

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDICATOR REPORT

JANUARY 2013

NYC

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
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OFFICE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATOR
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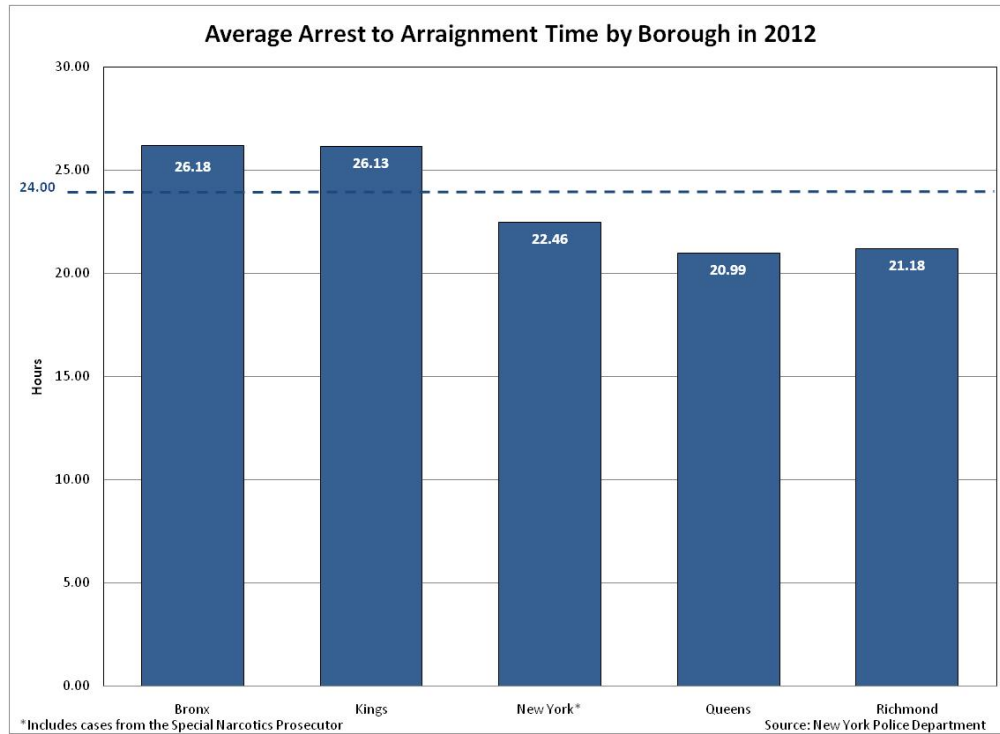
Introduction

The New York City criminal justice system is made up of many different agencies and organizations. These include the independent judiciary, the five elected District Attorneys and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, defense providers, the Police Department, the Department of Correction and organizations that provide services and supervision to accused and convicted offenders. The Criminal Justice Indicator Report assembles data from across the system to provide insight into the functioning of the system and ways in which it is changing.

We anticipate releasing a total of three Indicator Reports during the remainder of the Bloomberg Administration. The two to follow will be released in July and December 2013 and may include additional data as it becomes available.

Arrest to Arraignment

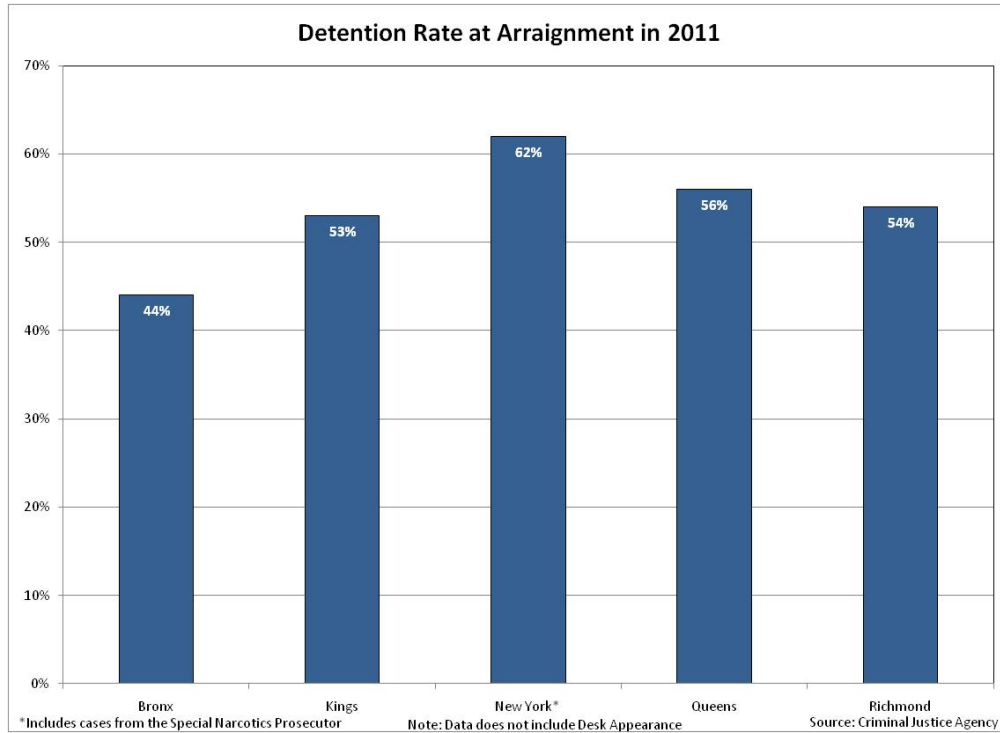
After a defendant is arrested, it is generally required that he or she be arraigned before a judge within 24 hours.¹ The chart below shows the average arrest-to-arraignment times for each borough. In 2012, the citywide average arrest-to-arraignment time was 24.02 hours.



¹ People ex rel. Maxian v. Brown, 77 N.Y.2d 422 (1991)

Detention Rates for Felony Defendants at Arraignment

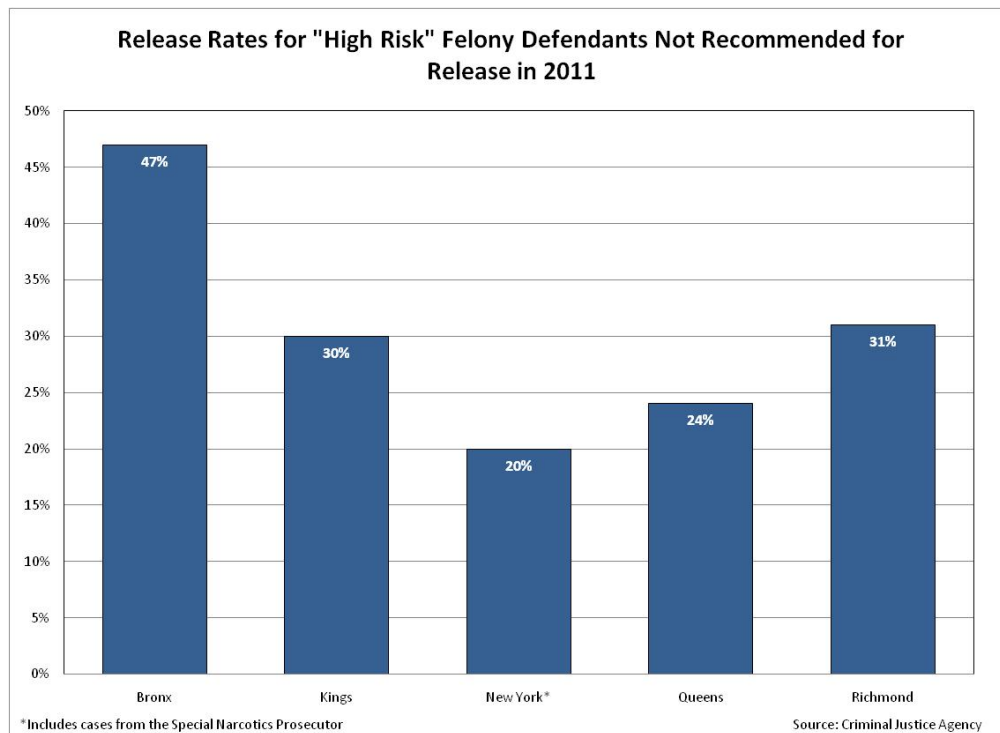
Arraignment courts determine the defendant's bail status – releasing the defendant, detaining the defendant until bail is paid or detaining the defendant without bail. The chart below shows the rate at which defendants facing felony charges are detained at arraignment. Citywide, 54% of felony defendants were detained at arraignment.



Release Rates for "High Risk" Felony Defendants

The Criminal Justice Agency (CJA) assesses each defendant's risk of failure to return to court and provides a recommendation, rating defendants as "recommended for release", "moderate risk" or "not recommended for release."² In 2011, 8% of defendants who were recommended for release failed to return to court as directed, while 22% of those classified as "not recommended for release" failed to return.

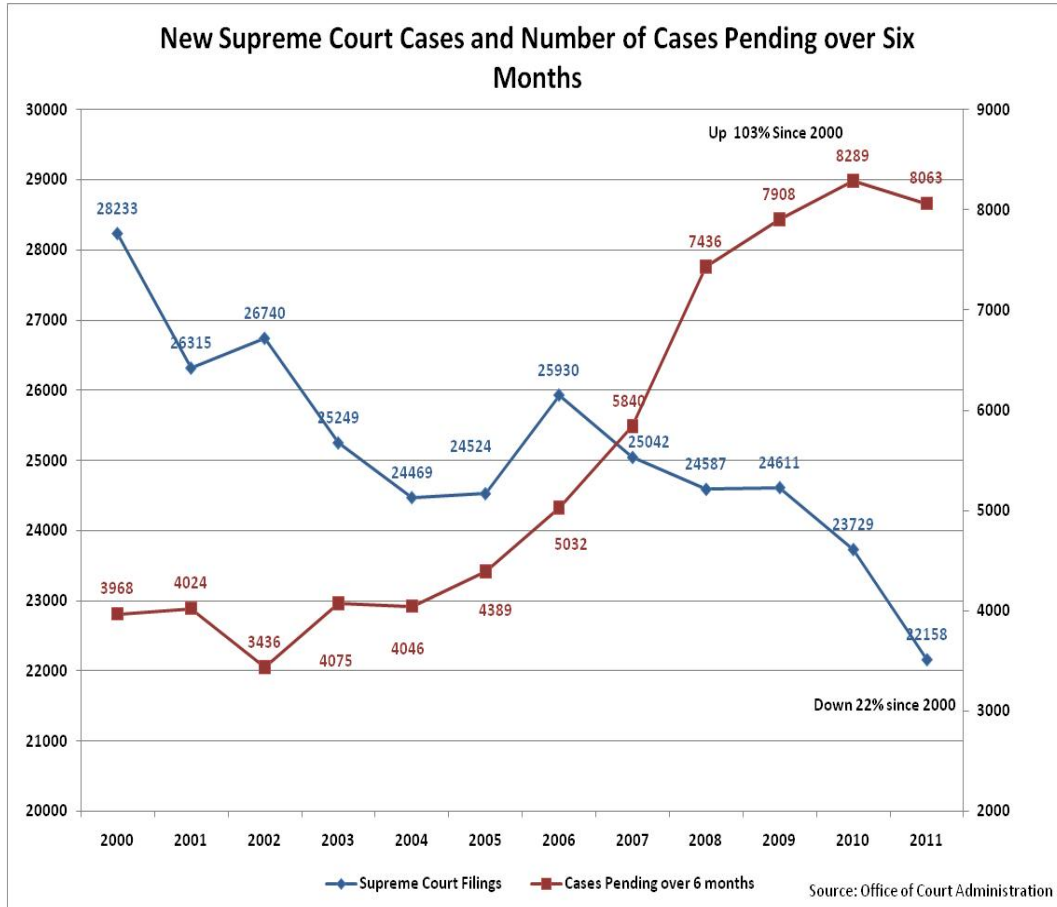
The chart below shows the percent of felony defendants who were released despite being classified as "not recommended for release" by CJA.



² <http://www.cjareports.org/reports/brief19.pdf>

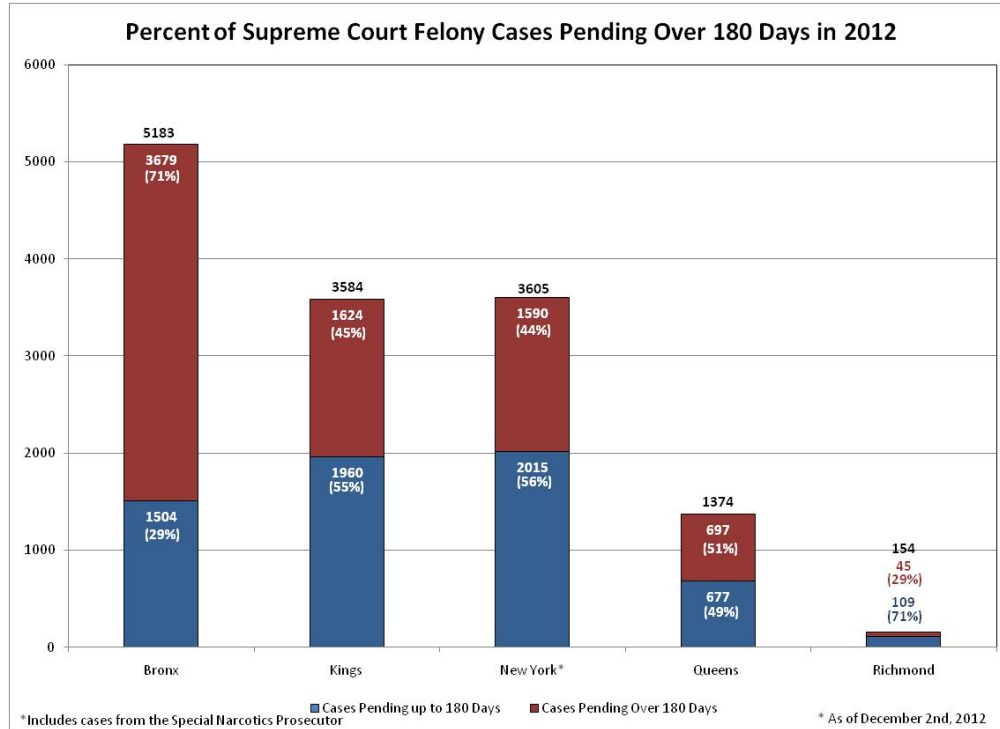
New Supreme Court Cases and Delayed Cases

The State Office of Court Administration’s guidelines call for felony cases to be resolved within 180 days of being filed in Supreme Court. The chart below shows that even while new felony cases have decreased by 22% since 2000, the number of cases pending over 180 days has roughly doubled.



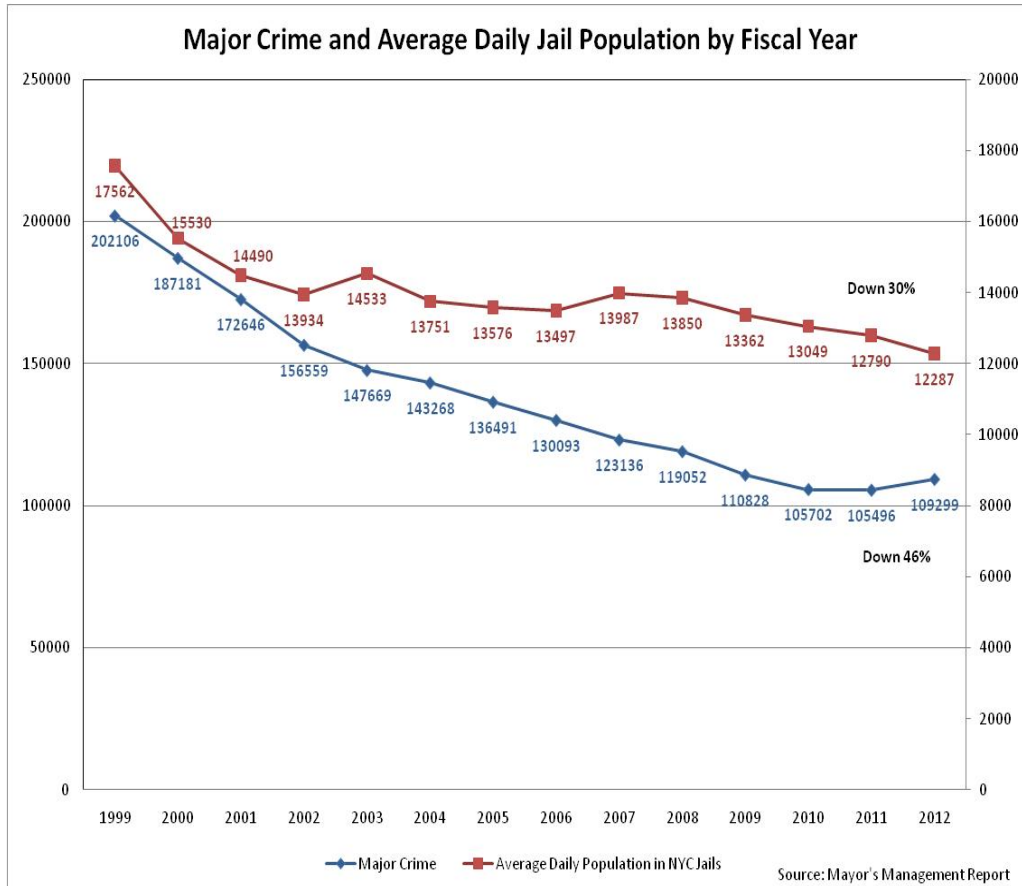
Felony Cases Pending over 180 Days

The chart below shows the total number of pending felony cases, including the number of cases pending over 180 days, as of December 2, 2012. Citywide, 55% of felony cases were pending for more than 180 days.



Major Crime and Average Daily Population in City Jails

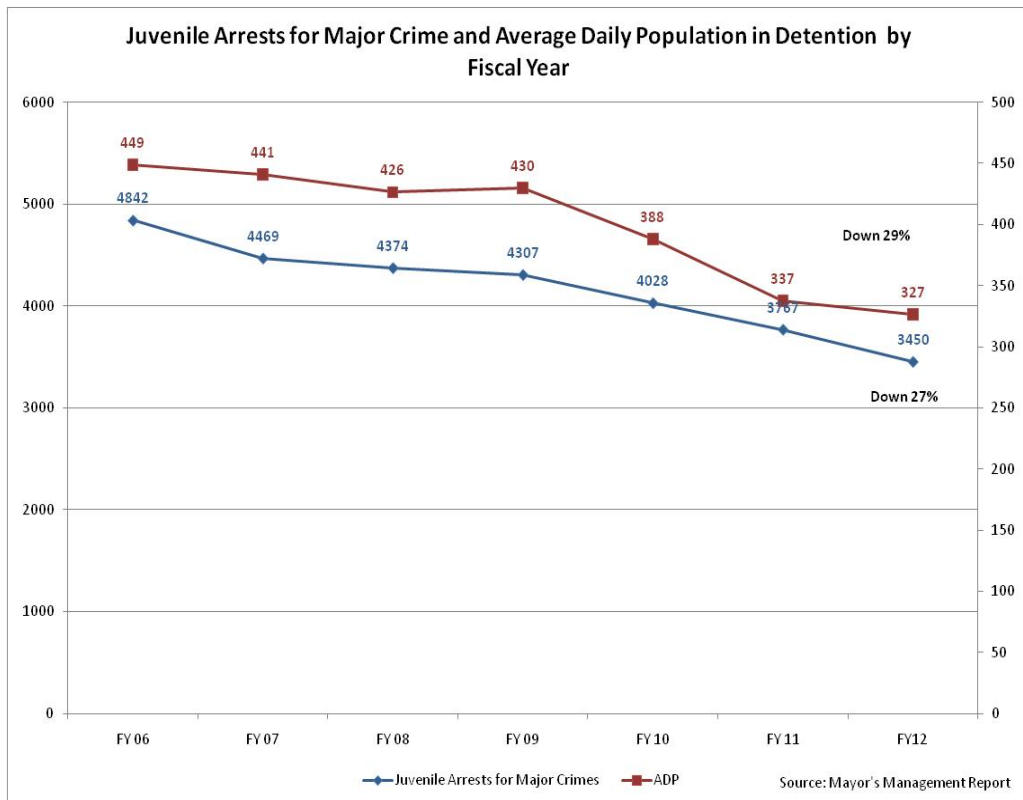
Since 1999, major crime³ has declined by 46% and the City's jail population has declined by 30%. The chart below shows historical trends in major crime and the average daily population of inmates in the custody of the City's Department of Correction.



³ Major Crime includes Murder, Rape, Robbery, Felony Assault, Burglary, Grand Larceny and Grand Larceny Auto.

Juvenile Arrests for Major Crime and Average Daily Population in Juvenile Detention

Since 2006, when the city began juvenile⁴ detention reform efforts⁵, juvenile arrests for major crime dropped by 27% and the number of youth in juvenile detention fell by 29%. The chart below shows the number of juveniles arrested for major crimes and the average daily population of the City's juvenile detention facilities.

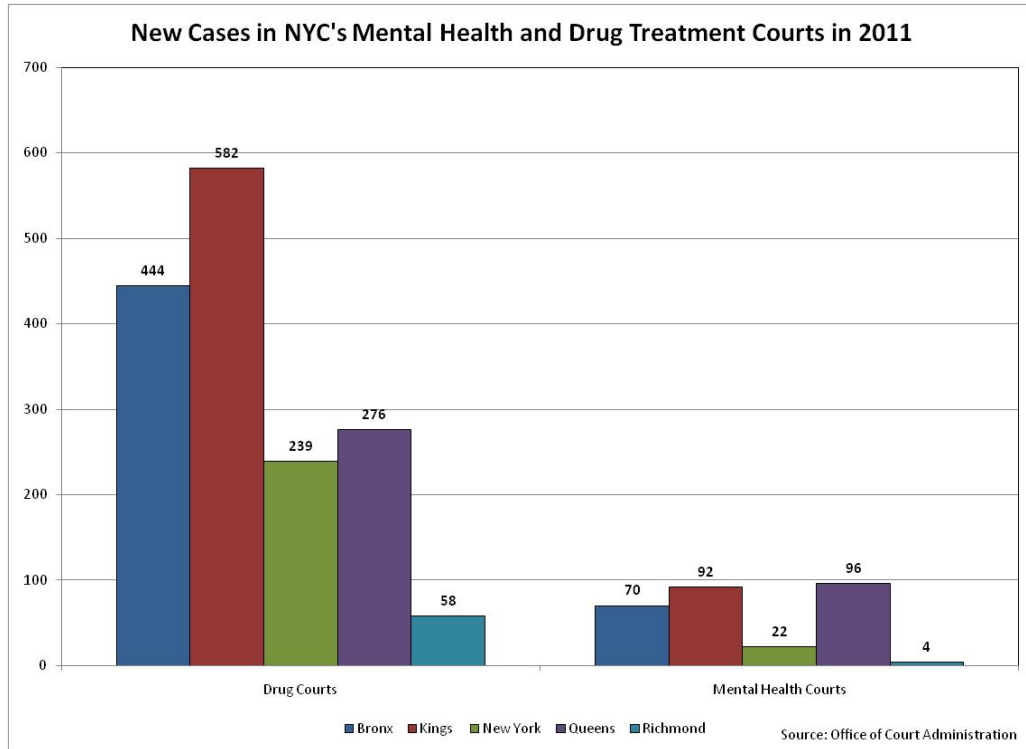


⁴ "Juvenile delinquent" means a person over the age of seven and under the age of 16 who has committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult- *Family Court Act* § 301.2.

⁵ <http://www.vera.org/download?file=3226/RAI-report-v7.pdf>

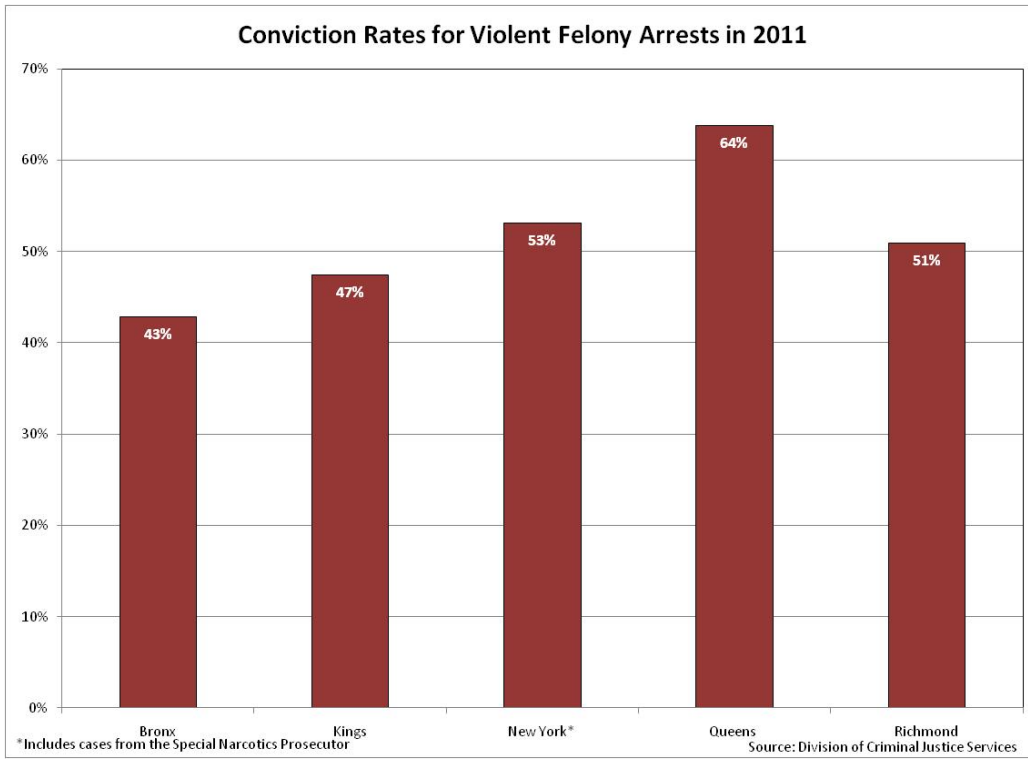
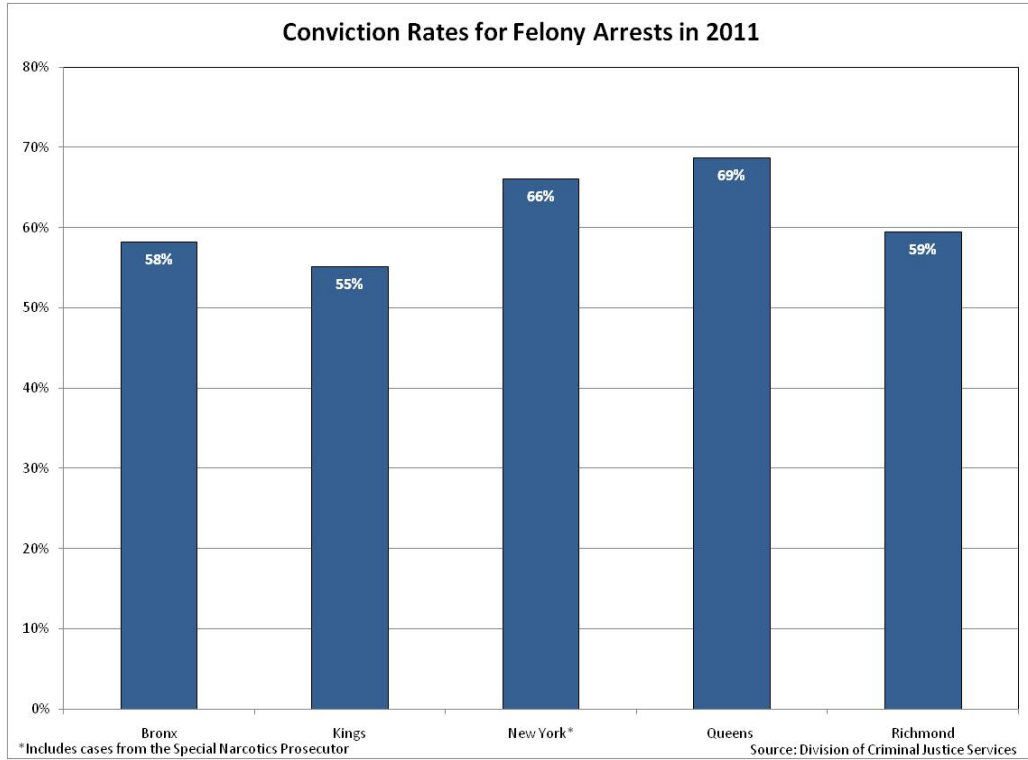
Mental Health and Drug Treatment Courts

Mental health and drug treatment courts link defendants with mental illness and drug addiction to treatment as an alternative to incarceration. The chart below shows how many new cases were handled by mental health and drug treatment courts in 2011.



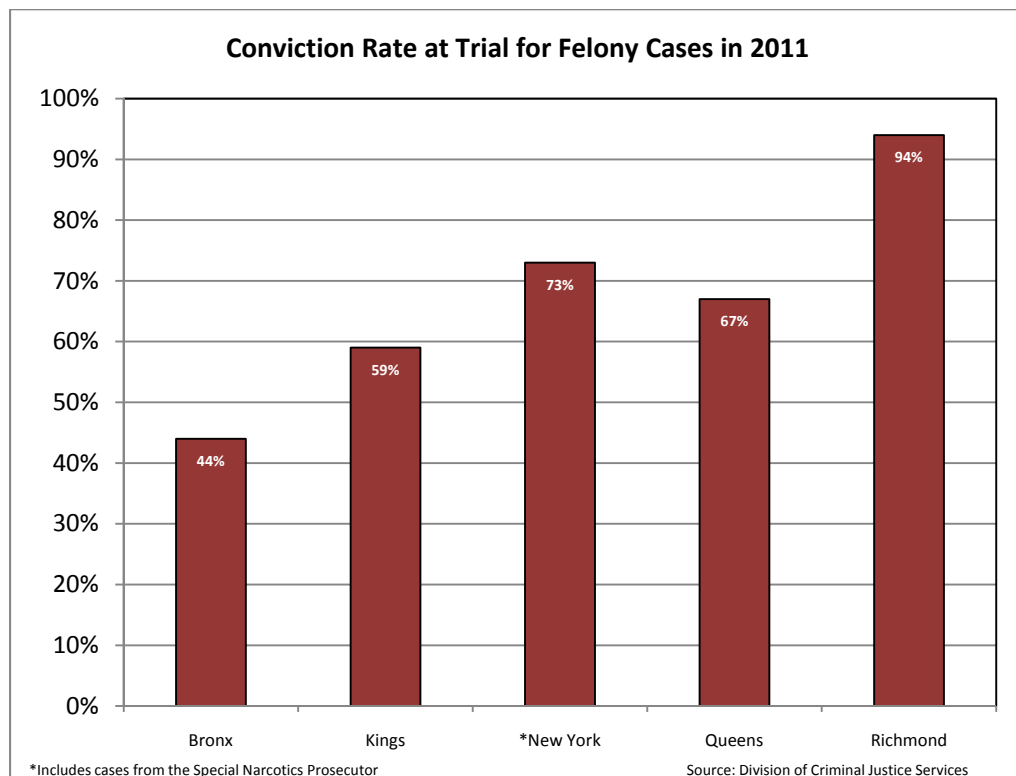
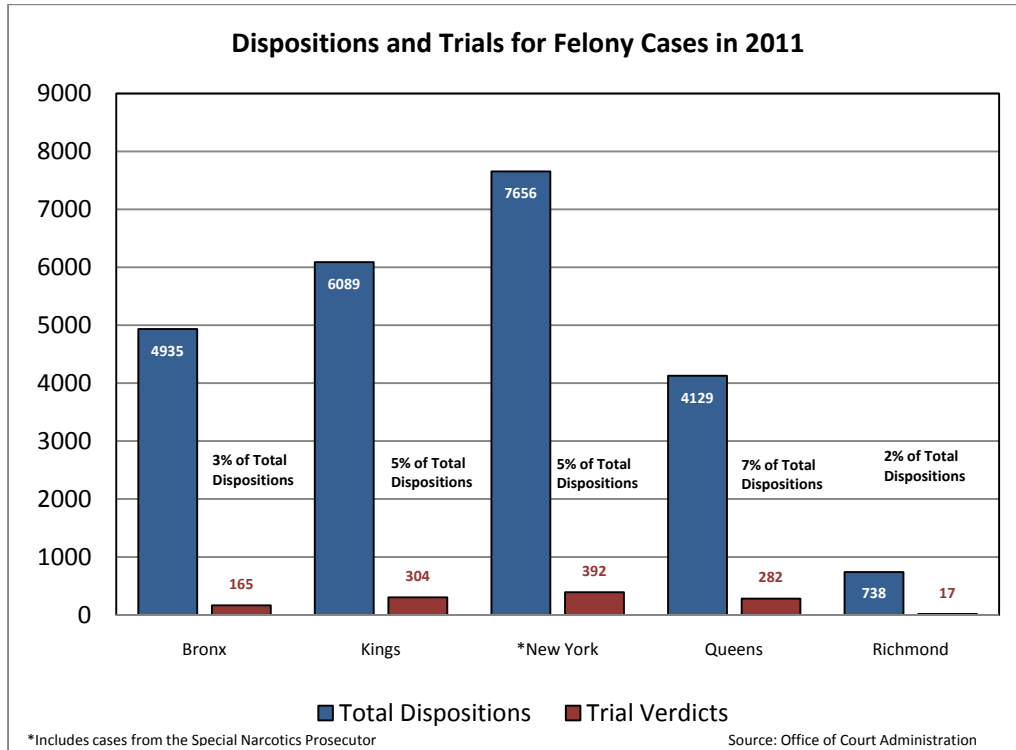
Percent of Arrests Resulting in Convictions

The charts below show the conviction rates for defendants arrested for felonies and violent felonies.



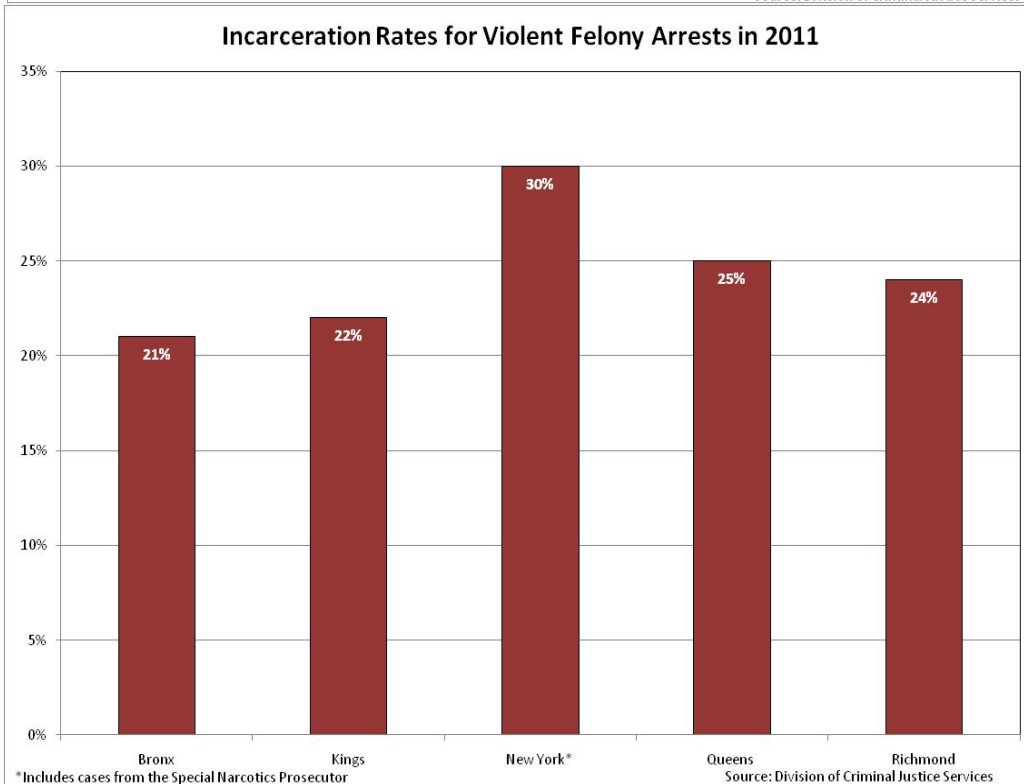
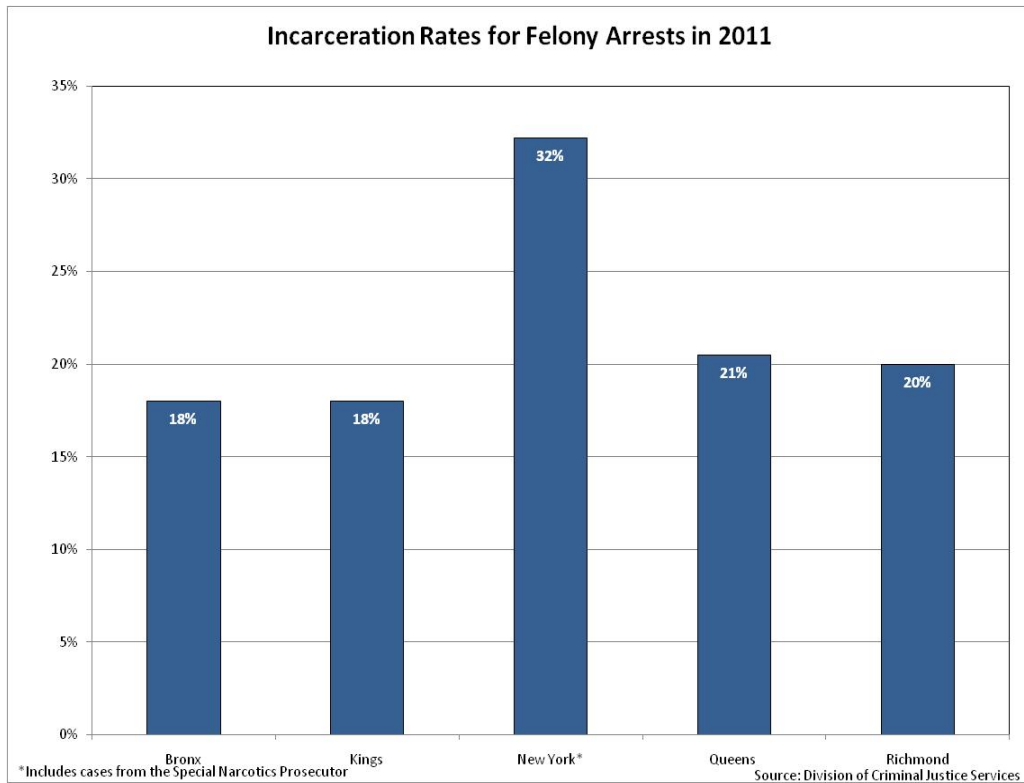
Dispositions and Trials

The first chart shows the number of felony cases disposed (by dismissal, plea or trial) in 2011, and breaks out the number of cases in which trials were held. In 2011, only about 5% of felony cases citywide were resolved with a trial. The second chart shows the conviction rate for felony trials.



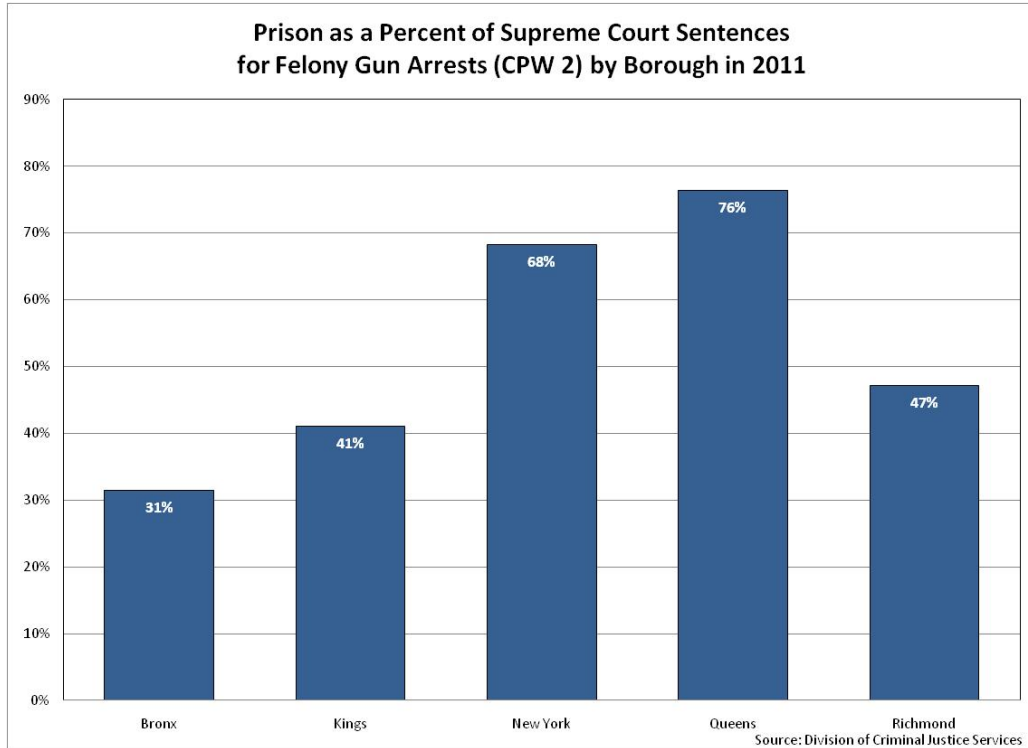
Percent of Arrests Resulting in Incarceration

The charts below show the percent of defendants arrested for felonies and violent felonies who were sentenced to jail or prison.



Prison Sentences in Supreme Court for Firearm Charges

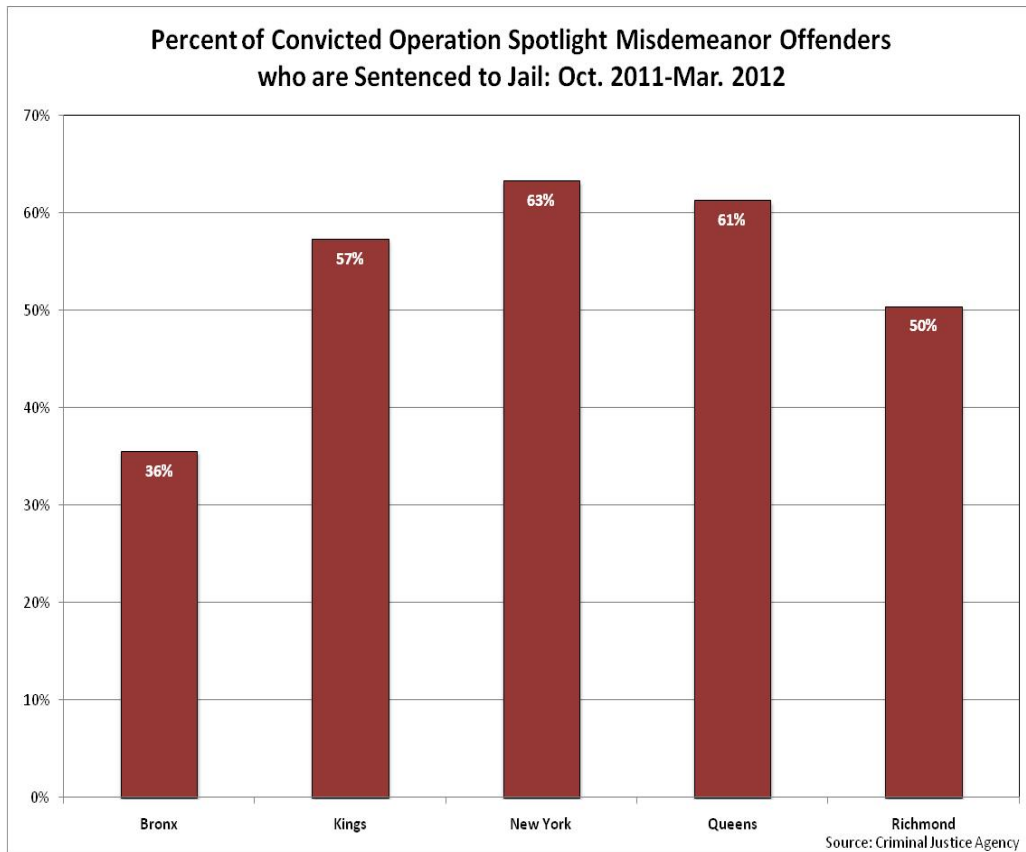
The chart below shows the percent of defendants arrested for illegal possession of a loaded firearm⁶ who were sentenced to prison in Supreme Court. Citywide, approximately 50% were sentenced to prison.



⁶ New York Penal Law § 265.03

Operation Spotlight

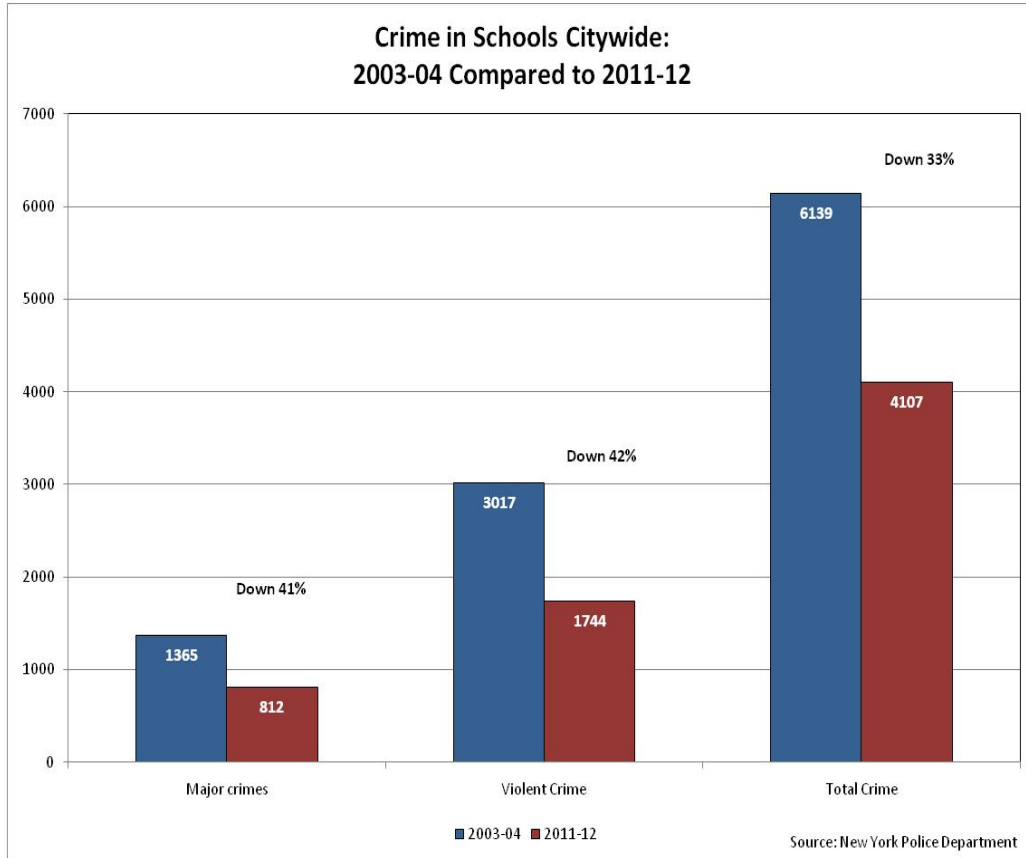
Operation Spotlight was created in October 2003 to target the most persistent misdemeanor offenders.⁷ The chart below shows the percent of persistent misdemeanants sentenced to jail.



⁷ Operation Spotlight targeted the 6% of defendants who accounted for approximately 18% of misdemeanor arrests in New York City.

Major Crimes, Violent Crimes and Total Crimes in New York City Schools

During the 2003-2004 school year, the City began dedicating enhanced resources to schools with the highest concentrations of crime. The chart below compares the number of major crimes, violent crimes and total crimes in New York City schools during the 2003-2004 versus the 2011-2012 school years.



Distribution of Felony Cases among Indigent Defense Providers

Criminal defendants who are unable to afford legal representation are provided lawyers from the Legal Aid Society or other institutional defender organizations, or are assigned private attorneys under County Law 18-b. The chart below shows the distribution of felony cases among the providers for fiscal year 2012.

