	2782	2679	2478	2052	2482	2244
2007	3373	2652	3117	2340	2731	1753
2008	3628	2858	2976	2096	2941	2133
2009	3748	2829	3145	2358	2666	2130
2010	3620	3278	3201	2622	3133	1960
2011	3890	2983	3131	2878	3098	2025
2012	3851	3163	2760	2873	2915	1966
2013	3411	3513	3007	2626	2680	2394
Total	68217	49695	74664	44375	73044	51167

Precinct	13	14	17	18	19	20
Borough	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan
Neighborhood	Gramercy Park	Midtown South	Midtown	Midtown North	Upper East Side	Upper West Side/Central Park
1993	3314	13033	1028	7017	1857	1843
1994	3304	15355	1081	6789	1830	2793
1995	3343	14371	1122	6169	1972	2030
1996	2978	12790	1107	5698	2122	1730
1997	3385	14405	1545	5972	2147	1752
1998	3207	12313	1226	5773	2001	1557
1999	3175	9946	1129	4474	1821	997
2000	3257	10857	1048	4147	1819	1241
2001	2745	10053	975	4364	1753	1311
2002	2497	10221	1061	3899	1854	1315
2003	2738	9606	1188	3305	2101	1235
2004	2813	9422	1424	3348	2513	1186
2005	2275	7586	1441	2962	2434	1571
2006	2102	9506	1225	3093	2738	1471
2007	2512	10368	1368	2882	2528	1668
2008	2658	9708	1046	2979	2261	1594
2009	3090	9835	1155	3289	2122	1699
2010	3367	10291	1254	3674	2082	1514
2011	4201	9622	1315	3801	2215	1565
2012	4016	9327	1379	3459	2303	1481
2013	3917	9801	1488	3446	2160	1571
Total	64894	228416	25605	90540	44633	33124

Precinct	22	23	24	25	26	28
Borough	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan
Neighborhood	Central Park	East Harlem	Upper West Side	East Harlem	Morningside Heights	Central Harlem
1993	284	2751	2305	1793	1187	1963
1994	345	3435	2820	3187	1711	2983
1995	342	4344	3090	4097	1891	3356
1996	383	3874	2580	4157	2112	3774
1997	551	3704	2798	4160	2061	4264
1998	1078	4674	2426	4072	2194	4256
1999	1066	4376	1608	4576	1830	3926
2000	753	4276	1876	4415	1946	3043
2001	405	3534	1598	4227	1430	2227
2002	365	3684	1545	3813	1683	2825
2003	239	3287	1536	4070	1620	3299
2004	343	3439	1842	5230	1976	3803
2005	547	3823	2027	5342	1867	3361
2006	573	3926	1825	5378	1862	3971
2007	550	3901	2287	6178	1909	3902
2008	549	3679	2130	6077	2093	3812
2009	521	4274	2055	6229	2109	4790
2010	655	4132	1973	7038	2300	4273
2011	593	4266	1782	6400	2332	4129
2012	536	3824	2126	6887	2504	4412
2013	397	3909	1988	6870	2390	4210
Total	11075	81112	44217	104196	41007	76579

Precinct	30	32	33	34	40	41
Borough	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Manhattan	Bronx	Bronx
Neighborhood	Harlem	Harlem	Washington Heights	Washington Heights/ Inwood	Mott Haven/ Melrose	Hunts Point
1993	1994	2242	N/A	3469	3354	2626
1994	3457	3336	862	3873	5086	3095
1995	4199	3516	4524	2428	6416	3153
1996	4443	3254	4612	2471	5076	3396
1997	7020	3092	5909	3812	5151	5028
1998	7169	4423	5902	3444	6870	5722
1999	5719	4774	4751	3559	5924	4373
2000	7477	4684	5260	4167	7056	4506
2001	6203	4019	4135	2662	6298	3544
2002	4736	3879	3708	2601	6522	3126
2003	3595	3208	3364	2659	6993	4601
2004	3601	3925	3900	4076	6819	3614
2005	2899	3422	3433	4168	7737	3620
2006	2797	3747	3836	3784	8031	3756
2007	3326	3949	4671	4286	7912	4393
2008	2984	4770	4763	3923	7773	4686
2009	3784	4584	4450	4302	8784	4938
2010	3023	4476	4426	4339	8513	4808
2011	3173	4449	4187	4215	7928	5290
2012	3306	4348	3850	4509	8490	4810
2013	3284	3840	4020	4094	8708	4735
Total	88189	81937	84563	76841	145441	87820

Precinct	42	43	44	45	46	47
Borough	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx
Neighborhood	Tremont	Soundview	Morris Heights	Schuylerville	University Heights	Eastchester
1993	1201	3011	2924	676	2591	1831
1994	2004	3851	4988	942	4624	2200
1995	2621	4601	4976	1302	5022	3030
1996	1820	4477	5248	1193	5761	3303
1997	1945	5346	5900	1347	4899	3898
1998	2714	6262	5435	1150	6217	3465
1999	3498	5205	5293	1133	6607	2814
2000	4136	5923	6940	1467	8156	4134
2001	3458	4974	4970	1384	6100	3364
2002	3575	5142	6232	1383	6810	3761
2003	3599	5613	8834	1311	6740	3914
2004	3650	6479	8194	1692	7382	3799
2005	3519	7416	7747	1768	7946	3772
2006	3725	8206	8409	1930	8986	4023
2007	3641	9413	9886	1890	9692	4877
2008	4091	8695	9940	2225	10027	5301
2009	5298	8673	10290	2292	10069	5544
2010	5229	8908	11634	2190	8132	5614
2011	5079	10042	11074	2316	7214	4769
2012	4640	8318	9821	2154	6428	4662
2013	4685	5972	9417	2039	5620	4491
Total	74128	136527	158152	33784	145023	82566

Precinct	48	49	50	52	60	61
Borough	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx	Bronx	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Neighborhood	Fordham	Baychester	Riverdale	Bedford Park	Coney Island	Sheepshead Bay
1993	1673	833	489	1850	1942	517
1994	2433	1305	753	2428	2987	799
1995	3300	1364	961	3260	2857	1149
1996	3246	1370	955	2766	2507	1159
1997	3694	1843	1246	3376	2610	1582
1998	4028	1657	983	3692	3421	1605
1999	4535	1423	910	4631	3684	1275
2000	4721	1245	1031	6385	3537	1641
2001	3427	1524	965	4515	3514	1868
2002	2958	1591	1239	4650	3732	1798
2003	3015	1526	1121	4751	2740	1735
2004	3823	1357	1410	4773	2677	1629
2005	3517	1510	1318	5293	2753	1677
2006	3626	1835	1209	5135	2771	1898
2007	5366	1989	1620	6344	3061	2233
2008	4575	1981	1724	5951	2870	2022
2009	4685	2139	2061	6356	3313	2218
2010	5028	2489	1582	8543	3121	2036
2011	4501	2372	1784	7637	2690	2099
2012	4563	2768	1560	6969	2360	2102
2013	4904	3466	1546	6736	2676	1897
Total	81618	37587	26467	106041	61823	34939

Precinct	62	63	66	67	68	69
Borough	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Neighborhood	Bensonhurst	Flatlands/Mill Basin	Borough Park	East Flatbush	Bay Ridge	Canarsie
1993	510	727	394	977	427	517
1994	692	988	659	1677	774	696
1995	1102	818	871	1951	749	1022
1996	1031	769	809	2826	811	1075
1997	1270	1028	1102	3653	773	1215
1998	1197	1150	1307	3546	1312	1514
1999	1222	941	1105	3276	979	1532
2000	1260	1075	1224	4385	1099	1907
2001	1406	1197	1224	5772	1365	1649
2002	1184	1276	1300	4719	1338	1437
2003	1160	1046	1033	4595	886	1174
2004	1429	1184	1228	3885	982	1275
2005	1619	1333	1182	3995	1150	1516
2006	1573	1538	1147	4254	1205	1819
2007	1607	1804	1085	4720	1356	1913
2008	1621	1582	1012	3973	1414	1806
2009	1670	1581	1041	4478	1750	1737
2010	1455	1576	1087	4274	1789	1977
2011	1536	1532	965	4092	1661	1991
2012	1631	1457	1028	4732	1480	2016
2013	1396	1413	1104	4464	1561	2024
Total	27571	26015	21907	80244	24861	31812

Precinct	70	71	72	73	75	76
Borough	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Neighborhood	Kensington	Flatbush	Sunset Park	Ocean Hill-Brownsville	East New York	Carroll Gardens/Red Hook
1993	929	1223	1936	2273	3712	1011
1994	2240	2381	2418	4177	5763	1158
1995	2645	2336	1739	4360	5742	1295
1996	3032	1953	2147	4623	5016	1234
1997	2837	3025	2504	4800	6269	1331
1998	3212	2861	2950	4398	6360	1642
1999	2802	2191	3101	3534	8967	1365
2000	3235	2948	3086	4358	10300	2254
2001	2786	3111	2804	4463	9224	1970
2002	2623	3336	2826	4172	7350	2021
2003	2402	2986	2816	4857	7353	1948
2004	2505	2613	2309	4256	7332	1434
2005	3090	2837	2666	4327	7829	1565
2006	3404	3167	2876	5285	7746	1642
2007	3529	3355	2927	6512	8153	1531
2008	3621	2876	2330	6974	8935	1449
2009	3916	3121	2288	8310	10782	1383
2010	4225	3606	2478	8807	11021	1273
2011	3739	3544	2148	9744	11089	1109
2012	3282	3003	2340	8032	10231	1470
2013	3228	2975	2231	6658	9542	1190
Total	63282	59448	52920	114920	168716	31275

Precinct	77	78	79	81	83	84
Borough	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn
Neighborhood	Crown Heights	Park Slope	Bedford-Stuyvesant	Brownsville	Bushwick	Brooklyn Heights
1993	638	760	1945	1142	2335	1955
1994	1478	1215	2795	2030	2907	2477
1995	1580	1083	2968	2320	3378	2298
1996	2595	1038	3229	2359	4433	2793
1997	2262	1233	4148	2590	4282	3374
1998	2787	1118	3441	2985	4884	3143
1999	3084	875	3008	2444	4446	2595
2000	4796	1072	4372	3046	5085	3028
2001	3829	1058	4010	2609	3880	2282
2002	2814	990	3965	2083	3781	1788
2003	3061	792	3795	2017	4120	1927
2004	2955	976	3488	2391	3769	1986
2005	3460	1174	3608	2056	4413	1790
2006	3629	1178	3831	2291	4104	2190
2007	3790	990	5035	2803	4256	2254
2008	4035	1015	4640	2967	4240	2302
2009	4277	1000	6512	3460	4491	2595
2010	4620	839	5786	4148	4389	2585
2011	4147	868	5130	3774	5180	2624
2012	3746	1150	4790	3634	4863	2443
2013	3726	1506	4513	3311	4078	2361
Total	67309	21930	85009	56460	87314	50790

Precinct	88	90	94	100	101	102
Borough	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Queens	Queens	Queens
Neighborhood	Fort Greene	Williamsburg	Greenpoint	Rockaway	Far Rockaway	Richmond Hill
1993	1105	1128	486	469	874	700
1994	1420	1777	686	743	1379	1169
1995	1603	2475	901	864	1499	1431
1996	1657	3119	958	733	1470	1471
1997	2142	3055	1132	850	1720	1875
1998	2057	3142	1007	779	1808	1963
1999	2250	2405	895	837	1610	1532
2000	2656	2809	1031	835	2140	1427
2001	2475	2463	792	821	1818	1625
2002	1858	2368	597	1105	1499	2094
2003	1677	2350	780	1328	1726	2372
2004	1467	2261	858	1174	1688	1864
2005	1601	2181	867	942	1692	1739
2006	1826	2423	914	1009	2035	2087
2007	1900	2148	757	1002	2243	2410
2008	1590	2572	829	1131	2569	2609
2009	1883	2531	953	1174	2527	2396
2010	2022	2522	1102	1200	2512	2424
2011	2124	3116	984	1199	2362	2079
2012	2286	2716	1086	1060	1979	2237
2013	1565	2849	1245	1057	2114	2572
Total	39164	52410	18860	20312	39264	40076

Precinct	103	104	105	106	107	108
Borough	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens
Neighborhood	Jamaica Business District	Ridgewood/ Middle Village/ Glendale	Queens Village	Ozone Park	Fresh Meadows	Long Island City
1993	2370	826	611	799	588	1370
1994	3780	1145	1079	1305	765	1467
1995	4460	1318	1287	1624	1292	1938
1996	4253	1184	1287	1240	1407	1829
1997	5160	1528	1747	1401	1325	1981
1998	6570	1677	2333	1645	1476	2239
1999	5454	1385	1932	1240	1393	2202
2000	5608	2081	1997	1353	1338	2175
2001	4659	1981	1584	1180	1097	1863
2002	3717	1972	1808	1458	1129	1666
2003	4014	1967	2253	1854	1498	1387
2004	4102	2046	2039	2040	1603	1703
2005	4357	2031	2911	1984	1619	1740
2006	4436	2262	3232	1927	2158	2062
2007	4402	1992	2692	2259	1745	2157
2008	4956	2399	2517	2142	2031	1890
2009	5048	2817	2934	2264	2392	1761
2010	5233	3307	2986	2303	2192	2044
2011	5247	3357	2803	2296	2068	1894
2012	4995	3217	2650	2342	2052	1512
2013	5797	3091	3184	2474	2274	1931
Total	98618	43583	45866	37130	33442	38811

Precinct	109	110	111	112	113	114
Borough	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens	Queens
Neighborhood	Flushing	Elmhurst	Bayside	Forest Hills	Jamaica	Astoria
1993	973	2834	321	514	1710	1982
1994	1465	3471	536	745	2627	3105
1995	1885	3278	845	673	2936	2744
1996	1769	2733	716	899	2778	2751
1997	2189	2759	884	1469	3281	3332
1998	2226	2927	1109	1487	3722	3554
1999	2089	3921	992	1358	3501	4108
2000	2135	4064	844	1452	3902	3987
2001	2243	3449	972	1225	3240	3280
2002	2374	3767	762	1435	2912	3551
2003	3092	3495	1106	1566	3113	3815
2004	3247	3183	1165	1590	2904	3274
2005	3504	3519	1193	1599	3136	3365
2006	3671	3963	1291	1569	3074	4244
2007	2991	4114	1208	1461	3516	4964
2008	3030	4016	1233	1447	3869	4033
2009	3208	4080	1342	1747	4627	3882
2010	3368	4298	1384	1842	4221	3763
2011	3813	4048	1286	1805	4177	3493
2012	3465	3721	1254	1817	4515	3341
2013	3478	4089	1186	1922	4745	3701
Total	56215	75729	21629	29622	72506	74269

Precinct	115	120	121	122	123
Borough	Queens	Staten Island	Staten Island	Staten Island	Staten Island
Neighborhood	Jackson Heights	St. George	Graniteville	New Dorp	Tottenville
1993	1614	1708	N/A	1333	187
1994	2357	2601	N/A	1609	179
1995	2968	4051	N/A	1926	257
1996	2850	4343	N/A	2010	422
1997	3432	4614	N/A	2466	470
1998	4113	4744	N/A	2508	596
1999	4598	4053	N/A	2337	575
2000	4388	4475	N/A	2384	661
2001	3420	4234	N/A	2348	669
2002	3524	4071	N/A	2652	597
2003	3574	4043	N/A	2484	668
2004	3630	3685	N/A	2573	668
2005	3795	3923	N/A	2475	606
2006	4289	4478	N/A	2881	758
2007	4671	4643	N/A	2504	777
2008	5104	6143	N/A	3128	987
2009	6288	5690	N/A	2514	1065
2010	5587	5867	N/A	2689	1058
2011	4921	5832	N/A	2728	1111
2012	4196	5344	N/A	2676	1024
2013	4455	3911	1522	2081	1081
Total	83774	92453	1522	50306	14416