

**TRENDS IN CUSTODY:
NEW YORK CITY
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTION
2000-2015**

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

**Presented to the
Citizens Crime Commission
April 5, 2017**

**JOHN
JAY** COLLEGE
OF
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

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TRENDS IN CUSTODY: NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 2000-2015

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The data used in this report were provided by the New York City Department of Correction (DOC) and are the property of that agency. Any further use of these data must be approved by the New York City DOC and any views or opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the official position of the New York City DOC.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	3
List of Figures	7
Introduction	17
Laying the Foundation	23
Key Findings	29
Data and Definitions	31
Trends in Length of Stay in the New York City Department of Correction by Legal Status, 2000-2015	35
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction, 2000-2015	40
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Charge Level, 2000-2015	44
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Charge Category, 2000-2015	53
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Gender, 2000-2015	98
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	108
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Age Group, 2000-2015	121
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Borough, 2000-2015	140
Trends in Custody for Pretrial Admissions in the New York City Department of Correction by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	159
Conclusion	171

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Number of Violent and Non-Violent Reported Crimes in New York City, 1980-2015	20
Figure 2: Number of Arrests from 1980-2015, and Number of Criminal Summonses and Pedestrian Stops from 2003-2015 in New York City	21
Figure 3: Number of Annual Admissions to the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015	23
Figure 4: Average Daily Population (ADP) of the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015	23
Figure 5: Number of Annual Admissions by Legal Status, 1995-2015	24
Figure 6: Percent of Annual Admissions by Legal Status, 1995-2015	24
Figure 7: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 1995-2015	25
Figure 8: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 1995-2015	25
Figure 9: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 1995-2015	26
Figure 10: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 1995-2015	26
Figure 11: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 1995-2015	27
Figure 12: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 1995-2015	27
Figure 13: Mean Length of Stay by Legal Status, 2000-2015	35
Figure 14: Median Length of Stay by Legal Status, 2000-2015	35
Figure 15: Distribution of Length of Stay for City Sentenced Admissions, 2000-2015	36
Figure 16: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015	37
Figure 17: Distribution of Length of Stay for Parole Violation Admissions, 2000-2015	38
Figure 18: Distribution of City Sentenced Length of Stay for Pretrial Admissions with City Sentenced Discharge, 2000-2015	39
Figure 19: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015	40

Figure 20: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015	40
Figure 21: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015	41
Figure 22: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015	42
Figure 23: Median Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015	42
Figure 24: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	43
Figure 25: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015	44
Figure 26: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015	45
Figure 27: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015	45
Figure 28: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Felony Admissions, 2000-2015	46
Figure 29: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Misdemeanor Admissions, 2000-2015 ...	47
Figure 30: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015	48
Figure 31: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015	48
Figure 32: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Felony Admissions, 2000-2015	49
Figure 33: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Misdemeanor Admissions, 2000-2015	50
Figure 34: Percent of Pretrial Felony Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	51
Figure 35: Percent of Pretrial Misdemeanor Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	52
Figure 36: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015	53
Figure 37: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015	54
Figure 38: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015	55
Figure 39: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015	55

Figure 40: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015	56
Figure 41: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015	56
Figure 42: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes, 2000-2015	57
Figure 43: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Burglary, 2000-2015	58
Figure 44: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges, 2000-2015	59
Figure 45: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges, 2000-2015	60
Figure 46: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Larceny, 2000-2015	61
Figure 47: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015	62
Figure 48: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015	63
Figure 49: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Charges, 2000-2015	64
Figure 50: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015	65
Figure 51: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges, 2000-2015	66
Figure 52: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny, 2000-2015	67
Figure 53: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015	68
Figure 54: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges, 2000-2015	69

Figure 55: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015	70
Figure 56: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015	70
Figure 57: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015	71
Figure 58: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015	71
Figure 59: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Violent Crimes, 2000-2015	72
Figure 60: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Burglary, 2000-2015	73
Figure 61: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges, 2000-2015	74
Figure 62: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Drug Charges, 2000-2015	75
Figure 63: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Larceny, 2000-2015	76
Figure 64: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015	77
Figure 65: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015	78
Figure 66: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Charges, 2000-2015	79
Figure 67: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015	80
Figure 68: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges, 2000-2015	81
Figure 69: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny, 2000-2015	82
Figure 70: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015	83

Figure 71: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges, 2000-2015	84
Figure 72: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	85
Figure 73: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Burglary by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	86
Figure 74: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	87
Figure 75: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	88
Figure 76: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Larceny by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	89
Figure 77: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	90
Figure 78: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	91
Figure 79: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	92
Figure 80: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	93
Figure 81: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	94
Figure 82: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	95
Figure 83: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	96
Figure 84: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	97
Figure 85: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015	98

Figure 86: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Gender, 2000-2015.....	99
Figure 87: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Gender, 2000-2015	99
Figure 88: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015	100
Figure 89: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015	100
Figure 90: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Males, 2000-2015	101
Figure 91: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Females, 2000-2015	102
Figure 92: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015	103
Figure 93: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015	103
Figure 94: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Males, 2000-2015	104
Figure 95: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Females, 2000-2015	105
Figure 96: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Males by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	106
Figure 97: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Females by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	107
Figure 98: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	108
Figure 99: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	109
Figure 100: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	109
Figure 101: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	110
Figure 102: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	110
Figure 103: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Whites, 2000-2015	111
Figure 104: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Blacks, 2000-2015	112
Figure 105: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Hispanics, 2000-2015	113

Figure 106: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	114
Figure 107: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015	114
Figure 108: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Whites, 2000-2015	115
Figure 109: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Blacks, 2000-2015	116
Figure 110: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Hispanics, 2000-2015	117
Figure 111: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Whites by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	118
Figure 112: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Blacks by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	119
Figure 113: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Hispanics by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	120
Figure 114: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015	121
Figure 115: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Age Group, 2000-2015	122
Figure 116: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Age Group, 2000-2015	122
Figure 117: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015	123
Figure 118: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015	123
Figure 119: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds, 2000-2015	124
Figure 120: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds, 2000-2015	125
Figure 121: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds, 2000-2015	126
Figure 122: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds, 2000-2015	127
Figure 123: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older, 2000-2015	128

Figure 124: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015	129
Figure 125: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015	129
Figure 126: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds, 2000-2015	130
Figure 127: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds, 2000-2015	131
Figure 128: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds, 2000-2015	132
Figure 129: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds, 2000-2015	133
Figure 130: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older, 2000-2015	134
Figure 131: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	135
Figure 132: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	136
Figure 133: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	137
..	
Figure 134: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	138
Figure 135: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	139
Figure 136: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015	140
Figure 137: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Borough, 2000-2015	141
Figure 138: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Borough, 2000-2015	141
Figure 139: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015	142
Figure 140: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015	142

Figure 141: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for the Bronx, 2000-2015	143
Figure 142: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Brooklyn, 2000-2015	144
Figure 143: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Manhattan, 2000-2015	145
Figure 144: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Queens, 2000-2015	146
Figure 145: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Staten Island, 2000-2015	147
Figure 146: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015	148
Figure 147: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015	148
Figure 148: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for the Bronx, 2000-2015	149
Figure 149: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Brooklyn, 2000-2015	150
Figure 150: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Manhattan, 2000-2015	151
Figure 151: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Queens, 2000-2015	152
Figure 152: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Staten Island, 2000-2015	153
Figure 153: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for the Bronx by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	154
Figure 154: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Brooklyn by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	155
Figure 155: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Manhattan by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	156
Figure 156: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Queens by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	157

Figure 157: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Staten Island by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	158
Figure 158: Number of Pretrial Discharges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	159
Figure 159: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Violent Crimes by Category, 2000-2015	160
Figure 160: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Felony Drug Charges by Category, 2000-2015	160
Figure 161: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	161
Figure 162: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	161
Figure 163: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Bail Paid Discharge, 2000-2015	162
Figure 164: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with ROR Discharge, 2000-2015	163
Figure 165: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Sentence Expired/Time Served Discharge, 2000-2015	164
Figure 166: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Prison Transfer Discharge, 2000-2015	165
Figure 167: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	166
Figure 168: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015	166
Figure 169: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Bail Paid Discharge, 2000-2015	167
Figure 170: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with ROR Discharge, 2000-2015	168
Figure 171: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Sentence Expired/Time Served Discharge, 2000-2015	169
Figure 172: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Prison Transfer Discharge, 2000-2015	170

INTRODUCTION

The Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP) is pleased to publish this second report focused on individuals admitted into the custody of the New York City Department of Correction (DOC). The MJP is a research initiative at John Jay College of Criminal Justice dedicated to promoting a better understanding of the criminal justice system's response to lower-level offenses. To date, we have conducted analyses of misdemeanor arrests, criminal summonses, pedestrian stops, and individuals admitted to jail. Our goal is to inform the current public and policy discourse surrounding interactions between the public and the criminal justice system. Our first report using the DOC data, released in December, 2016, examined the "front door" of the corrections system. We examined trends in annual admissions by demographic groups, legal status, and charge categories, from 1995 to 2015. That report sets the background for the current analyses.

In this report, we go beyond the front door to better understand the patterns of custody in the Department of Correction for those discharged between 2000 and 2015. We first examined "length of stay," meaning the amount of time spent in custody under different circumstances. Specifically, we present findings on the changes in the length of stay for periods of pretrial detention, time serving a city sentence (under one year), held on a parole violation, or moving to a city sentence following a period of pretrial detention. We also examined the length of stay by demographics (i.e., gender, race/ethnicity, and age), charge level and category upon admission, borough, and discharge category. Next, we documented the amount of bail set by the courts, again by demographics, charge level and category, borough, and discharge category. Finally, we explored how individuals held by the DOC are discharged (i.e., by making bail, being sentenced to a prison term, or being released for other reasons). In other words, this report examines the period between the front door of corrections and discharge from corrections custody.

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

We hope our reports inform the current discussions and efforts to reduce the New York City jail population. Indeed, there is significant focus on issues related to pretrial detention, bail reform, and speedy trial practices. In February, 2016, City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito, in her State of the City address, announced the creation of the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, headed by former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman. The Commission will examine the state of pretrial detention in New York City and make reform recommendations, including whether the City should continue to use Rikers Island as a detention facility.¹ The Commission is expected to issue its report and recommendations in Spring 2017.²

¹ Mark-Viverito, M. (2016, February, 11). New York City council speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito State of the City 2016. Retrieved from <http://council.nyc.gov/html/pr/021116mj.shtml>.

² The Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform. Retrieved from <http://www.morejustnyc.com>.

In her 2017 State of the City address, the City Council Speaker proposed a series of reforms to promote fairer outcomes in our criminal justice system.³ Once again, many of her proposals aim to reduce pretrial incarceration rates. For example, she proposed that the DOC be required to accept cash bail at or near all courthouses and release individuals who post bail within a few hours. She expressed support for diversion programs, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) in Brooklyn, and the Heroin Overdose Prevention & Education program (HOPE) in Staten Island, that allow individuals charged with drug offenses to be redirected to support and treatment services. She also called for the expansion of pretrial incarceration alternatives for 16-19 year-olds. Finally, she announced the creation of neighborhood justice panels in the Bronx to handle certain misdemeanor cases using trained community members to resolve cases.

These new initiatives complement a host of other criminal justice reforms undertaken by Mayor Bill DeBlasio and his administration. Several of these initiatives focus on improving conditions in the City's jails, such as eliminating punitive segregation for individuals 21 years and younger⁴, expediting court cases⁵, improving mental health services available to inmates⁶, and establishing a Citywide Bail Fund to keep those accused of non-violent, low-level offenses out of jail. Further, in June, 2016, the Mayor signed the Criminal Justice Reform Act (CJRA) moving five behaviors (i.e., open containers, public urination, littering, noise violations, and park violations) from criminal to civil courts. The courts have also contributed to the momentum behind pretrial justice reform. Under the leadership of then-Chief Judge Lippman, the Office of Court Administration promoted reforms to the State's bail statute and created bail review calendars with specially assigned judges.

Nationally, there is a growing policy discourse on pretrial incarceration rates, particularly in local jails. This discourse is motivated, in part, by concern for the significant increase in the rates of incarceration in the nation's jails. A report by the Vera Institute of Justice found that annual admissions to jails nearly doubled between 1983 and 2013, growing from six million to 11.7 million.⁷ (It is noteworthy, however, that New York City diverges from this trend. Our last report on annual admissions to DOC found that admissions to corrections reduced by almost half from 1995 to 2015). Against the national backdrop of increasing jail admissions rates, there are now several initiatives underway to better understand and reduce the overall jail

³ Mark-Viverito, M. (2017, February, 16). New York City council speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito State of the City 2016. Retrieved from <http://council.nyc.gov/press/2017/02/16/1370/>

⁴ Pazmino, G. & Hamilton, C. (2016, October 5). Ponte says solitary confinement of young inmates now officially banned at Rikers. Politico. Retrieved from <http://www.politico.com/states/new-york/city-hall/story/2016/10/officially-ponte-says-rikers-solitary-confinement-banned-for-young-adults-106128>.

⁵ New York City. (2015, April 14). Mayor de Blasio and Chief Judge Lippman announce Justice Reboot, an initiative to modernize the criminal justice system. Retrieved from <http://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/235-15/mayor-de-blasio-chief-judge-lippman-justice-reboot-initiative-modernize-the>.

⁶ Lewis, C. (2016, April 27). NYC to invest in mental health at Rikers Island jail. Modern Healthcare. Retrieved from <http://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20160427/NEWS/160429934>.

⁷ Subramanian, R., Delaney, R. Roberts, S., Fishman, N. & McGarry, P. (2015, February). Incarceration's Front Door; The Misuse of Jails in America. Vera Institute of Justice. Retrieved from <http://www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/incarcerations-front-door-report.pdf>

population. For instance, the Laura and John Arnold Foundation has developed a Public Safety Assessment, a pretrial risk-assessment tool designed to assist judges in determining whether one should be detained pretrial based on a host of risk factors. By May, 2016, it was reported that approximately 30 jurisdictions and three states have adopted this tool.⁸ Further, in February, 2015, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation launched the Safety and Justice Challenge. This initiative seeks to reduce over-incarceration by creating more effective local justice systems and reducing the population of jails.⁹ Sixteen counties, three cities, and one state are now participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge. These activities represent unprecedented attention at the national, state, and local levels on the use of jails and prisons in our response to crime.

There are multiple ways in which one can be admitted to custody in a local jail. We focus on three primary admission categories in our analysis of the New York City corrections data. First, an individual can be detained while awaiting trial, typically because the individual cannot post the bail amount set by the court. Under New York State law, a judge must consider a number of factors in the case in determining whether to set bail. The dominant consideration is whether the defendant poses a risk of flight, if released.¹⁰ Second, if an individual is found guilty or pleads guilty, and the sentence is less than one year, that sentence will be served in a local jail. Lastly, an individual can be detained in corrections custody on a warrant or parole violation. In this report, we focus almost exclusively on the pretrial population.

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

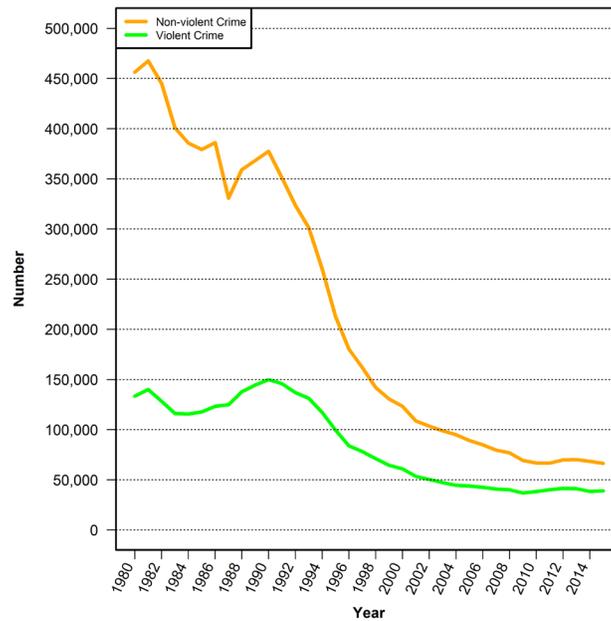
As we have done in the past, we present background data on trends in reported crime, enforcement actions, and corrections admissions in New York City. We believe it is important to contextualize the enormous changes we have seen in the City over the past several decades. In presenting these data, we take care to emphasize that our analysis of admissions to the Department of Correction does not link arrest data and admissions data. We cannot, for example, state that a certain percentage of misdemeanor arrests resulted in admission to DOC custody. We hope to tackle these types of analyses in the future.

⁸ The Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Retrieved from <http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/initiative/criminal-justice/crime-prevention/public-safety-assessment/>.

⁹ The Safety and Justice Challenge. Retrieved from <http://www.safetyandjusticechallenge.org/about-the-challenge/>.

¹⁰ See New York State New York Criminal Procedure Law § 520.10 .

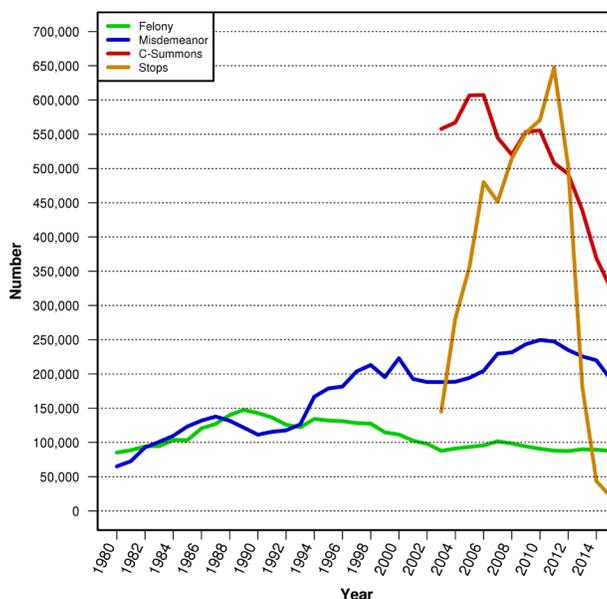
Figure 1: Number of Violent and Non-Violent Reported Crimes in New York City, 1980-2015



Data Source: New York City Police Department

As displayed in Figure 1, the number of violent and non-violent reported crimes in New York City declined sharply from 1980 to 2015. The number of non-violent reported crimes decreased from 456,292 in 1980 to 330,675 in 1987, increased to 377,467 in 1990, and then declined sharply to 66,462 in 2015, an 85.4 percent drop from 1980. The number of violent reported crimes also declined, starting at 133,440 in 1980, increasing to a high of 149,790 in 1990, and then declining to 38,991 in 2015, a 70.8 percent decline from 1980.

Figure 2: Number of Arrests from 1980-2015, and Number of Criminal Summonses and Pedestrian Stops from 2003-2015 in New York City



Data Sources: Division of Criminal Justice Services for Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests, New York City Police Department for Stops, and Office of Court Administration for Criminal Summonses

While crime was declining, the City also experienced massive fluctuations in enforcement actions. Figure 2 illustrates the trends in misdemeanor and felony arrests from 1980 to 2015, and the number of criminal summonses issued and stop, question and frisk actions from 2003 to 2015. In 1980, there were 85,221 felony arrests. This number increased to a high of 147,543 in 1989 and then decreased to 87,845 in 2015; a 40.5 percent decrease from the peak in 1989. The number of misdemeanor arrests rose from 65,042 in 1980 to a peak of 249,639 in 2010, and then declined to 192,567 in 2015; a 196.0 percent increase from 1980 to 2015. In 2003, there were 557,723 criminal summonses issued. The peak year was 2006 with 607,195 criminal summonses issued, before declining to 326,010 in 2015; a 41.5 percent decline from 2003 to 2015. The number of pedestrian stops skyrocketed from 145,120 to a peak of 647,465 in 2011, before plummeting to 21,218 in 2015, constituting an 85.4 percent decrease from 2003 to 2015 and a 96.7 percent decrease from 2011 to 2015.

These significant – indeed dramatic – shifts in crime rates and enforcement patterns have had salutary effects for the City of New York in that there is less crime and fewer enforcement contacts between the police and the public. But they have also had a profound impact on the rest of the criminal justice system. Fewer felony arrests, more (and then fewer) misdemeanor arrests and summonses have been brought to the front door of the prosecutors, defenders and judges who must adjudicate these cases. Not surprisingly, the changes in enforcement trends have also resulted in changes in the City’s jails. Documenting those trends has been the goal of two reports by the Misdemeanor Justice Project, one on changes in admissions (released in December 2016) and this one on changes in the custody population for those who have been admitted to those jails.

CONCLUSION

We have prepared this report during a time of unprecedented focus on New York City's jails. On the one hand, attention is being paid to the enforcement and legal processes that lead to admission to corrections, and the interplay of criminal procedures and individual decisions that determine the length of stay in custody. Yet importantly, as much attention is being paid to the human experience of being held in custody, the conditions of confinement, the working conditions for DOC staff, and the impact of local incarceration on families and communities. In the midst of this remarkable period of policy examination, the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, chaired by former Chief Judge Lippman, has been charged with taking a long view of the options facing the City. We hope that this report on trends in corrections custody, combined with our earlier report on admissions to the Department of Correction, provides useful analyses that will guide and shape the future directions of criminal justice policy in our City.

As always, we want to thank our colleagues and partners for supporting the Misdemeanor Justice Project. First, we thank the Laura and John Arnold Foundation for their generous support in funding this work over the past four years. We are grateful to Matt Alsdorf, the Vice President for Criminal Justice, his predecessor Anne Milgram, and the Foundation Board for supporting our work. We are truly appreciative of Virginia Bersch, Deputy Director of National Implementation, Criminal Justice, for her unwavering support and guidance. We are so thankful that the Arnold Foundation saw the value of the Misdemeanor Justice Project and has now provided us with funding to create the Research Network on Misdemeanor Justice, a seven-city alliance focused on documenting trends in the enforcement of lower-level offenses. This Network will, for the first time, be able to conduct cross-site analyses to better understand the exercise of police discretion to enforce the law, as well as the effectiveness and fairness of the criminal justice system. The Network jurisdictions include Durham, NC, Toledo, OH, Prince George's County, MD, Seattle, WA, St. Louis, MO, and Los Angeles, CA.

We are thankful for the support of our colleagues at the DOC who have generously provided the data, as well as the time to better understand the complexities of the data. Thank you to Commissioner Joseph Ponte for his support and guidance. We would also like to thank Jeff Thamkittikasem, Chief of Staff and Anna Marzullo, Senior Policy Advisor, for their assistance and encouragement. Finally, we wish to express our gratitude for the invaluable expertise, advice, and generous support provided to us by Eric Sorenson, Director of Population Research, and Diane Firstman, Population Analyst.

Jeremy Travis
President, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

LAYING THE FOUNDATION

The goal of this report is to understand longitudinal trends in custody in the New York City Department of Correction (DOC), from 2000 to 2015. Before turning to the findings of our analyses, it is important to remind the reader that the population in DOC custody changed in significant ways over the time covered by this report. Accordingly, we next summarize the key findings of the fifth report of the Misdemeanor Justice Project titled *Trends in Admissions to the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015* as well as provide additional analyses to serve as the foundation for this current report.

Figure 3: Number of Annual Admissions to the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015

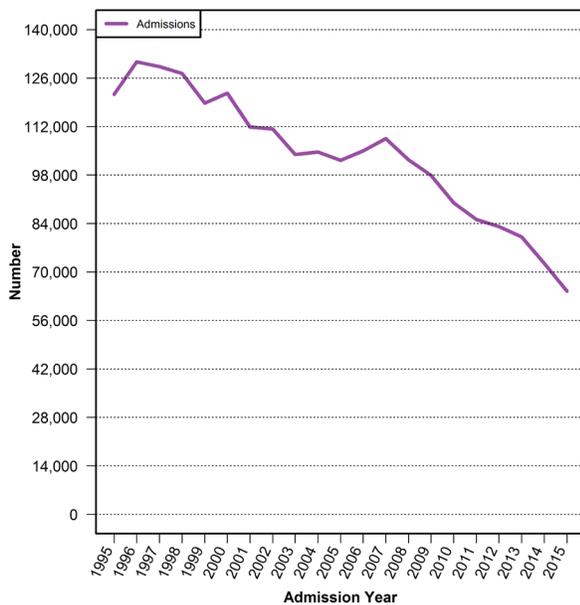
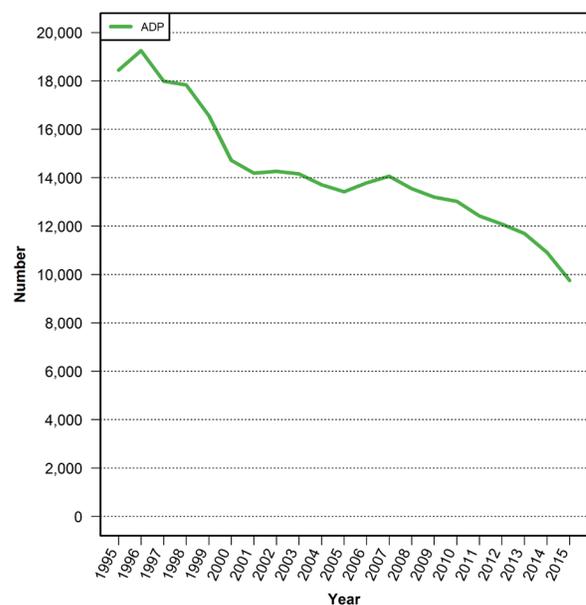


Figure 4: Average Daily Population (ADP) of the New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction, Average Daily Population estimates provided by New York City Department of Correction

As is presented in Figure 3, the most important finding of that report was the significant decrease in the number of annual admissions to the New York City DOC, from 1995 to 2015. At the beginning of the study period there was a slight increase in admissions, from 121,328 in 1995 to 130,700 admissions in 1996. This one-year increase was followed by a steady and substantial decline to 64,458 admissions in 2015, a 46.9 percent drop from 1995.

The trends in the average daily population of the New York City DOC as shown in Figure 4 tell a very similar story. In 1995, the average daily population was 18,442. This increased to 19,255 the following year before decreasing to 9,753 by 2015, a 47.1 percent decline from the beginning of the study period.

Figure 5: Number of Annual Admissions by Legal Status, 1995-2015

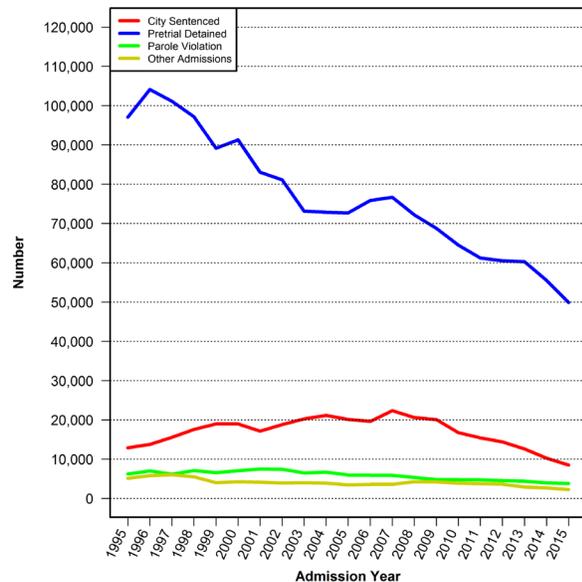
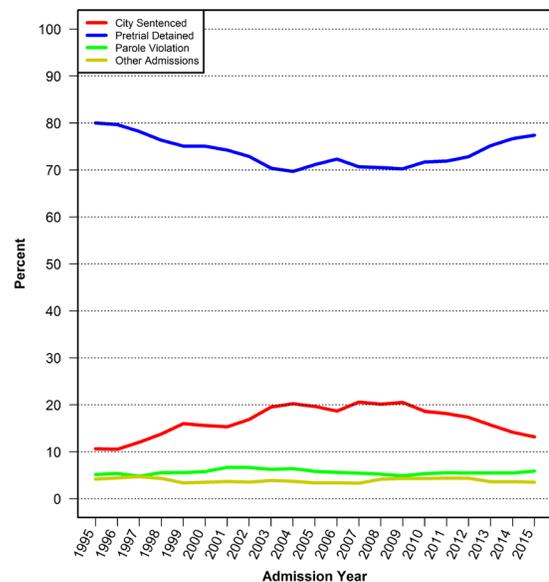


Figure 6: Percent of Annual Admissions by Legal Status, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 5 depicts the number of annual admissions by legal status and shows that all categories experienced a decline over the study period. Pretrial admissions decreased from 97,068 in 1995 to 49,890 in 2015, a 48.6 percent decline. City sentenced admissions increased from 12,898 to 22,356 from 1995 to 2007, and then decreased to 8,500 in 2015, a 34.1 percent decline over the course of the entire study period. Parole violation admissions decreased from 6,251 in 1995 to 3,803 in 2015. Admissions under the other category declined from 5,111 to 2,265 during this time.

Figure 6 displays the percentage of annual admissions by legal status and shows the shifts over time in the balance between pretrial and city sentenced admissions. Pretrial admissions accounted for the largest percentage of admissions for the entire study period. In 1995, these admissions accounted for 80.0 percent of all admissions, dropped to a low of 69.7 percent in 2004, before increasing again to 77.4 percent in 2015. City sentenced admissions increased from 10.6 percent of all admissions in 1995 to a high of 20.6 percent in 2007, before declining to 13.2 percent in 2015. Parole violation admissions made up 5.2 percent of admissions in 1995 and increased slightly to 5.9 percent of admissions in 2015. Other admissions decreased from 4.2 percent to 3.5 percent over this time period.

Figure 7: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 1995-2015

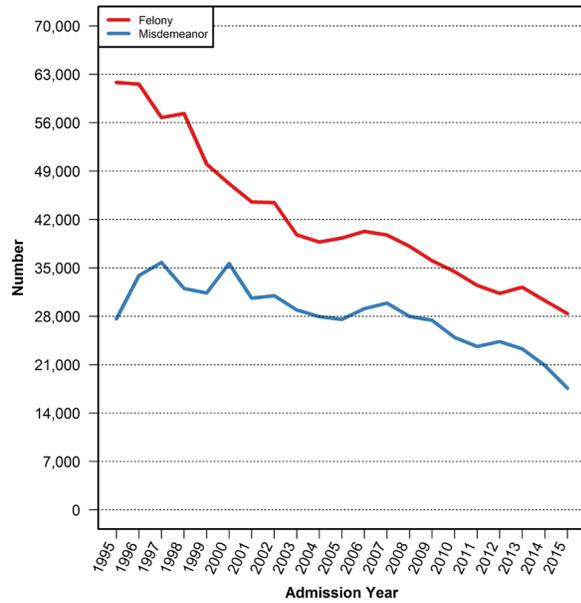
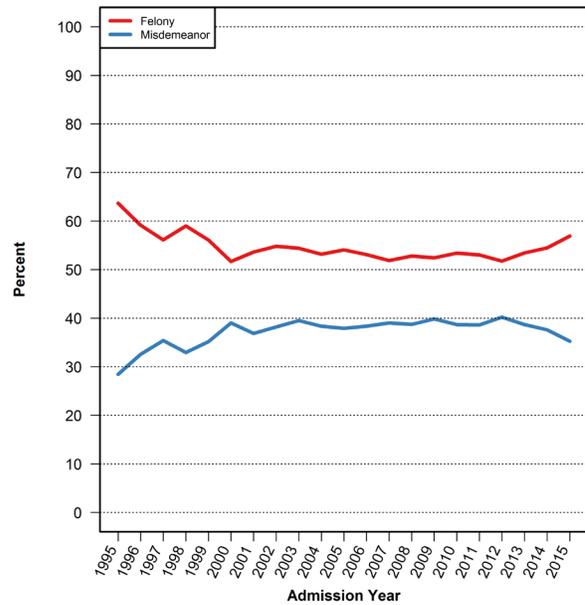


Figure 8: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

We now focus our attention on the pretrial population and look at how admissions have changed over the past 20 years by charge level and charge category. Figure 7 illustrates the number of pretrial admissions by charge level. The number of felony admissions decreased by 54.1 percent, from 61,802 in 1995 to 28,391 in 2015. The number of misdemeanor admissions also fell significantly. There were 27,634 misdemeanor admissions in 1995 and 17,589 in 2015, a drop of 36.4 percent.

Figure 8 shows the percent of pretrial admissions by charge level. In 1995, 63.7 percent of admissions were for felony charges. This decreased to a low of 51.7 percent in 2000, before ending the study period at 56.9 percent. Misdemeanor admissions accounted for 28.5 percent of pretrial admissions in 1995, increased to a peak of 40.2 percent in 2012, and then decreased to 35.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 9: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 1995-2015

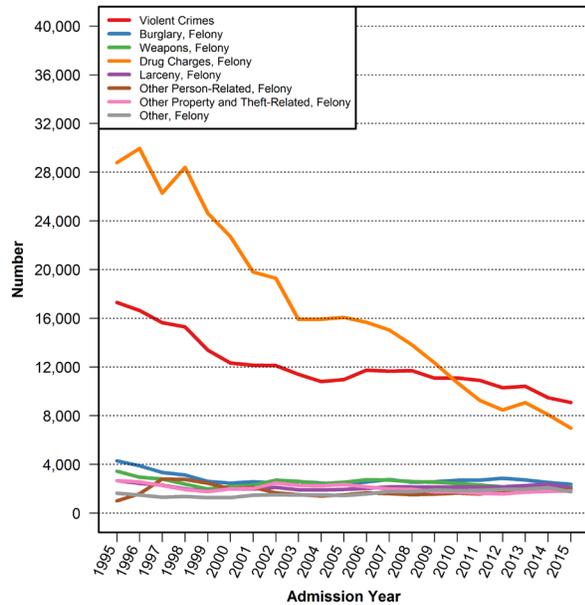
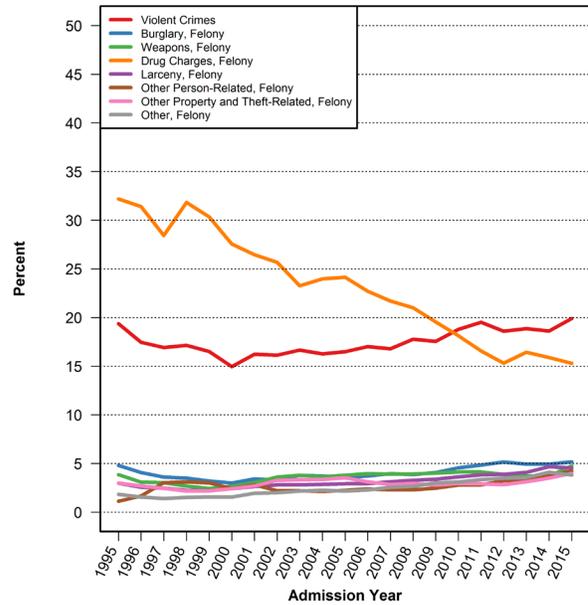


Figure 10: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 9 shows the number of pretrial admissions by felony charge category. It is noteworthy that admissions for violent crimes declined by 47.5 percent – from 17,302 in 1995 to 9,085 in 2015 – similar to the overall drop in admissions. Yet, by comparison, the number of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges registered a 75.7 percent drop – from 28,776 in 1995 to 6,979 in 2015 – far outpacing the overall decline. Over the same period, felony burglary admissions decreased by 44.8 percent from 4,283 to 2,364, weapons admissions decreased by 36.8 percent from 3,440 to 2,173, other property and theft-related admissions decreased by 31.9 percent from 2,664 to 1,815, and felony larceny admissions decreased by 22.0 percent from 2,658 to 2,072. The number of admissions for other felony charges increased slightly from 1,628 to 1,742, a 7.0 percent increase. Other person-related felony admissions increased by 94.1 percent from 995 admissions to 1,931.

Consistent with these aggregate trends, the mix of felony charges within the admissions population also changed over the study period. As Figure 10 shows, the percentage of admissions for violent crimes decreased from 19.4 percent of pretrial admissions in 1995 to a low of 15.0 percent in 2000, before increasing to 19.9 percent of admissions in 2015, close to the 1995 level. Admissions for felony drug charges tell a different story. In 1995, these admissions accounted for 32.2 percent of pretrial admissions; by 2015, this category had decreased by half to 15.3 percent. Admissions for felony burglary made up 4.8 percent of admissions in 1995 and increased slightly to 5.2 percent in 2015. Over the study period, the percentage of admissions for felony larceny increased from 3.0 percent to 4.5 percent, felony weapons admissions increased from 3.8 percent to 4.8 percent, and other property and theft-related charge admissions increased from 3.0 percent to 4.0 percent. The percentage of admissions for other felony charges more than doubled over the study period, from 1.8

percent to 3.8 percent. From 1995 to 2015, other person-related charge admissions also increased from 1.1 percent to 4.2 percent.

Figure 11: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 1995-2015

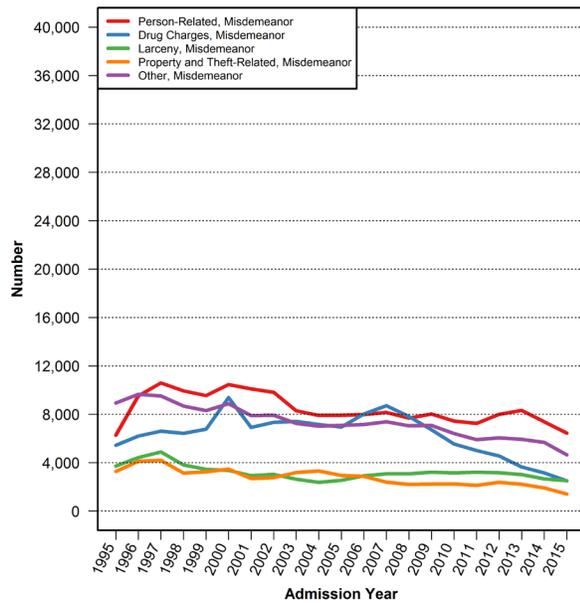
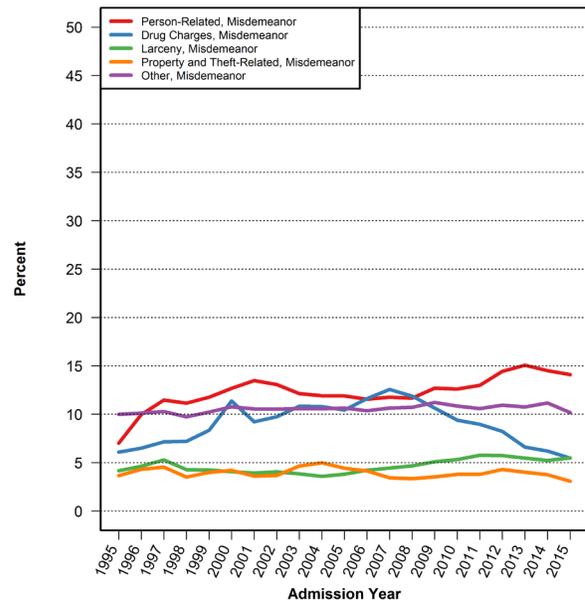


Figure 12: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 1995-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 11 depicts the number of pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category. For three categories, we observe a significant drop in admissions over the study period. Admissions for property and theft-related misdemeanor charges dropped the most from 3,275 in 1995 to 1,405 in 2015, a 57.1 percent decline. From 1995 to 2015, admissions for misdemeanor larceny also decreased, by 32.4 percent from 3,714 to 2,509. The number of admissions for other misdemeanor charges followed a similar pattern, dropping from 8,928 in 1995 to 4,641 in 2015, a 48.0 percent drop. The trends in admissions for misdemeanor drug charges are markedly different. These admissions increased sharply from 5,443 in 1995 to a high of 9,373 in 2000, a 72.2 percent increase. This was followed by another peak of 8,708 admissions in 2007 before dropping dramatically to 2,498 in 2015, a stunning 71.3 percent decline from 2007.

Figure 12 displays the percent of pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category. Over the study period, admissions for person-related misdemeanors doubled from 7.0 percent of all pretrial admissions in 1995 to 14.1 percent in 2015. Misdemeanor larceny admissions increased only slightly, from 4.2 percent of pretrial admissions in 1995 to 5.5 percent in 2015. Admissions for property and theft-related misdemeanor charges decreased slightly from 3.7 percent to 3.1 percent. Other misdemeanor charge admissions increased slightly from 10.0 percent in 1995 to 10.2 percent in 2015. As a share of pretrial admissions, misdemeanor drug charges fluctuated significantly, accounting for 6.1 percent in 1995, increasing to 12.6 percent in 2007, before dropping significantly to 5.5 percent of admissions in 2015.

Several conclusions emerge from this overview of changes in the volume and profile of admissions to the front door of the City's jails. Three key findings should be kept in mind in considering the changes in custody for those admitted to DOC.

1. Most importantly, today there are far fewer individuals coming into the City's jails than two decades ago. The intake population has dropped by almost half.
2. At the same time, the makeup of that population has changed in important ways. A smaller share of individuals admitted are charged with drug crimes. Taken together, pretrial admissions for felony and misdemeanor drug crimes dropped from 38.3 percent to 20.8 percent of pretrial admissions. After years of admissions for felony drug crimes far outnumbering admissions for violent crimes, a new trend has emerged: there are more pretrial admissions for violent crimes than for felony drug crimes.
3. Throughout this period of rapid change, the balance between pretrial detention admissions and city sentenced admissions, which fluctuated slightly, remained about the same.

These analyses set the context for the current report, which goes beyond the front door to examine the process and outcome characteristics of admissions. Unlike the last report, which examined all admissions, the majority of this report focuses on those individuals held in pretrial detention. This focus was necessary given that this group accounts for the largest proportion of admissions, and may be a critical point for reform initiatives discussed in the introduction.

KEY FINDINGS

This report examines the length of stay for individuals discharged from the DOC, the bail amounts set, and discharge category upon leaving the DOC. First, this report documents trends in length of stay by legal status (i.e., pretrial admissions, city sentenced admissions, pretrial admissions with city sentenced discharge, and parole violation admissions). Next, we delve into pretrial admissions focusing on trends in bail amounts, length of stay, and discharge categories. Finally, we examine each of these by charge level, charge category, demographic groups (i.e. gender, race/ethnicity, and age groups), borough, and discharge category.

The following key findings emerge from our analyses. We encourage readers to interpret these trends in the context of changing demographic and charge profiles of individuals entering corrections, especially pretrial, as described in the preceding section. These changing profiles inevitably have an impact on bail amounts set, length of stay, and how individuals leave corrections. Please note that the findings presented here are means (or averages); sometimes trends in the medians are different than those of the averages, indicating a change in the distribution of the data. Please consult the appropriate sections in the report for those differences.

As with all MJP reports, we do not provide in-depth interpretation or comparisons, make inferences regarding the data, or provide policy recommendations.

We found that, from 2000 to 2015:

1. The average pretrial length of stay increased significantly, from 40 days to 55 days. The average pretrial length of stay for felony admissions increased from 62 days to 80 days and for misdemeanor admissions from 13 days to 17 days.
2. For pretrial admissions, the charge categories with the largest increases in pretrial length of stay were violent crimes, burglary, and weapon charges. The average pretrial length of stay for violent crimes increased from 89 days to 119 days (a 34.9 percent increase), for burglary increased from 71 to 96 days (a 35.1 percent increase), and for weapon charges increased from 40 to 72 days (a 78.4 percent increase).
3. The average bail amount set for pretrial admissions more than doubled, from approximately \$7,800 to \$16,800. Average bail amounts increased for felony admissions (\$12,600 to \$26,000) and misdemeanor admissions (\$1,500 to \$2,100).
4. For pretrial admissions, the highest proportion of discharges were for bail paid, 30.3 percent in 2000 and 35.4 percent in 2015. Discharges for ROR, the second highest proportion of discharges, accounted for 23.3 percent in 2000 and 21.5 percent in 2015. The average length of stay for these discharge categories increased from 10 days to 14 days and 30 days to 36 days, respectively.
5. Pretrial admissions that resulted in a transfer to state prison had the highest bail amount set and highest average length of stay. Notably, the average bail amount set for this category increased from \$22,560 to \$74,253, an almost three-fold increase

(229.1 percent); and the average length of stay increased from 170 days to 284 days, a 66.4 percent increase.

DATA AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

Reported Crime: The NYPD provided data on reported violent and non-violent crimes, used in the introduction, from 1995 to 1999. Data for 2000 to 2015 were gathered from the NYPD website.¹¹ Reported crimes include the seven major felony offenses. Violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and felony assault. Non-violent crimes include burglary, grand larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

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

Misdemeanor Arrests: The NYPD provided data on misdemeanor arrests from 1995 to 2015, used in the introduction. These data include fingerprintable and non-fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests.¹² Similar to felony arrests, we only include arrests for those 16 and older.

Corrections Data: These data were provided by the DOC and include admissions for felony, misdemeanor, warrant, and violation arrests for individuals 16 years of age and older, from 1995 to 2015. The data include de-identified, individual-level information on demographics, legal status, bail amount, disposition, sentence, and discharge. In this report, we analyzed bail amount, length of stay, and discharge status at various levels, including by legal status, charge level, charge category, demographic groups, borough, and discharge category.

We limited all analyses to 2000 to 2015. For length of stay and discharge category, we used discharge year as the unit of analysis. We wanted to allow sufficient time, in this case five years, to allow inclusion of almost all individuals who have been discharged from corrections. For bail amounts set, we used admission year as the unit of analysis.

Data provided by DOC contains a bail amount variable that is the bail amount set at arraignment. In some cases, judges will give a cash amount and a bond amount. The bail amount variable provides the lower of these two, which is almost always the cash amount. This amount can change and does not always represent the amount an individual paid in bail. There are a number of bail amount numbers that are placeholder/flags (e.g., \$1.00) for judges,

¹¹ Historical New York City Crime Data. (2016). Retrieved from http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/analysis_and_planning/historical_nyc_crime_data.shtml.

¹² DCJS Charge Code Manual. (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ccman/ccman.htm>.

prosecutors and defense attorneys. Using information given to us by DOC, we eliminated these amounts from our mean, median and distribution analyses. We also excluded bail amounts above \$1,000,000 because of our inability to verify accuracy and their disproportionate impact on means and medians.

The DOC data provides an admission date, sentence date and discharge date for most admissions. From this data we calculated three different lengths of stay. The first is pretrial length of stay. For any pretrial admission that is discharged as a pretrial, the pretrial length of stay is calculated from the admission date to the discharge date. For any pretrial admission that is discharged as anything other than pretrial (i.e., city sentenced, prison transfer, time served, etc.), the pretrial length of stay is calculated from the admission date to the sentence date. For those individuals who are admitted as pretrial and are discharged as city sentenced, we calculated a second length of stay from sentence date to discharge date. We refer to this length of stay as city sentenced length of stay from pretrial admissions. For any city sentenced or parole violation admissions, we calculated the length of stay from admission date to discharge date, the entire length of stay in DOC custody. We believe it is important to differentiate between the lengths of stay for those people admitted as city sentenced and those admitted as pretrial who subsequently become city sentenced. As you will see, there are notable differences in the lengths of stay between these two groups.

In order to present the discharge data in a digestible format, we consolidated the 31 discharge statuses into six categories: bail paid, released on own recognizance, adjournment in contemplation of dismissal/acquittal/conditional discharge/dismissal, sentence expired/time served, and prison transfer. Together these groups account for more than 90 percent of pretrial discharges from DOC custody over the study period. All of the discharge figures show discharges for those who were initially admitted as pretrial, and do not include those admitted for other reasons.

The DOC data provides the specific penal law codes corresponding to each admission. In total, there are 944 unique charge codes, associated with felony, misdemeanor, violation, and warrant admissions. Some unique charges were inconsistent with charge level (i.e., a felony charge was presented as a misdemeanor admissions and vice versa). Since charge levels can be downgraded or upgraded due to criminal history and other mitigating circumstances, we prioritized charge level over unique charges and created distinct variables for felony charges and misdemeanor charges. Unlike our prior reports, we mapped each charge category to the corresponding Uniform Crime Report code (UCR) and aggregated up to meaningful categories. We recoded the unique penal codes into eight felony charge categories and five misdemeanor charge categories.

The categories for felony admissions include violent crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and assault), burglary, weapons charges, drug charges, larceny, other person-related charges, other property and theft-related charges, and other felony charges. The categories for misdemeanor admissions include person-related charges, drug charges, larceny, property and theft-related charges, and other misdemeanor charges. Notably, the charge categories also include attempted crimes, which are prefixed by "110-" in the penal law code. We did not distinguish the attempted charges from the actual charges. Information regarding specific penal law codes and categorization are available by request.

For bail amounts and lengths of stay, we provide mean, median and percent distributions. The mean (i.e., average) includes outliers of individuals who may have long lengths of stay or large bail amounts. The median indicates that half the individuals are above and half are below the length of stay or bail amount. The percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. For the distribution figures, we only present four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – to allow for an easier visualization of the trends. We also indicate the sample size used to calculate the distribution.

You will notice that in almost all cases, we use a template for describing our results. We do so intentionally to allow for easier comparison across figures. Further, we treat each subsection as a standalone section and repeat critical elements of the report.

TRENDS IN LENGTH OF STAY IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY LEGAL STATUS, 2000-2015

The first question to be answered in an analysis of custody in the City’s jails is how long the individuals admitted are detained before being discharged. This is known as the “length of stay.” This concept presents some complexities, both definitional and analytical. First, the categories presented below are not mutually exclusive. For example, an individual who is admitted as a pretrial detainee, who is then sentenced to a sentence of less than a year, and is discharged at the end of that sentence, will be represented in two categories, both as pretrial and as city sentenced from pretrial. For this individual, the pretrial phase of custody is measured as the date from admission to the date of sentence. The time counted as city sentenced is the time from sentence to discharge. The reader will also note that the following analyses use “discharge year” as the unit of analysis. A true measure of length of stay requires that the period of custody has come to an end. Accordingly, as an example, in the following graph the year 2015 should be understood as the year of discharge. Finally, a word on presentation style. We present the mean, median, and percent distribution of length of stay by legal status. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. For these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Please note as well that we have chosen to use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 13: Mean Length of Stay by Legal Status, 2000-2015

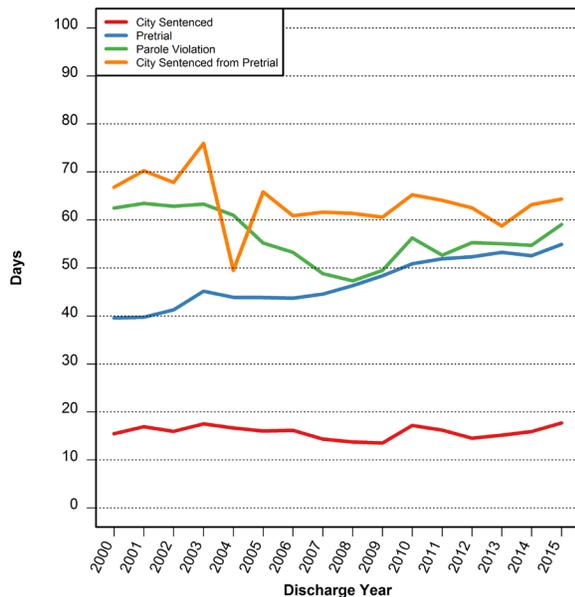
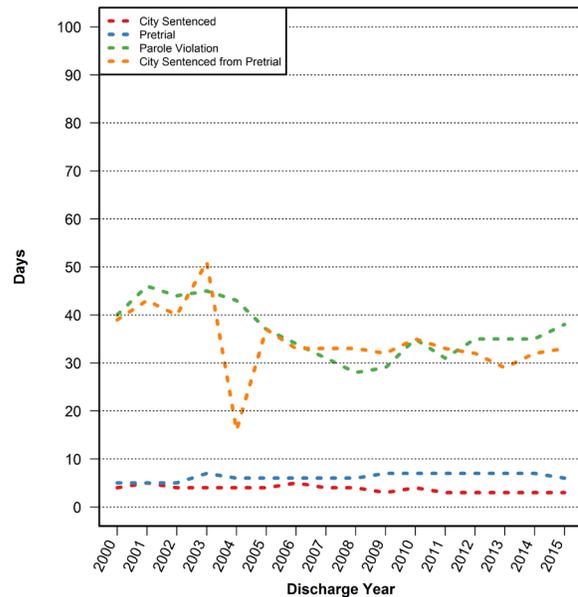


Figure 14: Median Length of Stay by Legal Status, 2000-2015

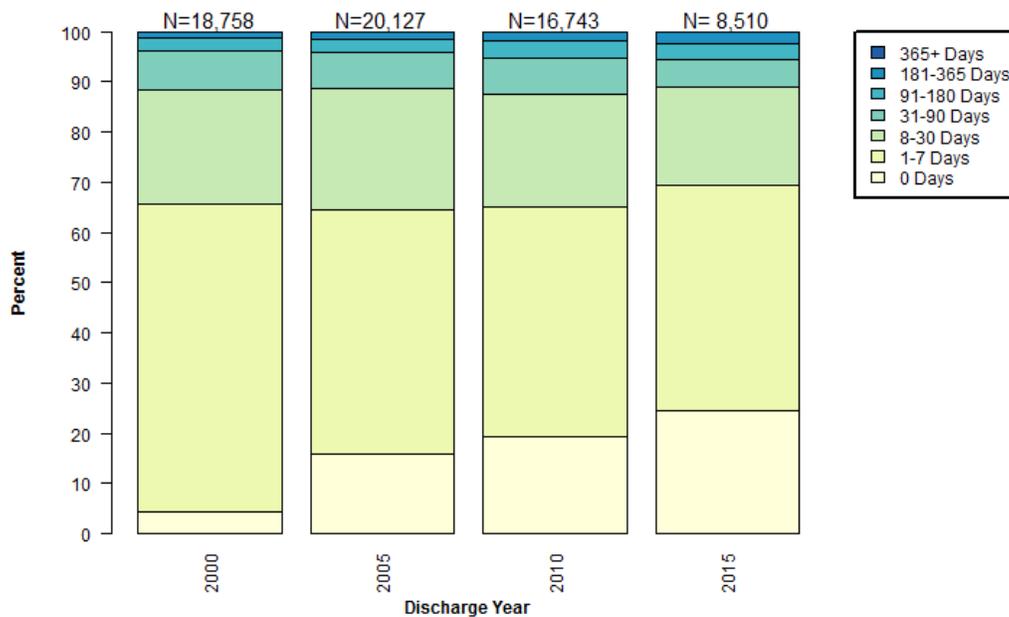


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 13 illustrates the mean length of stay by legal status by discharge year. From 2000 to 2015, the mean pretrial length of stay increased from 40 days to 55 days. Length of stay for city sentenced admissions rose slightly from an average of 15 days in 2000 to 18 days in 2015. The mean length of stay for parole violation admissions decreased from a peak of 62 days in 2000 to a low of 47 days in 2008, and then increased to 59 days in 2015. In 2000, the average city sentenced length of stay for pretrial admissions was 67 days, rising to a peak of 76 days in 2003, before dropping dramatically to 49 days in 2004. In 2015, the average length of stay for this group rose to 64 days.

Figure 14 displays the median length of stay by legal status by discharge year. The median pretrial length of stay remained stable throughout the study period, starting at 5 days in 2000 and ending at 6 days in 2015. Similarly, the median length of stay for city sentenced admissions remained consistently low, starting at 4 days in 2000 and ending at 3 days in 2015. There was greater fluctuation in the length of stay for parole violation admissions over time. In 2000, the median length of stay for parole violation admissions was 40 days, which dropped to a low of 28 days in 2008, and then increased to 38 days in 2015. The median city sentenced length of stay for pretrial admissions rose from 39 days in 2000 to 51 days in 2003, before dropping to 16 days in 2004. This number increased to 37 days in 2005, and ended the study period at 33 days.

Figure 15: Distribution of Length of Stay for City Sentenced Admissions, 2000-2015

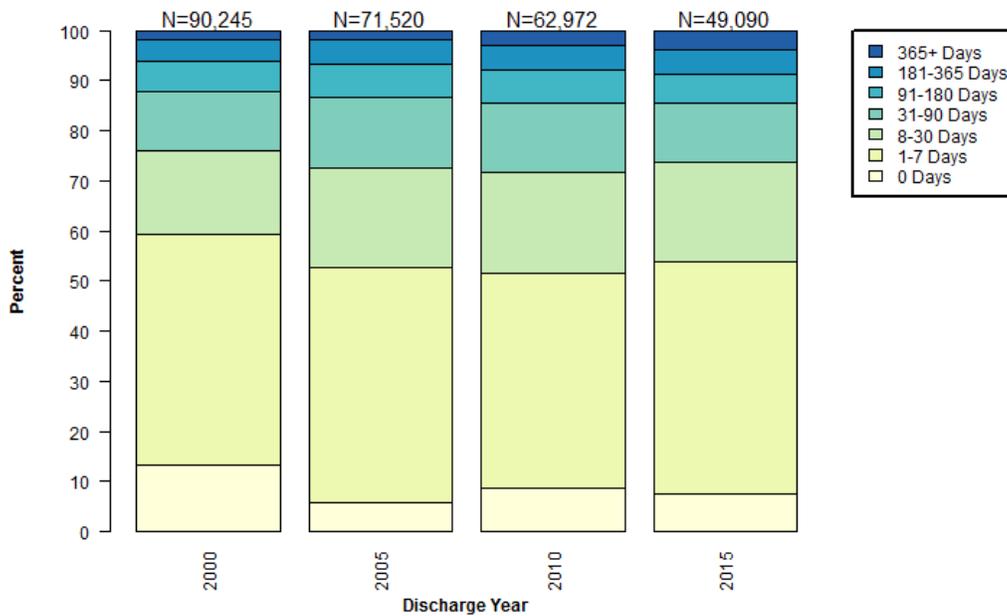


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 15 depicts the percent distribution of length of stay for city sentenced admissions by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days increased steadily from 4.5 percent in 2000 to 24.6 percent in 2015. As this percentage grew, lengths of stay ranging from 1-7 days fell steadily from 61.2 percent in 2000 to 44.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, lengths of stay of 8-30 days decreased from 22.8 percent to 19.6 percent. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days

declined from 7.5 percent in 2000 to 5.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of lengths of stay of 91-180 days remained below 3.4 percent. Lengths of stay from 181-365 days accounted for 1.3 percent to 2.2 percent of city sentenced admissions, from 2000 to 2015. Lengths of stay of more than one year had the lowest proportions and stayed at or below 0.2 percent over the study period.

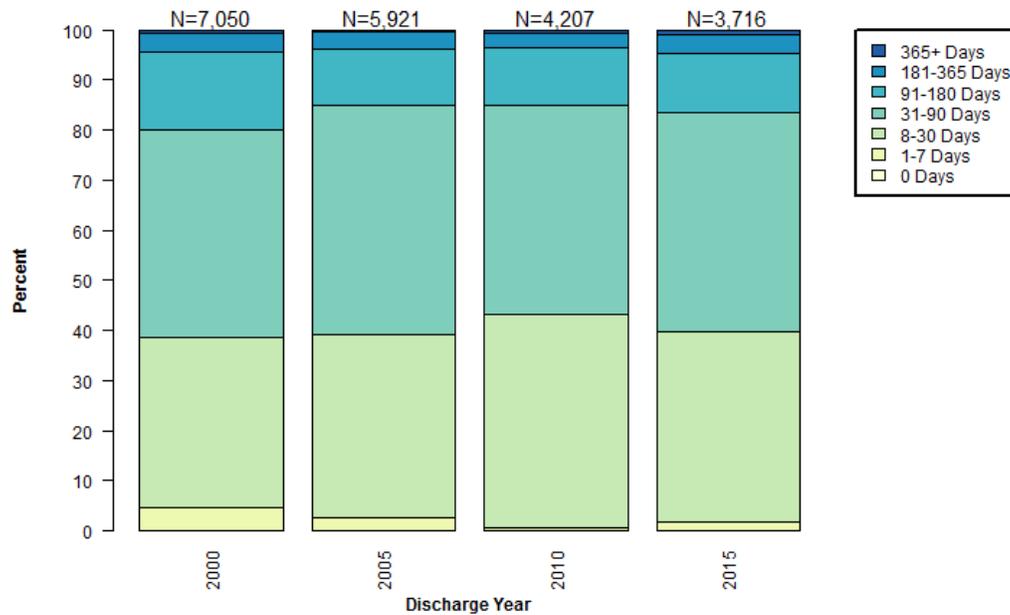
Figure 16: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 16 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay by discharge year. The proportion of lengths of stay of zero days reduced from 13.3 percent in 2000 to 7.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days comprised the largest proportion of lengths of stay, rising from 45.9 percent in 2000 to 46.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 8-30 days rose from 16.9 percent in 2000 to 19.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of 31-90 day stays began the study period at 11.8 percent and ended at 11.9 percent. Lengths of stay of 91-180 days also remained stable, with 6.0 percent in 2000 and 5.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 181-365 days rose slightly from 4.3 percent to 4.9 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Stays over 365 days grew steadily from 1.9 percent in 2000 to 3.7 percent in 2015.

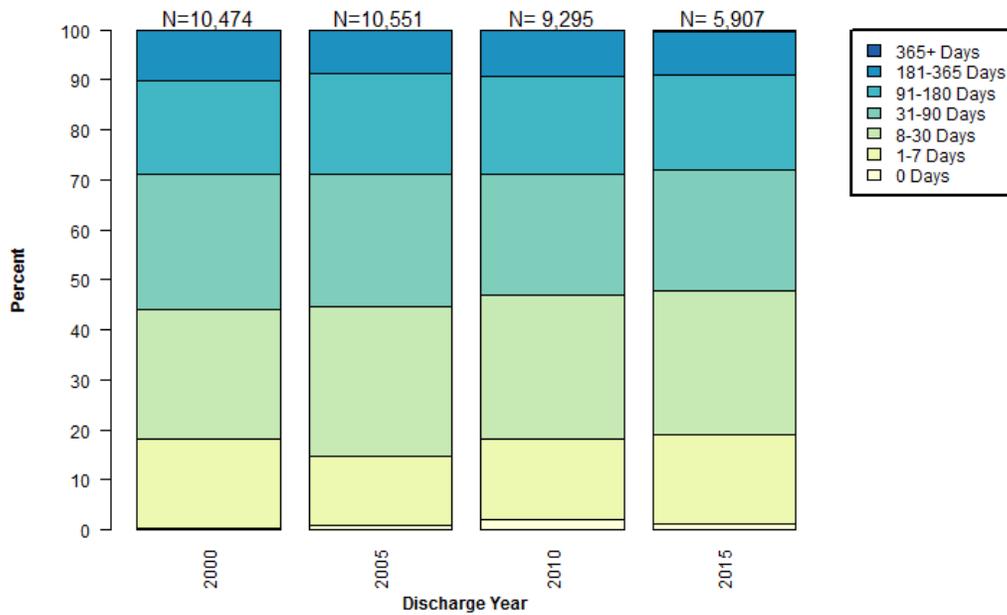
Figure 17: Distribution of Length of Stay for Parole Violation Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 17 illustrates the percent distribution of length of stay for parole violation admissions by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days accounted for the lowest percentage of stays, with 0.2 percent in 2000 and 0.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days reduced as a proportion, from 4.6 percent in 2000 to 1.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 34.0 percent in 2000 to 38.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days comprised the largest proportion of all stays for parole violation admissions. In 2000, 41.4 percent of stays were 31-90 days long, rising to 43.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days declined from 15.4 percent in 2000 to 11.8 percent in 2015. The longer lengths of stays had much lower proportions across the study period. Stays of 181-365 days remained at or below 3.7 percent and stays of over 365 days started at 0.8 percent and ended at 1.0 percent.

Figure 18: Distribution of City Sentenced Length of Stay for Pretrial Admissions with City Sentenced Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 18 depicts the percent distribution of city sentenced length of stay for pretrial admissions by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days started at 0.3 percent of stays in 2000, and increased to 1.3 percent of stays in 2015. The proportion of stays between 1-7 days started and ended the study period at 17.7 percent. In 2000, stays between 8-30 days accounted for 26.0 percent of stays, which rose slightly to 28.7 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 31-90 days comprised the largest proportion with 27.2 percent, declining to 24.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 91-180 days grew slightly from 18.5 percent in 2000 to 18.9 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 181-365 days reduced from 10.1 percent of stays in 2000 to 8.8 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay longer than 365 days comprised 0.2 percent in 2000 and 0.4 percent in 2015.

TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 2000-2015

Starting in this section and for the remainder of the report, we focus exclusively on pretrial admissions because they account for the largest proportion of admissions to the DOC. In the sections that follow, we first present bail amounts, followed by lengths of stay, and then discharge category. As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 19: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015

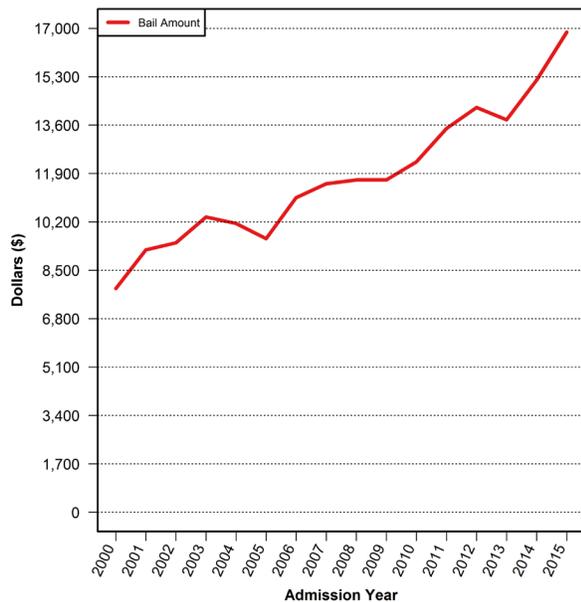
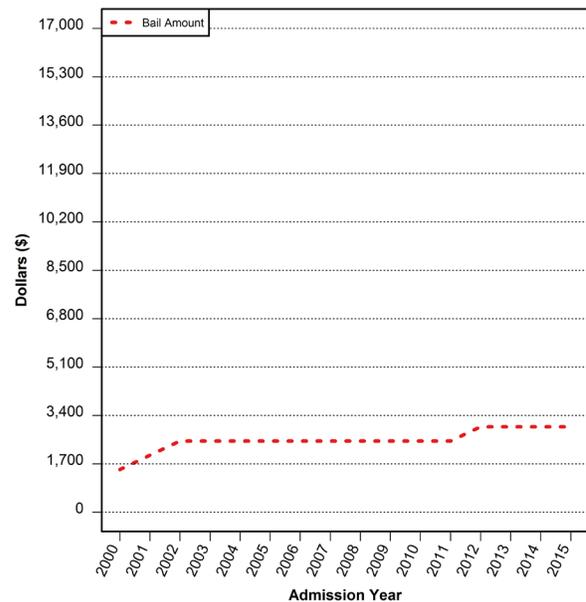


Figure 20: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015

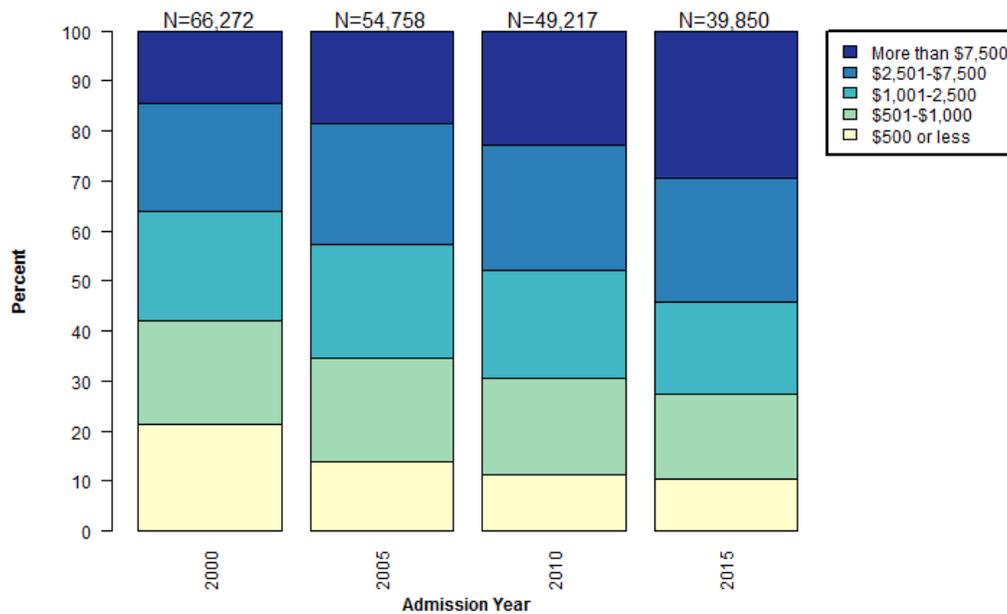


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 19 shows the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by admission year. The average bail amount rose steadily from \$7,858 in 2000 to \$16,864 in 2015.

Figure 20 displays the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by admission year. In 2000, the median bail amount was \$1,500, which increased to \$2,500 in 2002. Then, the median bail amount for pretrial admissions increased to \$3,000 in 2012, and remained at that amount until 2015.

Figure 21: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 21 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased from 21.3 percent in 2000 to 10.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, the proportion of bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 started at 20.7 percent, and declined to 17.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 21.9 percent in 2000 to 18.3 percent in 2015. Bail amounts of \$2,501-\$7,500 rose from 21.6 percent in 2000 to 24.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased from 14.5 percent in 2000 to 29.5 percent in 2015. In 2000, 36.1 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 54.2 percent in 2015.

Figure 22: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015

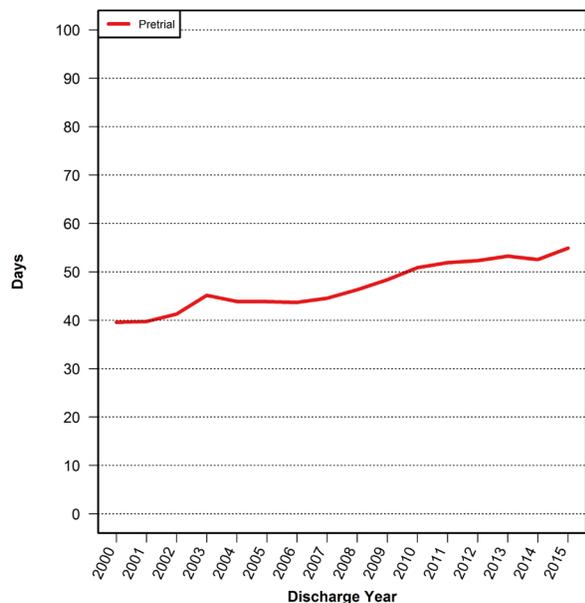
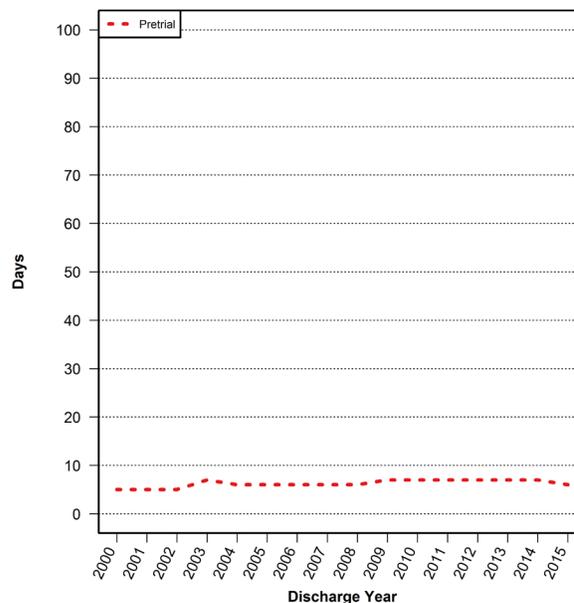


Figure 23: Median Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015

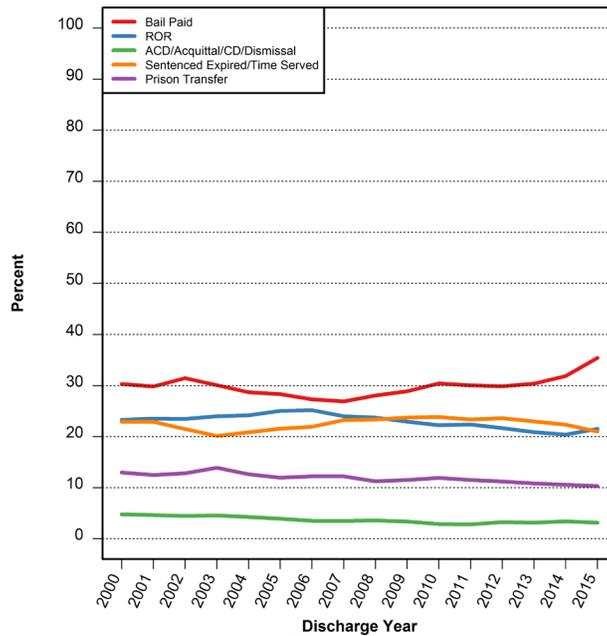


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 22 depicts the mean pretrial length of stay by discharge year. The average pretrial length of stay increased from 40 days in 2000 to 55 days in 2015.

Figure 23 displays the median pretrial length of stay by discharge year. In 2000, the median pretrial length of stay was 5 days. Beginning in 2003, the median length of stay fluctuated between 6 and 7 days and ended at 6 days in 2015.

Figure 24: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

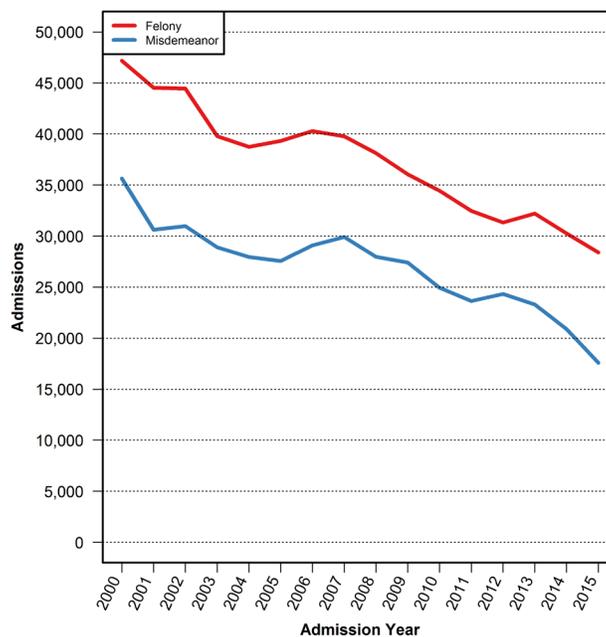
Figure 24 shows the percent of pretrial admissions by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 30.3 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 35.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased from 23.3 percent in 2000 to a peak of 25.2 percent in 2006, and ended at 21.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 4.8 percent to 3.1 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Pretrial admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 22.9 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This rose to a peak of 23.8 percent in 2010 before dropping to 21.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge reduced from 13.0 percent in 2000 to 10.3 percent in 2015.

TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY CHARGE LEVEL, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by charge level. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by charge level prior to the other analyses. As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 25: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 25 illustrates the number of pretrial admissions by charge level. There were 47,175 felony admissions in 2000, which fell to 28,391 in 2015. The number of misdemeanor admissions decreased from 35,633 in 2000 to 17,589 in 2015.

Figure 26: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015

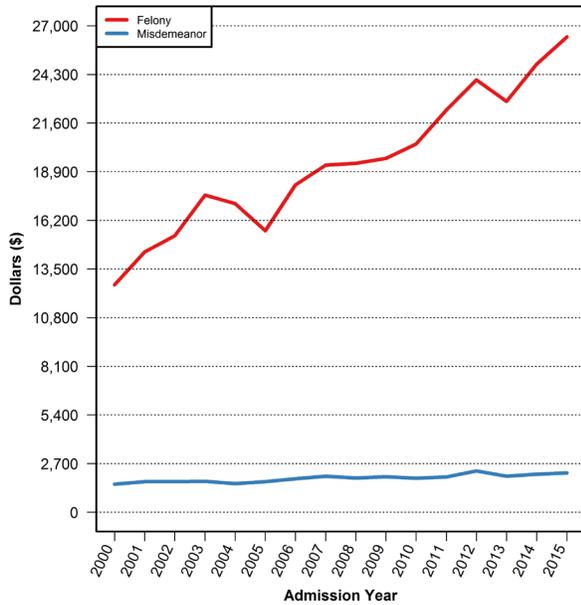
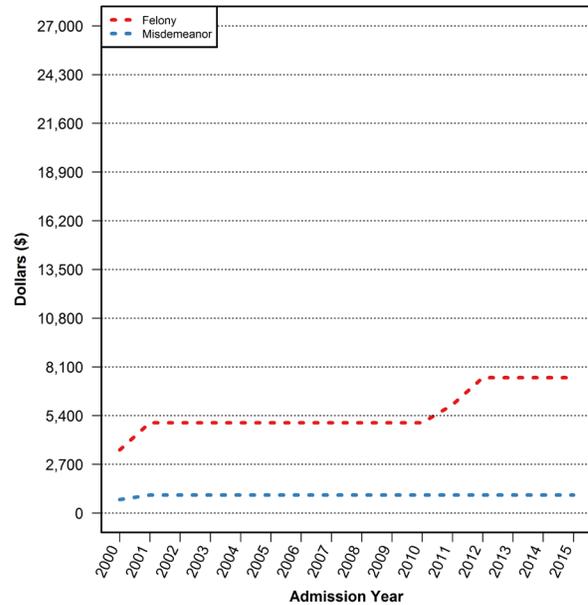


Figure 27: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015

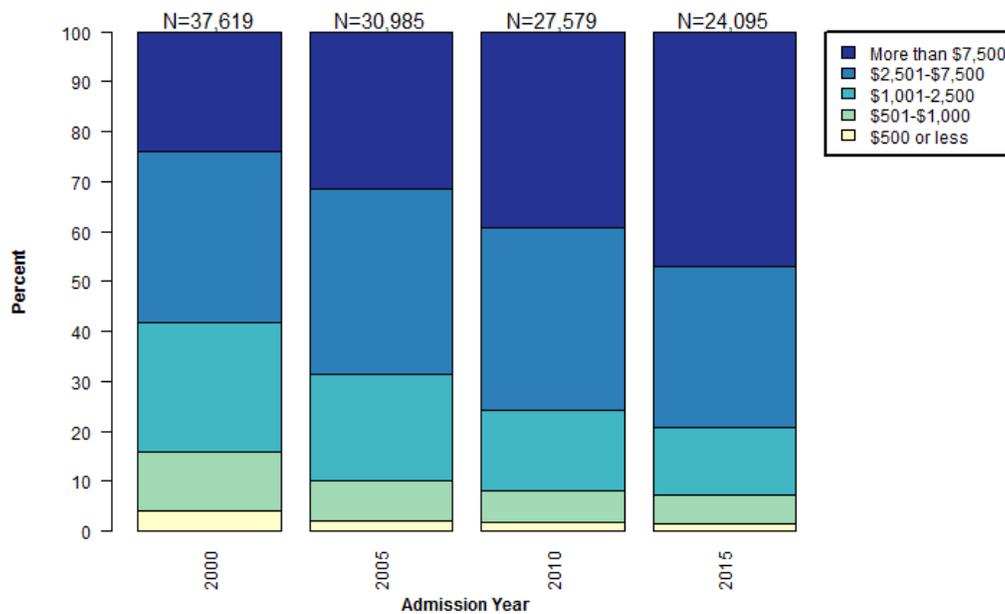


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 26 displays the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by charge level by admission year. The average bail amount for felony admissions increased by over 50 percent over the study period, while the average bail amount for misdemeanor admissions remained more stable. In 2000, the average bail amount for felony admissions was \$12,626, which soared to \$26,385 in 2015. For misdemeanor admissions, the mean bail amount rose from \$1,555 in 2000 to a peak of \$2,290 in 2012, before falling to \$2,174 in 2015.

Figure 27 depicts the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by charge level by admission year. For felony admissions, the median bail amount increased from \$3,500 in 2000 to \$5,000 the following year and remained at this amount until 2010. In 2015, the median bail amount for felony admissions was \$7,500. The median bail amount for misdemeanor admissions was \$750 in 2000, and rose to \$1,000 for the remainder of the study period.

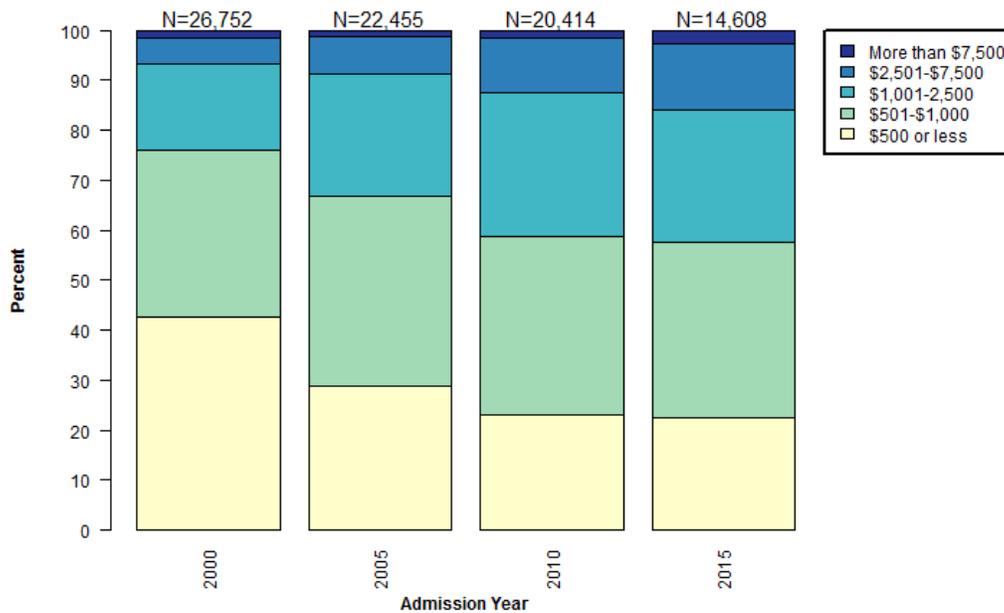
Figure 28: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Felony Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 28 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial felony admissions by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less dropped from 4.2 percent in 2000 to 1.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, 11.8 percent of all bail amounts for felony admissions were between \$501-\$1,000, decreasing to 6.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 fell from 25.8 percent to 13.5 percent. The proportion of bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 declined from 34.2 percent in 2000 to 32.3 percent in 2015. Bail amounts over \$7,500 accounted for 24.1 percent of all bail for felony admissions in 2000, rising to 46.9 percent in 2015. Bail amounts over \$2,500 increased from 58.3 percent to 79.2 percent of all bail amounts for felony admissions over the study period.

Figure 29: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Misdemeanor Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 29 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial misdemeanor admissions by admission year. In 2000, the proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less was 42.6 percent, which fell to 22.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 rose from 33.4 percent in 2000 to 35.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 increased from 17.3 percent to 26.4 percent. In 2000, 5.1 percent of all bail amounts for misdemeanor admissions were between \$2,501-\$7,500, rising to 13.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts over \$7,500 remained relatively stable over the study period, increasing slightly from 1.7 percent in 2000 to 2.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts of over \$2,500 comprised 6.8 percent of all bail amounts for misdemeanor admissions in 2000, growing to 16.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 30: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015

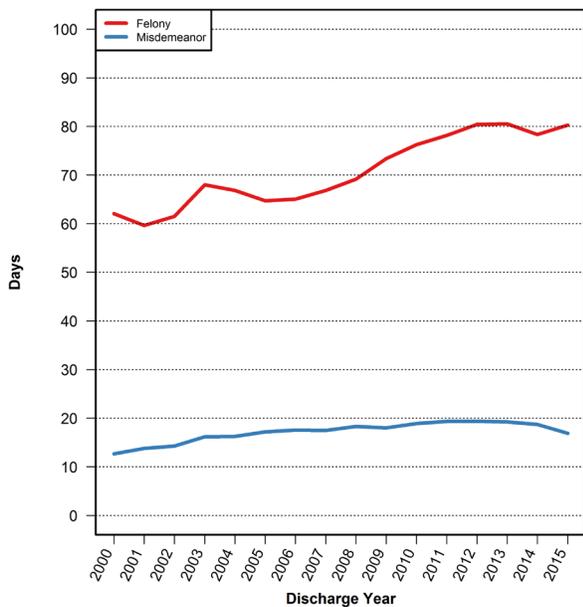
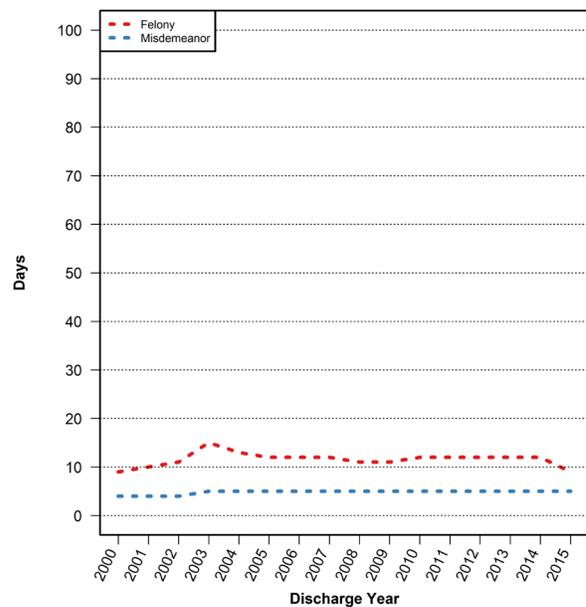


Figure 31: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015

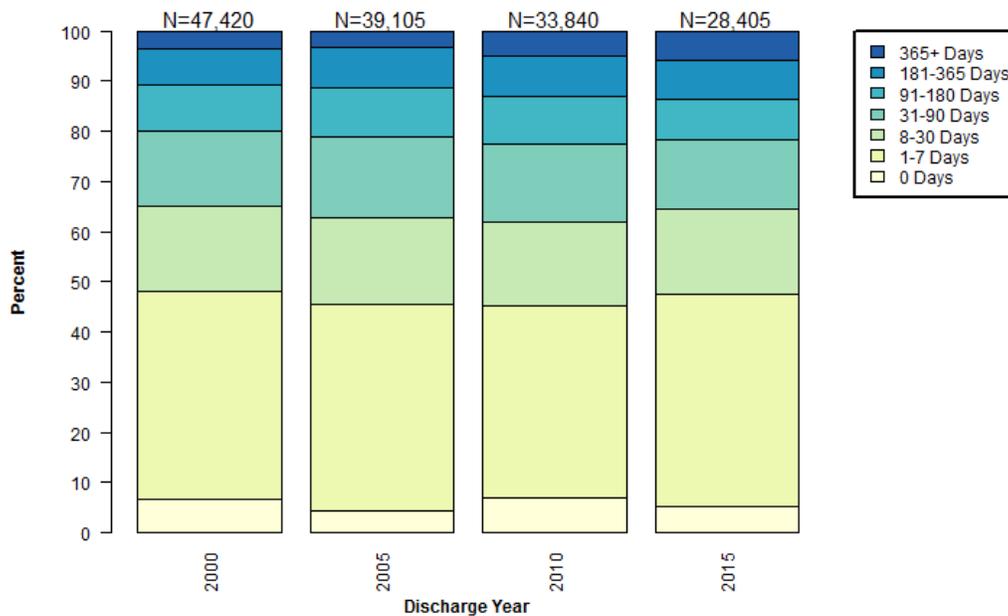


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 30 depicts the mean pretrial length of stay by charge level by discharge year. The mean length of stay for felony admissions increased from 62 days in 2000 to 80 days in 2015, while the mean length of stay for misdemeanor admissions increased from 13 days in 2000 to 17 days in 2015.

Figure 31 illustrates the median pretrial length of stay by charge level by discharge year. For felony admissions, the median length of stay was 9 days in 2000, reached a peak of 15 days in 2003, and then declined to 9 days in 2015. The median length of stay for misdemeanor admissions was 4 days in 2000 and 5 days in 2015.

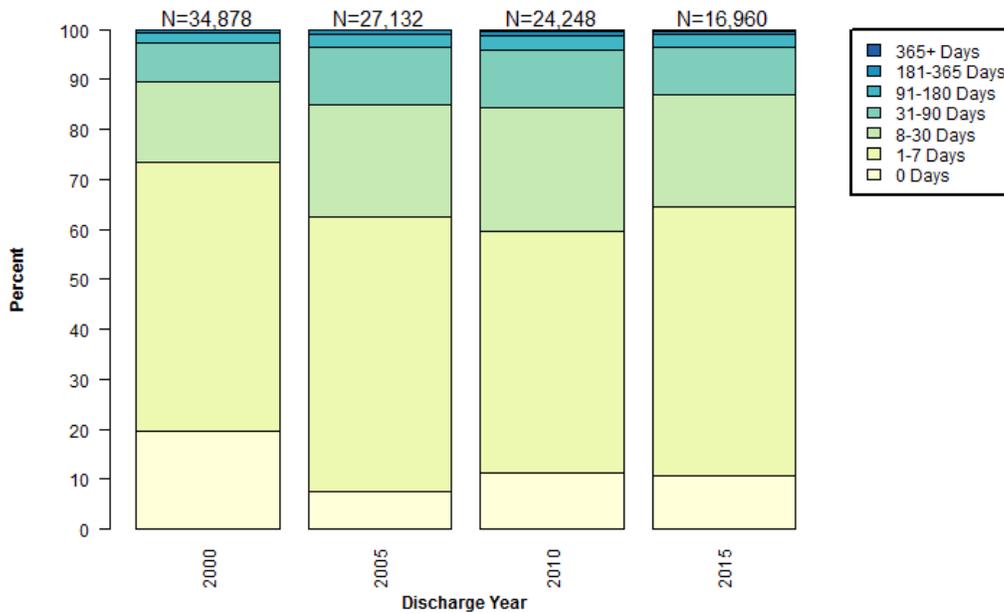
Figure 32: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Felony Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 32 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for felony admissions by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days declined slightly from 6.5 percent in 2000 to 5.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion across the study period, with 41.6 percent in 2000 and 42.1 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 8-30 days accounted for 16.9 percent of all lengths of stay in 2000 and rose slightly to 17.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 31-90 days decreased from 15.1 percent in 2000 to 13.7 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 91-180 days also reduced across the study period, from 9.1 percent to 8.1 percent. From 2000 to 2015, lengths of stay of 181-365 days increased slightly from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent, and stays over 365 days rose from 3.5 percent to 6.0 percent.

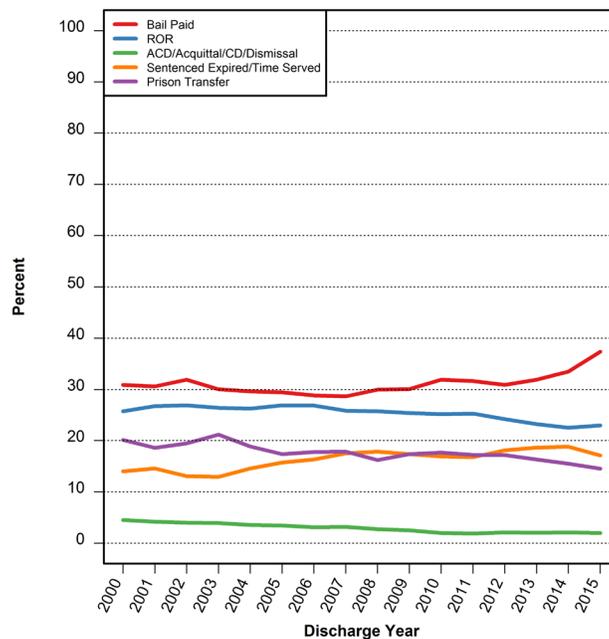
Figure 33: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Misdemeanor Admissions, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 33 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for misdemeanor admissions by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days accounted for 19.6 percent of stays in 2000, and decreased to 10.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 1-7 days comprised the largest proportion of stays, with 53.7 percent in 2000 and 54.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of lengths of stays of 8-30 days increased from 16.3 percent to 22.3 percent over the study period. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of stays of 31-90 days rose from 7.6 percent to 9.6 percent. Lengths of stay of 91-180 days grew slightly from 2.1 percent in 2000 to 2.5 percent in 2015. Stays of 181-365 days rose from 0.6 percent to 0.8 percent, and stays over 365 days remained at or below 0.3 percent over the study period.

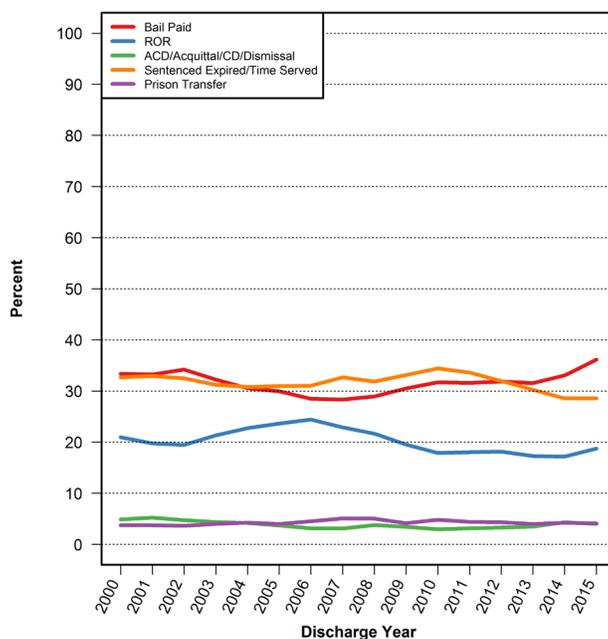
Figure 34: Percent of Pretrial Felony Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 34 displays the percent of pretrial felony admissions by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 30.9 percent of pretrial felony admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 37.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 25.7 percent in 2000 to 23.0 percent in 2015. Pretrial felony admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 4.5 percent to 2.0 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 14.0 percent of all pretrial felony admissions in 2000. This grew to 17.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge dropped from 20.1 percent in 2000 to 14.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 35: Percent of Pretrial Misdemeanor Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

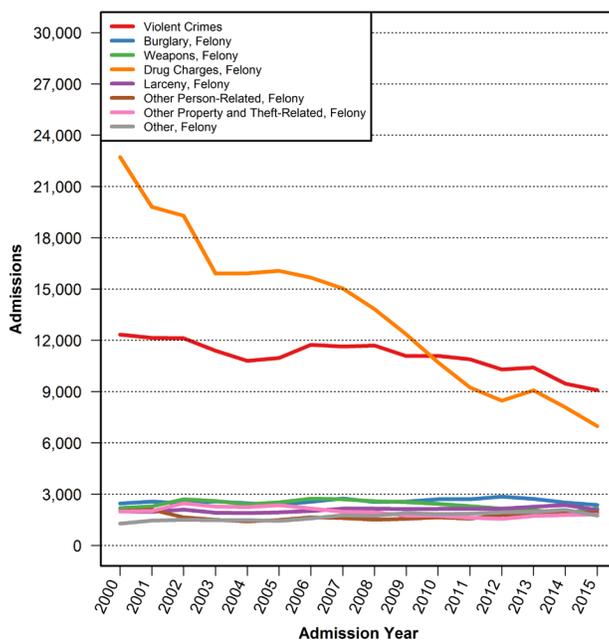
Figure 35 depicts the percent of pretrial misdemeanor admissions by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 33.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 36.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 21.0 percent in 2000 to 18.7 percent in 2015. Pretrial misdemeanor admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined slightly from 4.9 percent in 2000 to 4.0 percent in 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 32.7 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This grew to a peak of 34.4 percent in 2010 before falling to 28.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge increased from 3.7 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2015.

TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY CHARGE CATEGORY, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by specific charge categories. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by charge category prior to the other analyses. As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

**Figure 36: Number of Pretrial Admissions by
Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015**

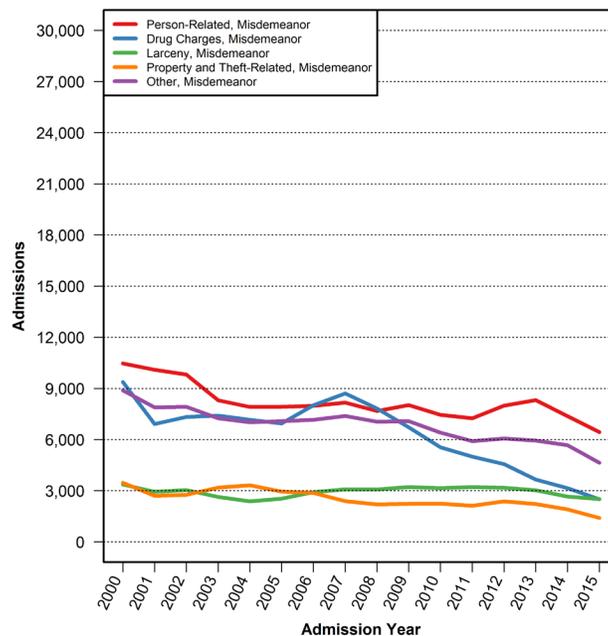


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 36 shows the number of pretrial admissions by felony charge category. The most drastic decline in felony admissions was for drug charges, which began at 22,717 in 2000 and fell to 6,979 in 2015. In 2000, there were 12,329 admissions for violent crimes, which declined to 9,085 in 2015. The number of admissions for the remaining charge categories remained low and relatively stable over the study period. There were 2,456 pretrial admissions for felony

burglary in 2000, which decreased to 2,364 admissions in 2015. The number of pretrial admissions for felony weapons charges dropped from 2,186 in 2000 to 2,173 in 2015. There were 1,989 admissions for felony larceny in 2000, and ended the study period at 2,072 in 2015. The number of admissions for other felony person-related charges was 2,003 in 2000, and declined to 1,931 in 2015. Admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges decreased from 1,980 in 2000 to 1,815 in 2015. The number of pretrial admission for other felony charges increased from 1,274 in 2000 to 1,742 in 2015.

Figure 37: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 37 displays the number of pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category. In 2000, there were 10,460 pretrial admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges, which dropped to 6,438 admissions in 2015. There were 9,373 pretrial admissions for misdemeanor drug charges in 2000, which experienced some fluctuation before falling to 2,498 in 2015. Misdemeanor charges categorized as other began the study period with 8,879 admissions and steadily declined to 4,641 in 2015. Pretrial admissions for misdemeanor larceny decreased from 3,361 in 2000 to 2,509 in 2015. The number of pretrial admissions for misdemeanor property and theft-related charges fell from 3,458 in 2000 to 1,405 in 2015.

Figure 38: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015

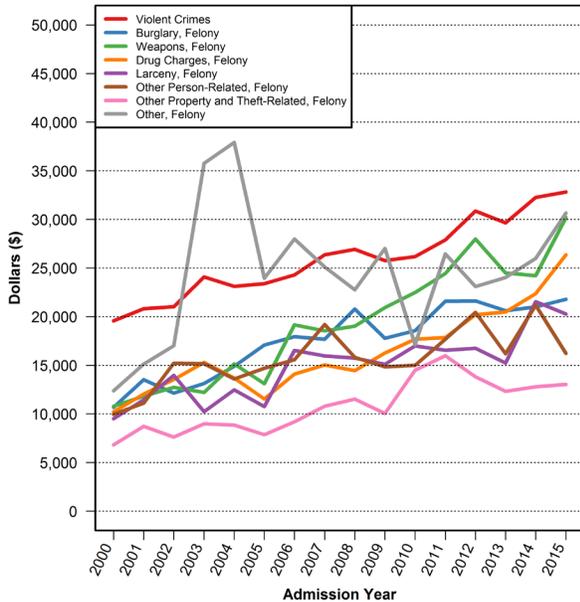
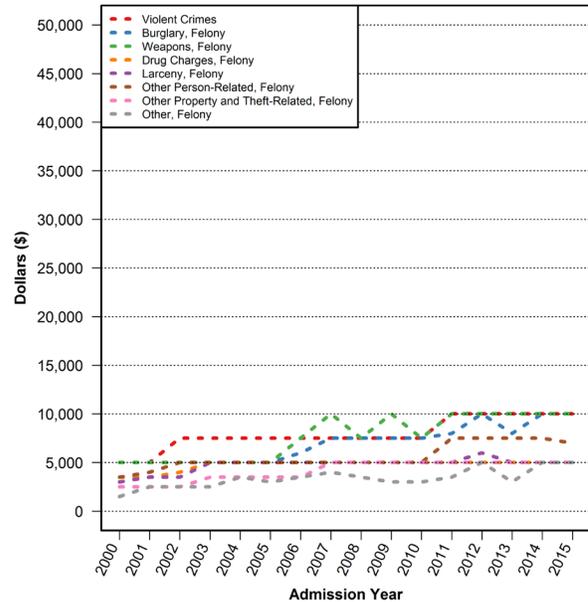


Figure 39: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 38 illustrates the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by charge category by admission year. Pretrial admissions for violent crimes had the highest average bail amount at the start and end of the study period, while the mean bail amount for other felony property and theft-related charges was the lowest throughout the study period. In 2000, the mean bail amount for violent crimes was \$19,560, which soared to \$32,825 in 2015. The average bail amount for felony burglary increased from \$10,685 in 2000 to \$21,782 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the average bail amount for felony weapons charges rose from \$10,793 to \$30,186. In 2000, the mean bail amount for felony drug charges was \$10,213, which increased to \$26,359 in 2015. For felony larceny, the mean bail amount was \$9,508 in 2000, rising to a peak of \$21,536 in 2014, and then falling slightly to \$20,274 in 2015. The average bail amount for other felony person-related charges increased from \$9,954 in 2000 to a peak of \$21,180 in 2014, before dropping to \$16,225 in 2015. From 2000 to 2011, the average bail amount for other felony property and theft-related charges rose from \$6,821 to \$15,983, and then decreased to \$13,023 in 2015. The average bail amount for other felony charges increased from \$12,386 in 2000 to \$30,656 in 2015.

Figure 39 shows the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by felony charge category by admission year. In 2000, the median bail amount for violent crime charges was \$5,000, which doubled by 2011 and remained at \$10,000 until 2015. Similarly, the median bail amount for felony burglary also started the study period at \$5,000 in 2000 and ended at \$10,000 in 2015. In 2000, admissions for felony weapons charges had a median bail amount of \$5,000, which increased to \$10,000 by 2015. Admissions for felony drug charges started the study period with a median bail amount of \$3,500, which rose to \$5,000 in 2003 and remained at this

amount until 2015. The median bail amount for felony larceny increased from \$3,000 in 2000 to \$5,000 by 2015. The median bail amount for other felony person-related charges rose from \$3,500 in 2000 to \$7,500 in 2011, where it remained until 2014, before declining to \$7,000 in 2015. In 2000, admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges had a median bail amount of \$2,500, which rose to \$5,000 in 2007 and remained stable until 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the median bail amount for other felony charges increased from \$1,500 to \$5,000.

Figure 40: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015

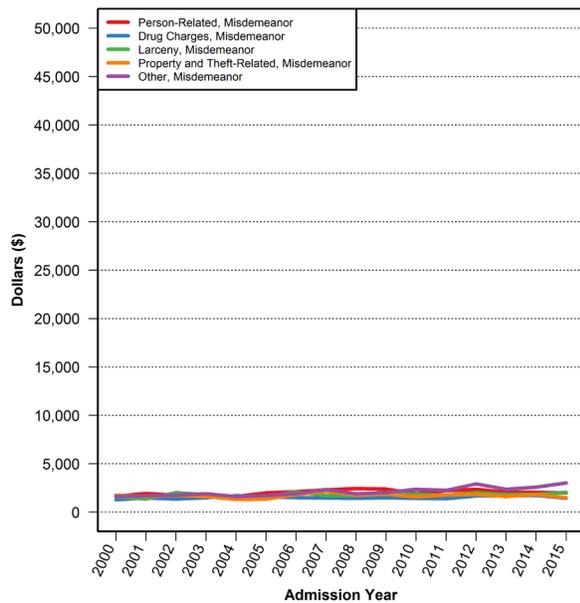
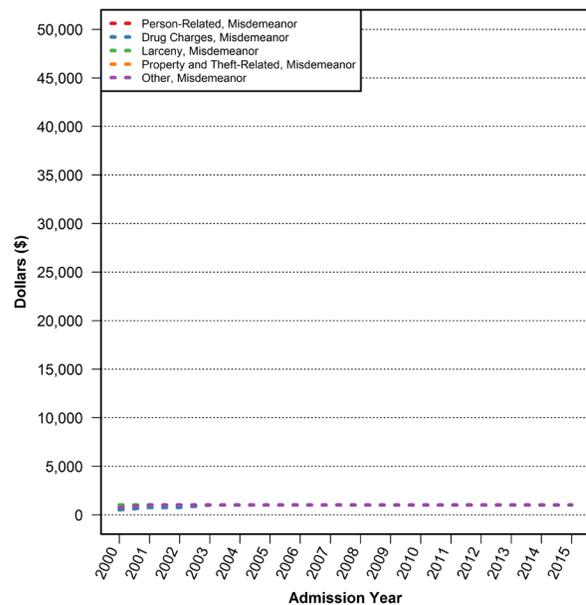


Figure 41: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015



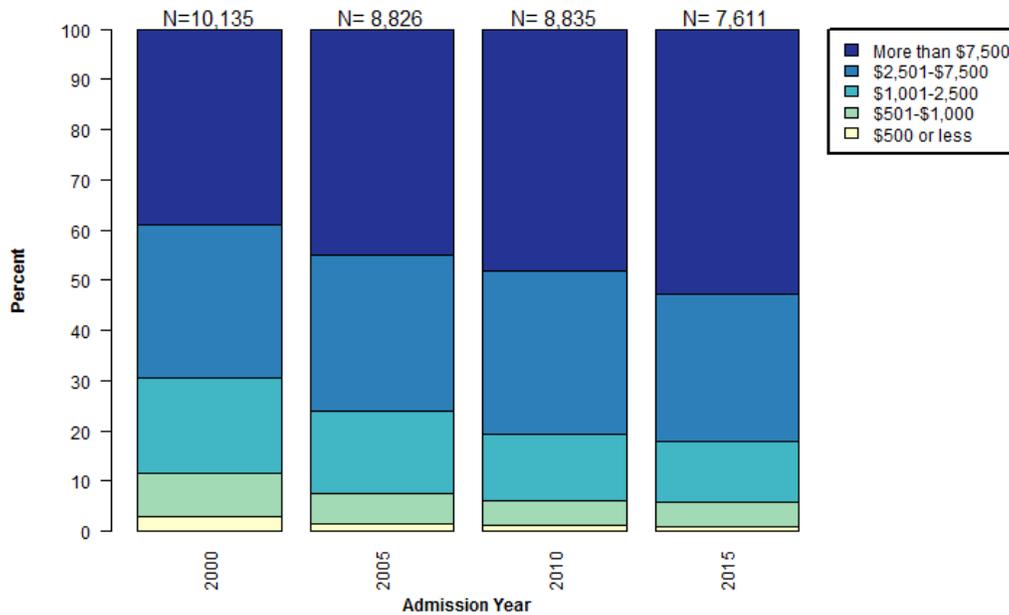
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 40 displays the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category by admission year. The average bail amount for misdemeanor person-related charges rose from \$1,650 in 2000 to a peak of \$2,429 in 2008, before dropping to \$1,974 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges had the lowest average bail amount at the start of the study period at \$1,265, increased to a peak of \$1,716 in 2014, and then fell to \$1,442 in 2015. From 2000 to 2006, the average bail amount for misdemeanor larceny increased from \$1,595 to \$2,087, and then declined slightly to \$2,036 in 2015. Admissions for misdemeanor property and theft-related charges had the highest average bail amount in 2000 at \$1,749, which rose to \$2,156 in 2007, and then dropped to \$1,495 in 2015. In 2000, admissions for other misdemeanor charges had an average bail amount of \$1,606, which rose to \$3,013 in 2015.

Figure 41 illustrates the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category by admission year. The median bail amount for all misdemeanor charge categories remained at \$1,000 for most of the study period. Admissions for misdemeanor drug charges had the lowest median bail amount at the start of the study period at \$500, increasing to

\$1,000 in 2003 and remaining at this amount until 2015. The median bail amounts for misdemeanor property and theft-related charges and other misdemeanor charges increased from \$750 in 2000 to \$1,000 in 2001, and remained at this amount for the remainder of the study period. From 2000 to 2015, the median bail amounts for misdemeanor larceny and misdemeanor person-related charges remained unchanged at \$1,000.

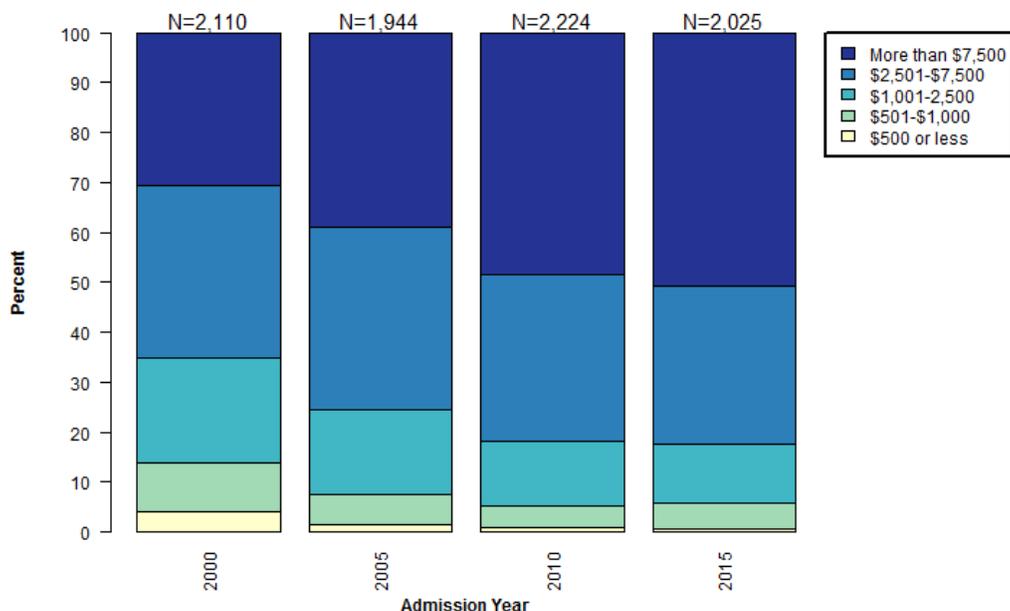
Figure 42: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 42 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for violent crimes by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 2.9 percent in 2000 to 0.8 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 8.7 percent in 2000 to 5.1 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 18.9 percent to 11.9 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 decreased slightly from 30.6 percent in 2000 to 29.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 rose from 38.9 percent in 2000 to 52.8 percent in 2015. In 2000, 69.5 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for violent crime charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion increased to 82.2 percent in 2015.

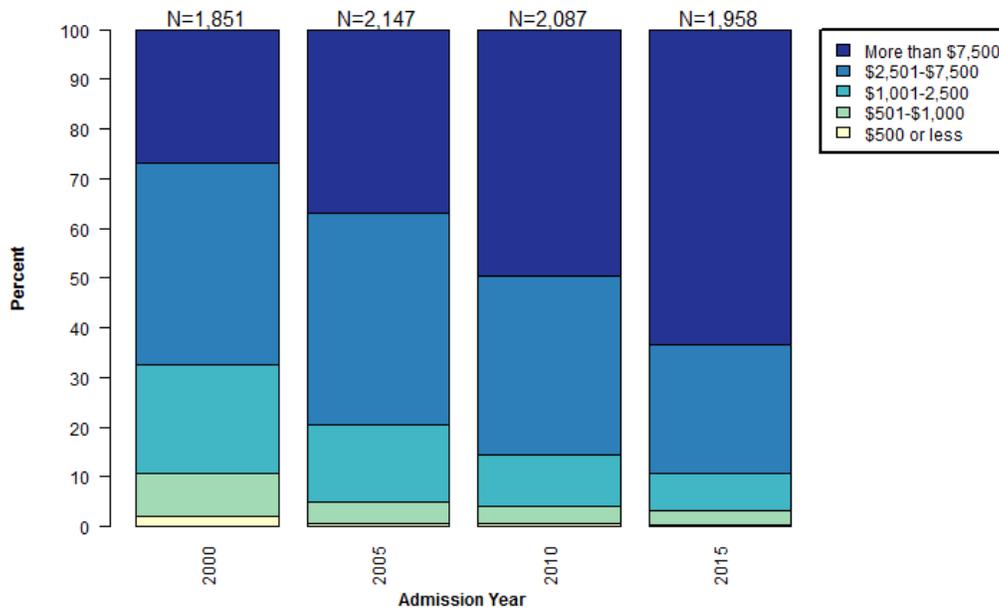
Figure 43: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Burglary, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 43 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony burglary by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 4.0 percent in 2000 to 0.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 9.8 percent in 2000 to 5.0 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 21.2 percent to 12.0 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 decreased slightly from 34.4 percent in 2000 to 31.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased from 30.7 percent in 2000 to 50.9 percent in 2015. In 2000, 65.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony burglary exceeded \$2,500. This proportion jumped to 82.4 percent in 2015.

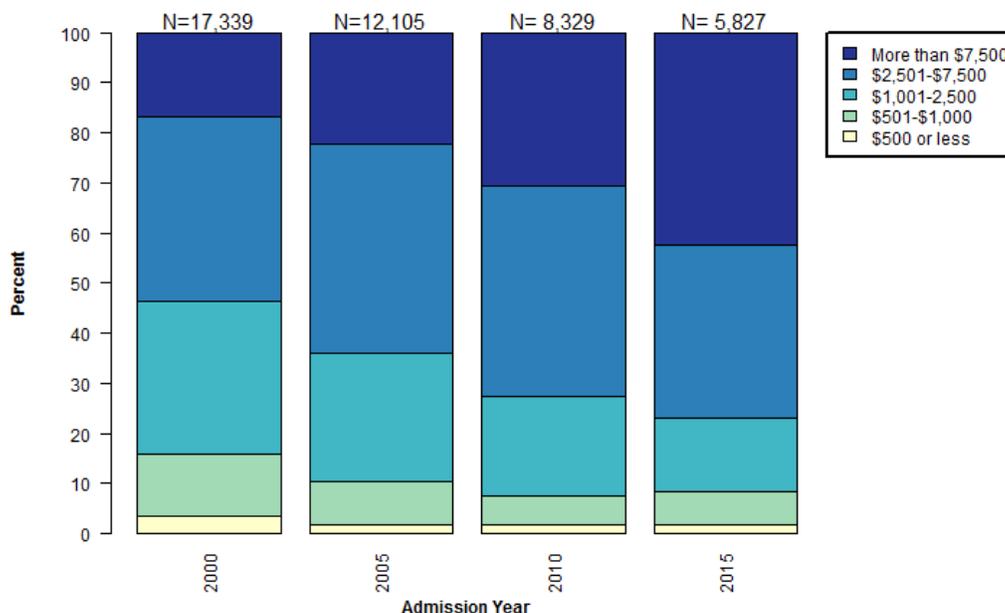
Figure 44: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 44 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony weapons charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less dropped as a proportion from 1.9 percent in 2000 to 0.4 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 8.6 percent in 2000 to 2.8 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 22.0 percent to 7.4 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 decreased from 40.6 percent in 2000 to 26.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 26.9 percent in 2000 to 63.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, 67.4 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony weapons charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 89.4 percent in 2015.

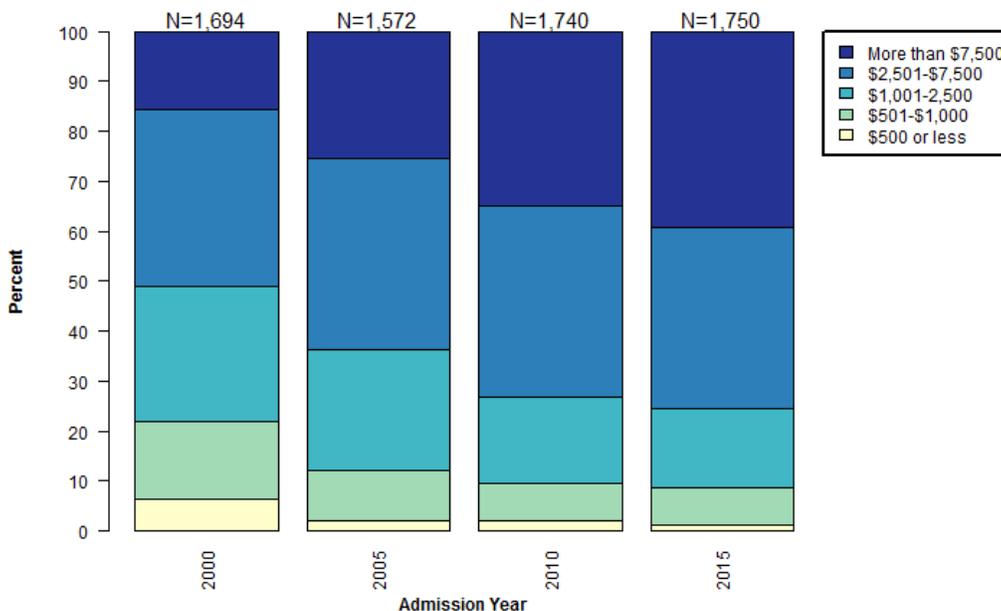
Figure 45: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 45 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 1.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined by nearly half, from 12.4 percent in 2000 to 6.6 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 dropped by half, from 30.5 percent to 14.8 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 reduced slightly from 36.9 percent in 2000 to 34.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled, increasing from 16.8 percent in 2000 to 42.5 percent in 2015. In 2000, 53.6 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony drug charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion jumped to 77.0 percent in 2015.

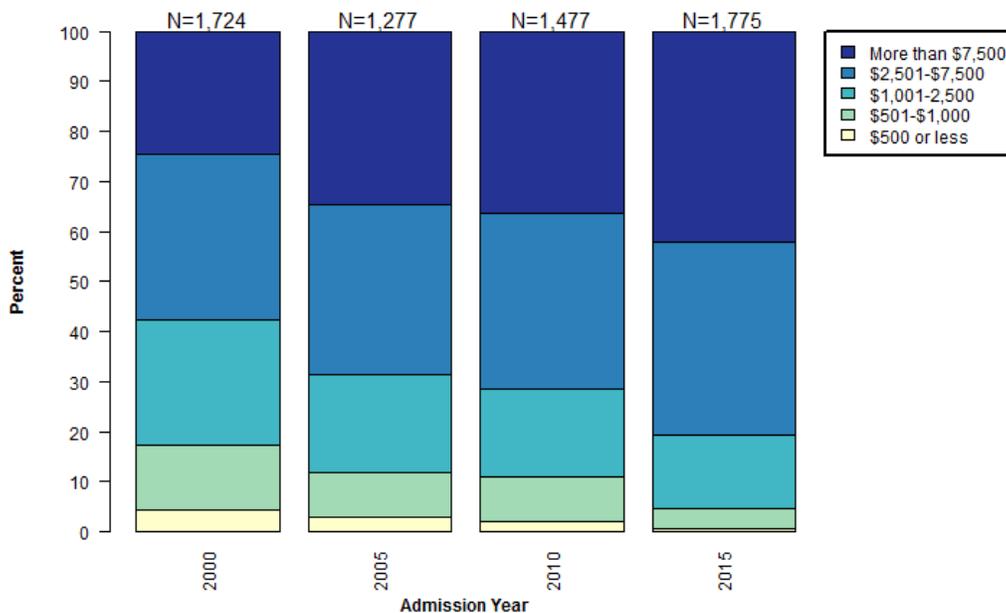
Figure 46: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Larceny, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 46 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony larceny by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 6.4 percent in 2000 to 1.1 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined by more than half, from 15.5 percent in 2000 to 7.5 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 fell from 27.0 percent to 15.7 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased slightly from 35.2 percent in 2000 to 36.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 15.8 percent in 2000 to 39.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, 51.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for felony larceny exceeded \$2,500. This proportion increased to 75.6 percent in 2015.

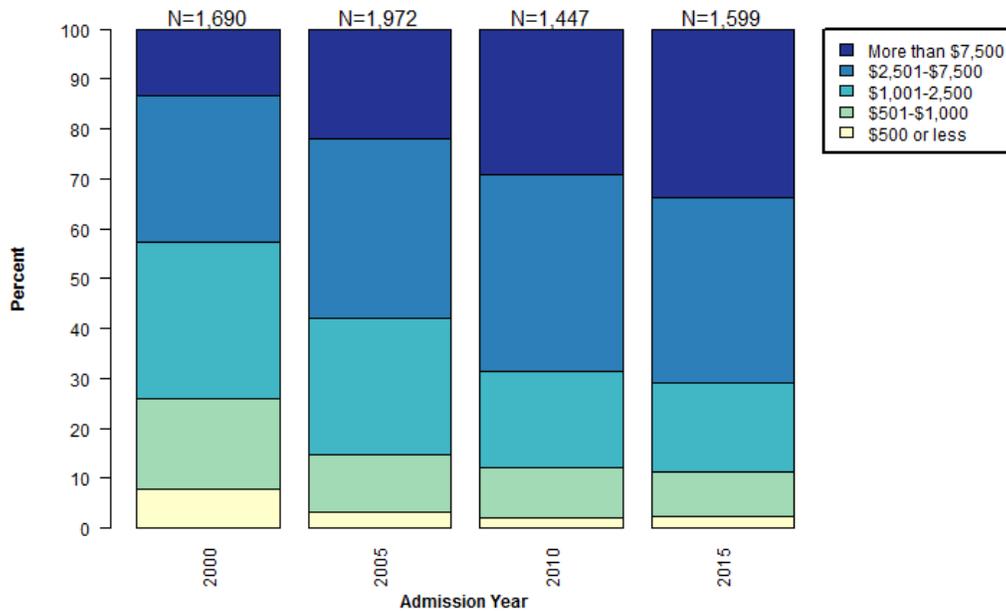
Figure 47: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 47 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony person-related charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 4.2 percent in 2000 to 0.7 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 fell from 13.1 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 dropped from 24.9 percent to 14.7 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts of \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 33.1 percent in 2000 to 38.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased from 24.6 percent in 2000 to 42.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, 57.7 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony person-related charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion soared to 80.6 percent in 2015.

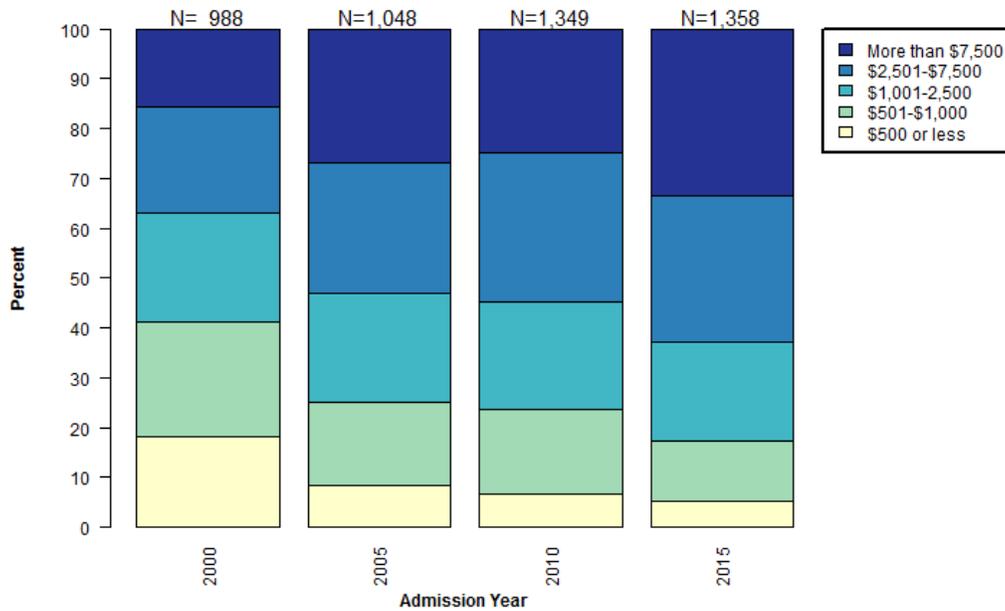
Figure 48: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 48 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less dropped as a proportion by more than half from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 2.3 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 18.3 percent in 2000 to 9.1 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 fell from 31.2 percent in 2000 to 17.8 percent in 2015. The bail amounts of \$2,501-\$7,500 grew from 29.3 percent in 2000 to 37.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 33.8 percent in 2015. In 2000, 42.8 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose sharply to 70.9 percent in 2015.

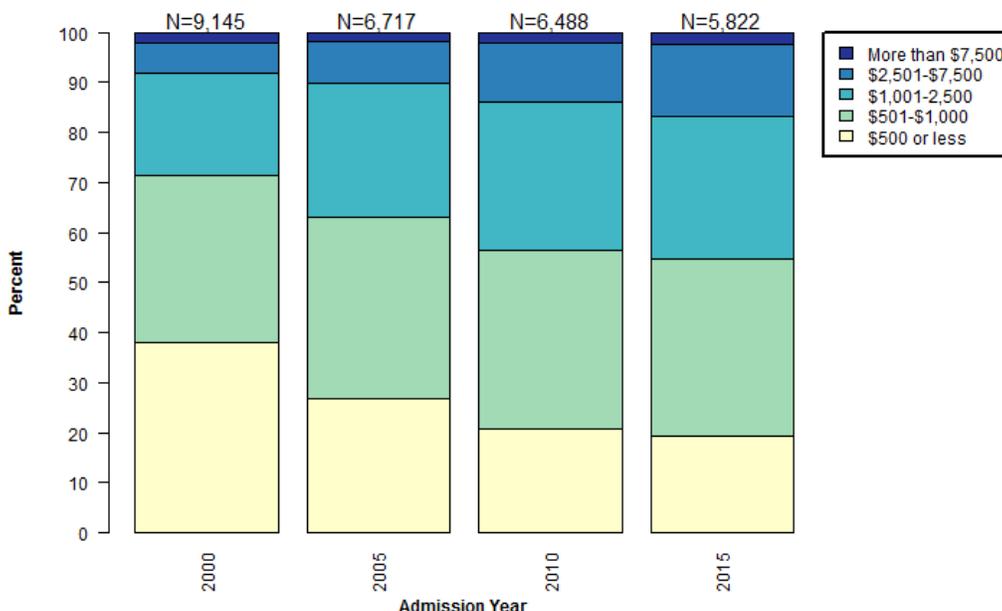
Figure 49: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 49 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less dropped as a proportion from 18.2 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined by almost half from 23.0 percent in 2000 to 12.0 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased slightly from 22.0 percent to 19.8 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 21.2 percent in 2000 to 29.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 15.7 percent in 2000 to 33.7 percent in 2015. In 2000, 36.8 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other felony charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion increased to 63.0 percent in 2015.

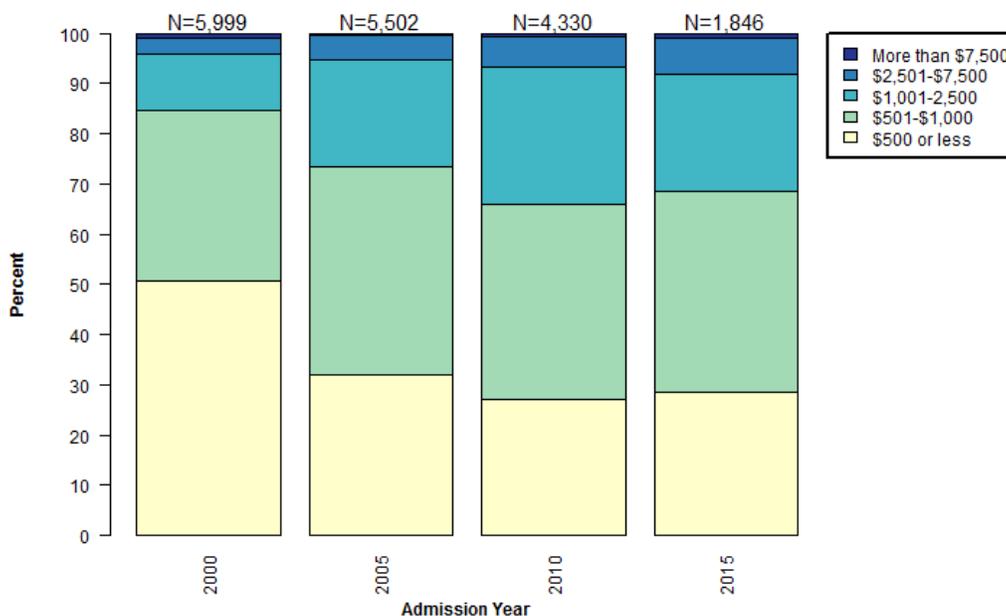
Figure 50: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 50 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 38.1 percent in 2000 to 19.4 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 rose slightly from 33.2 percent in 2000 to 35.2 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 grew from 20.5 percent to 28.5 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased by more than half from 6.2 percent in 2000 to 14.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 rose slightly from 2.0 percent in 2000 to 2.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, 8.2 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion doubled to 16.9 percent in 2015.

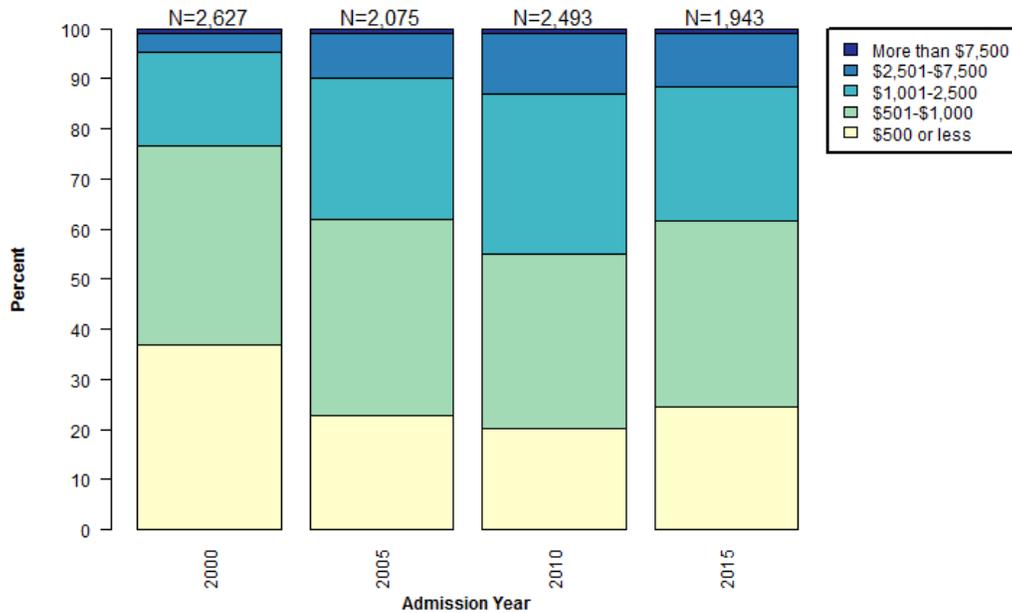
Figure 51: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 51 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor drug charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 50.7 percent in 2000 to 28.4 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 rose from 33.8 percent in 2000 to 40.1 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 more than doubled from 11.2 percent to 23.3 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 more than doubled from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 7.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 was 1.0 percent in 2000 and in 2015. In 2000, 4.3 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor drug charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 8.2 percent in 2015.

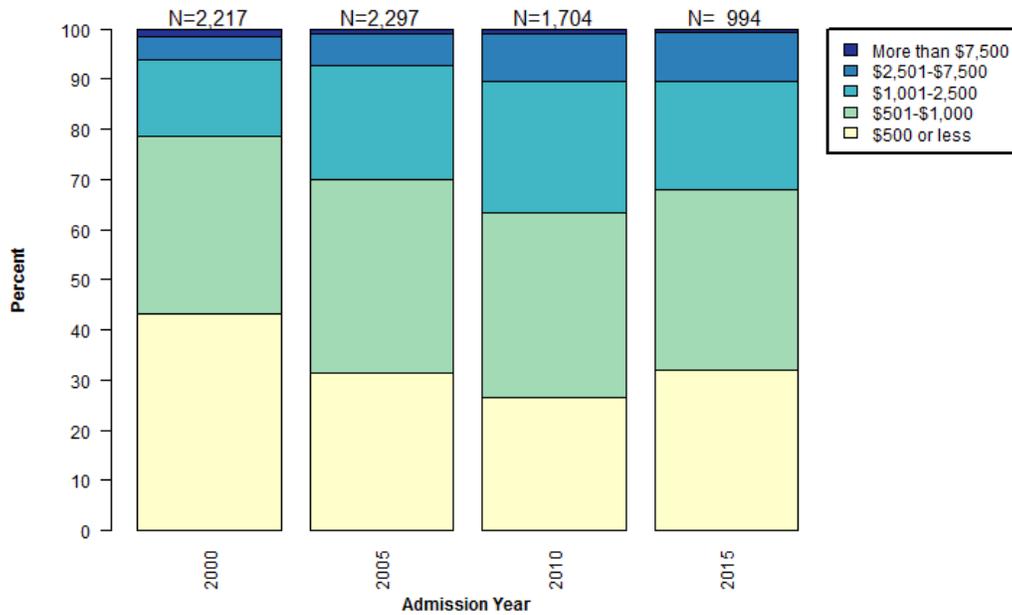
Figure 52: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 52 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor larceny by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 36.9 percent in 2000 to 24.4 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 dipped from 39.7 percent in 2000 to 37.3 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 increased from 18.6 percent to 26.8 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 rose from 3.8 percent in 2000 to 10.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased slightly from 1.0 percent in 2000 to 1.1 percent in 2015. In 2000, 4.8 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for misdemeanor larceny exceeded \$2,500. This proportion more than doubled to 11.6 percent in 2015.

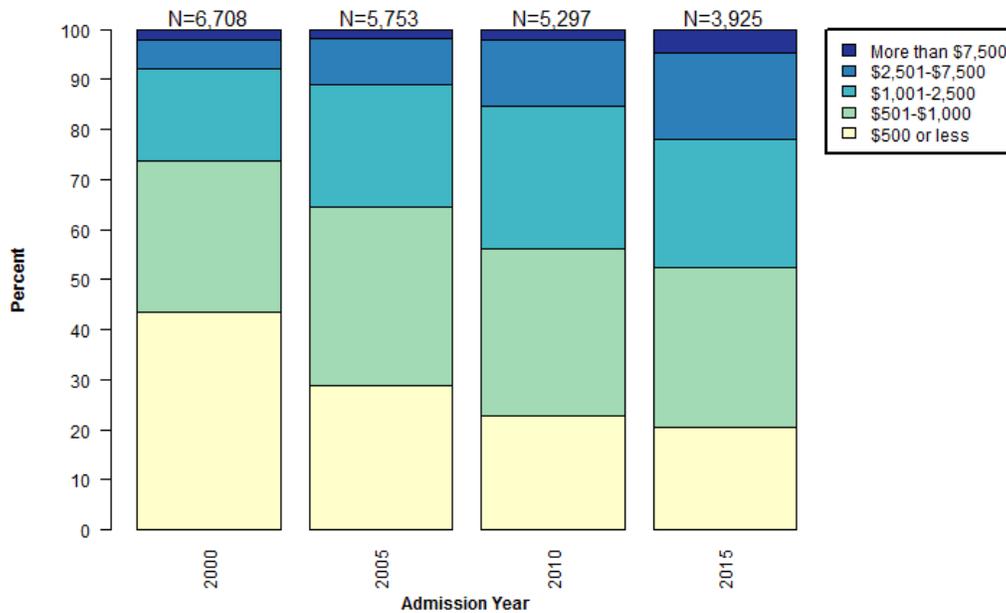
Figure 53: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 53 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor property and theft-related charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less fell as a proportion from 43.3 percent in 2000 to 32.1 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 grew from 35.4 percent in 2000 to 35.9 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 increased from 15.2 percent to 21.4 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 rose from 4.4 percent in 2000 to 9.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 reduced from 1.6 percent in 2000 to 0.7 percent in 2015. In 2000, 6.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor property and theft-related charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose to 10.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 54: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 54 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor charges by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less fell by more than half as a proportion from 43.5 percent in 2000 to 20.5 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 increased slightly from 30.1 percent in 2000 to 32.0 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 grew from 18.5 percent to 25.6 percent from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 rose sharply from 5.9 percent in 2000 to 17.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 2.1 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2015. In 2000, 8.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor charges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion jumped to 22.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 55: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015

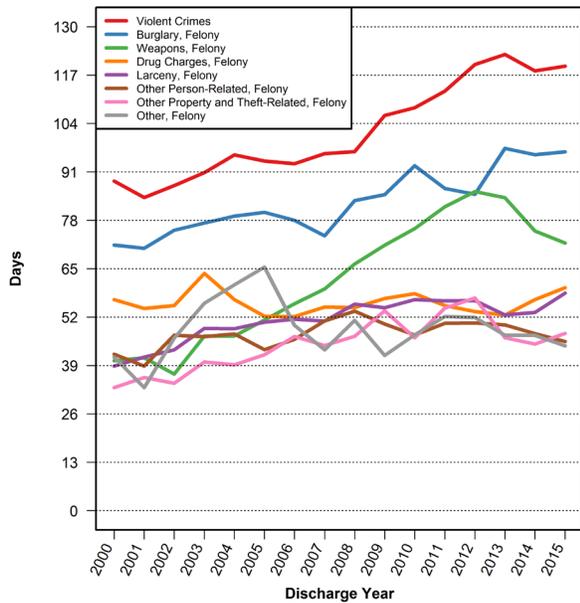
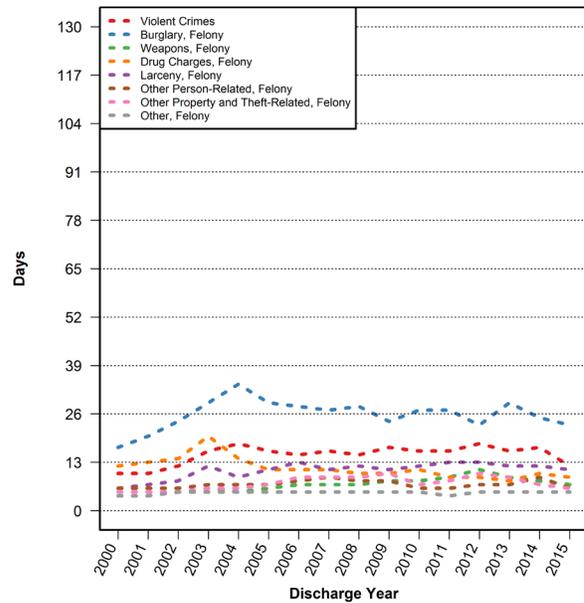


Figure 56: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 55 displays the mean pretrial length of stay by felony charge category by discharge year. The average length of stay for violent crimes increased from 89 days in 2000 to a peak of 123 days in 2013, before decreasing to 119 days in 2015. In 2000, burglary had an average length of stay of 71 days, which rose to 96 days in 2015. Felony weapons charges had an average length of stay of 40 days in 2000, more than doubled to 86 days in 2012, before decreasing to 72 days in 2015. Felony drug charges had an average length of stay of 57 days in 2000, and ended the study period at 60 days. The average length of stay for felony larceny was 39 days in 2000, which ended the study period with a peak of 58 days in 2015. The average length of stay for other felony person-related charges increased from 42 days in 2000 to a peak of 54 days in 2008, before dipping to 45 days in 2015. Other felony property and theft-related charges had an average length of stay of 33 days in 2000, which jumped to a peak of 57 days in 2012, before decreasing to 48 days in 2015. Felony charges categorized as other had a mean length of stay of 41 days in 2000 and peaked at 65 days in 2005, then fluctuated and ended the study period at 44 days.

Figure 56 depicts the median pretrial length of stay by felony charge category by discharge year. The median length of stay for violent crimes increased from 10 days in 2000 to 18 days in 2004 and 2012, and decreased to 12 days in 2015. Burglary had a median length of stay of 17 days in 2000, and doubled to a peak of 34 days in 2004, before dropping to 23 days in 2015. Felony weapons charges had a median length of stay of 5 days in 2000, which more than doubled to 11 days in 2012, before falling to 7 days in 2015. Felony drug charges had a median length of stay that began the study period at 12 days in 2000, peaked at 20 days in 2003, and ended the study period at 9 days. The median length of stay for felony larceny was 6 days in 2000 and 11 days in 2015. The median length of stay for other felony person-related charges

increased from 6 days to a peak of 9 days in 2007 and 2014, before decreasing to 6 days in 2015. Other felony property and theft-related charges had a median length of stay of 5 days in 2000, which doubled to a peak of 10 days in 2009 and 2012, before dipping to 6 days in 2015. Felony charges categorized as other had a median length of stay that fluctuated between 4 and 5 days throughout the study period.

Figure 57: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015

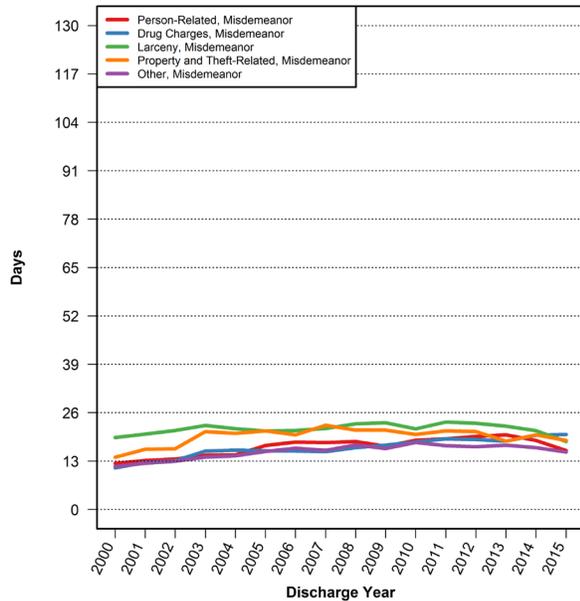
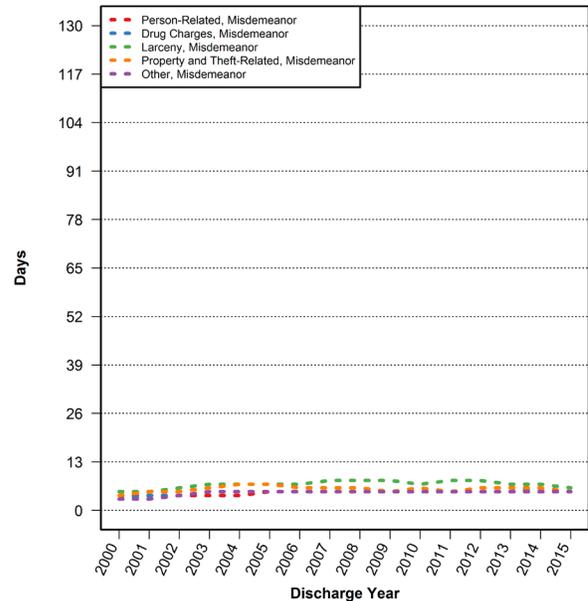


Figure 58: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015



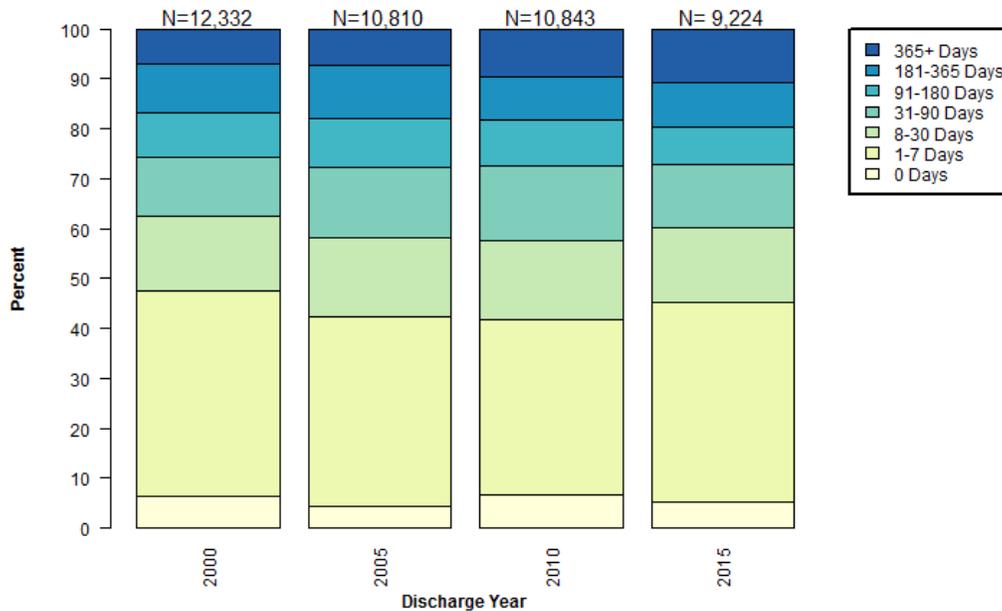
Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 57 shows the mean pretrial length of stay by misdemeanor charge category by discharge year. Misdemeanor larceny had an average length of stay of 19 days in 2000, which peaked at 24 days in 2011, and then decreased to 18 days in 2015. The average length of stay for misdemeanor property and theft-related charges began the study period at 14 days in 2000 and ended the study period at 19 days in 2015. Misdemeanor person-related charges had an average length of stay of 12 days in 2000, which peaked at 20 days in 2012 and 2013, before dropping to 16 days in 2015. Misdemeanor drug charges started the study period with an average length of stay of 11 days, which increased steadily to a peak of 20 days in 2014 and 2015. The average length of stay for other misdemeanor charges was 12 days in 2000 and 15 days in 2015.

Figure 58 illustrates the median pretrial length of stay by misdemeanor charge category by discharge year. The median length of stay for all categories remained low and stable over time. The median length of stay for larceny increased from 5 days in 2000 to 6 days in 2015. The median length of stay for property and theft-related misdemeanor charges increased from 4 days in 2000 to a peak of 7 days in 2004 and 2005, before dropping to 5 days in 2015. The median length of stay for misdemeanor person-related charges began the study period at 4 days and increased to 5 days in 2005, where it remained for the rest of the study period.

The median length of stay for misdemeanor drug charges was 3 days in 2000, and doubled to 6 days in 2014, before dipping to 5 days in 2015. The median length of stay for other misdemeanor charges increased from 3 days in 2000 to 5 days in 2003, where it remained for the rest of the study period.

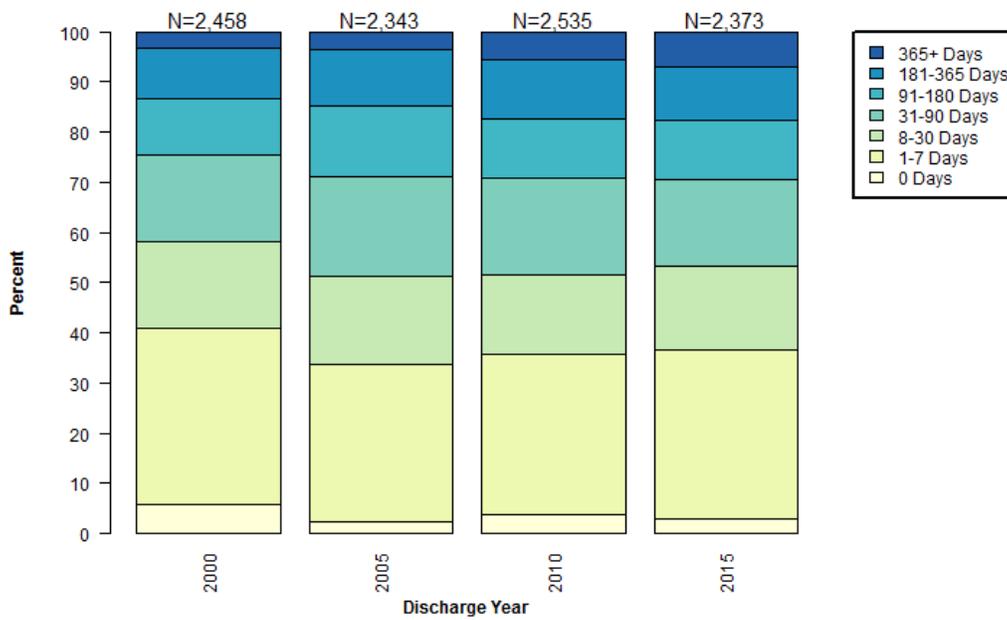
Figure 59: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Violent Crimes, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 59 shows the percent distribution for pretrial length of stay for admissions for violent crimes by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days accounted for the lowest proportion of stays and reduced slightly from 6.2 percent in 2000 to 5.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay throughout the study period, and decreased slightly from 41.3 percent in 2000 to 40.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days comprised 15.1 percent of all stays in 2000 and 2015. Stays of 31-90 days rose slightly from 11.8 percent in 2000 to 12.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days declined from 8.9 percent in 2000 to 7.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 9.6 percent while stays longer than 365 days accounted for 7.1 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days decreased to 8.8 percent and stays over 365 days grew to 10.8 percent.

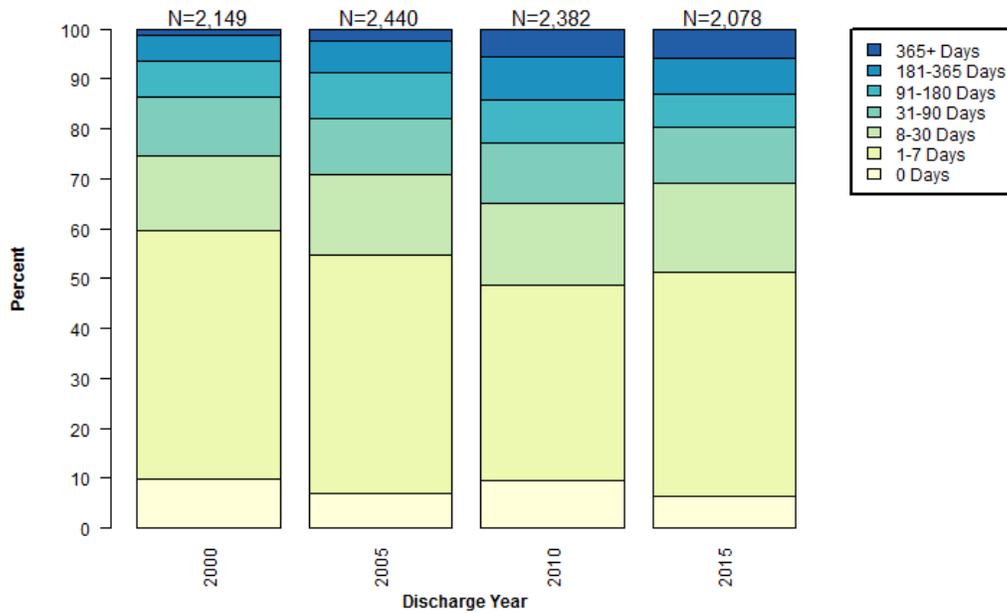
Figure 60: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Burglary, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 60 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for felony burglary by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days dropped by half from 5.7 percent in 2000 to 2.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days consistently accounted for a more than a third of all stays, and decreased slightly from 35.2 percent in 2000 to 33.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days declined from 17.3 percent in 2000 to 16.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days accounted for 17.4 percent in 2000 and 2015. Stays of 91-180 days remained relatively stable at 11.1 percent in 2000 and 11.6 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 9.9 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days accounted for 3.4 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 10.7 percent and stays over 365 days increased to 7.0 percent.

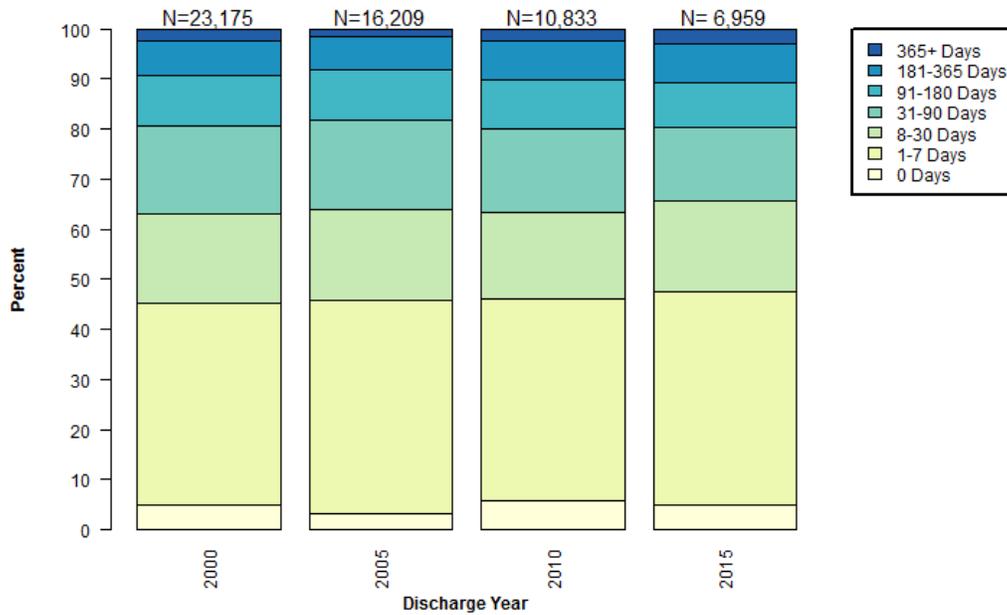
Figure 61: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 61 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for felony weapons charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days dropped from 9.7 percent in 2000 to 6.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days comprised almost half of all lengths of stay and declined slightly from 49.9 percent in 2000 to 45.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 15.1 percent in 2000 to 17.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days reduced slightly from 11.5 percent in 2000 to 11.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days also decreased slightly from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 6.8 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 5.0 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days accounted for 1.4 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days rose to 7.0 percent and stays longer than 365 days jumped to 5.9 percent.

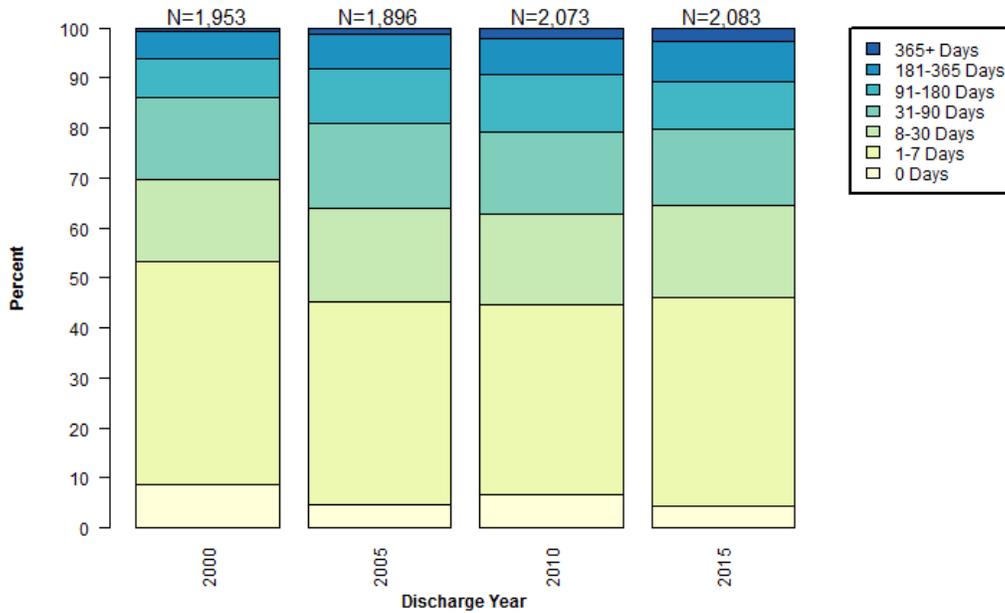
Figure 62: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Drug Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 62 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for felony drug charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days comprised 4.9 percent of all lengths of stay in 2000 and 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of stays for felony drug charges, and grew from 40.3 percent in 2000 to 42.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased slightly from 17.7 percent in 2000 to 18.2 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days declined from 17.5 percent in 2000 to 14.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days decreased slightly from 10.1 percent in 2000 to 9.1 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 7.1 percent of all stays and stays greater than 365 days accounted for 2.4 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days rose to 7.6 percent and stays greater than 365 days grew to 3.1 percent.

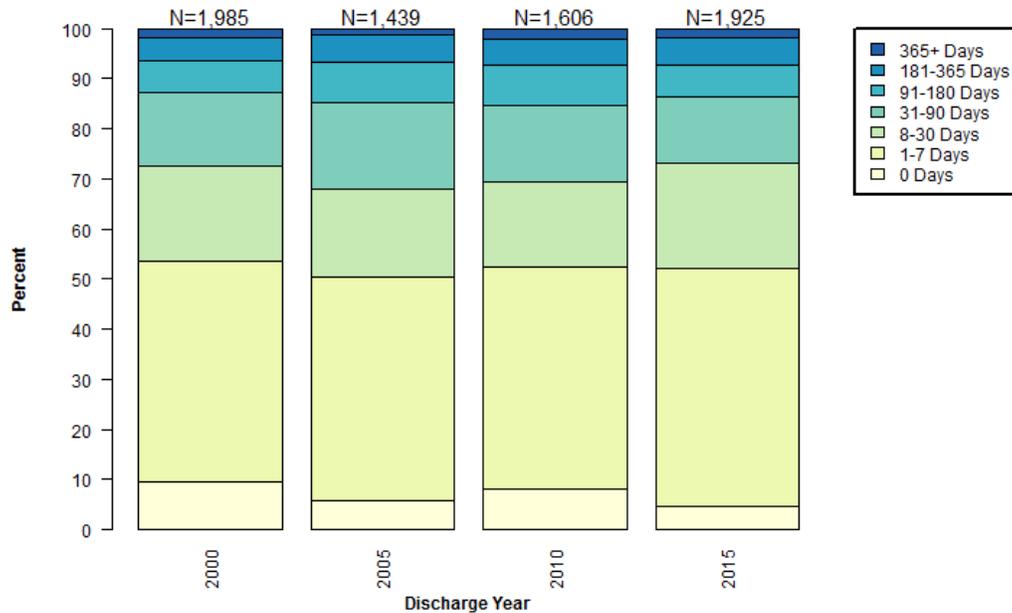
Figure 63: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Larceny, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 63 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for felony larceny by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased by half as a proportion from 8.7 percent in 2000 to 4.2 percent in 2015. Again, stays of 1-7 days comprised the largest proportion of stays and declined slightly from 44.6 percent in 2000 to 41.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days rose slightly from 16.4 percent in 2000 to 18.2 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days accounted for 16.3 percent in 2000 and reduced to 15.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days increased from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 9.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 5.5 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days accounted for 0.6 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 8.1 percent and stays longer than 365 days grew to 2.8 percent.

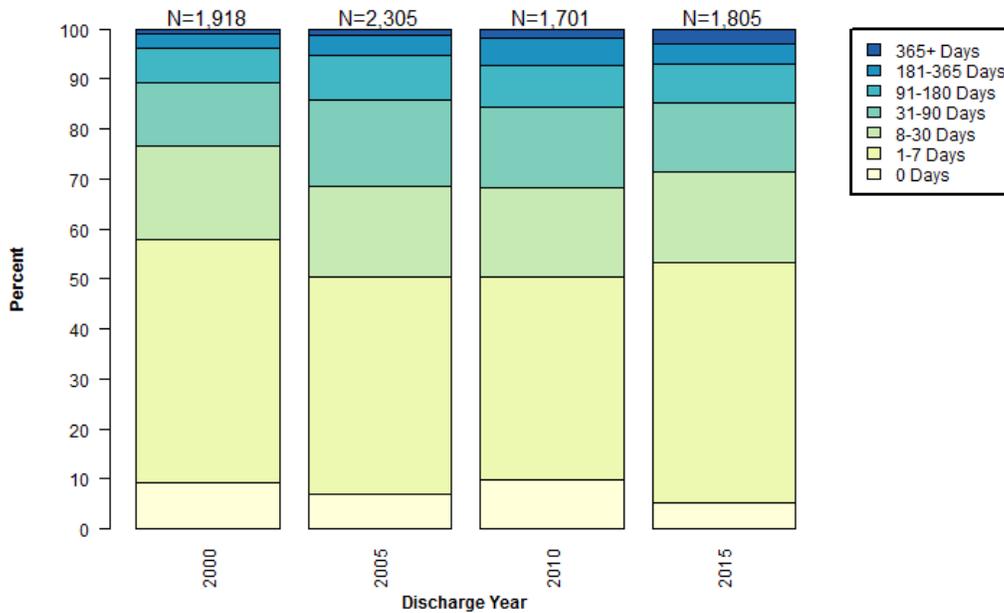
Figure 64: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 64 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for other felony person-related charges. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 9.6 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of stays for other felony person-related charges, growing from 44.1 percent in 2000 to 47.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 19.0 percent in 2000 to 21.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days reduced from 14.5 percent in 2000 to 13.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 91-180 days declined slightly, from 6.4 percent in 2000 to 6.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days comprised 4.5 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days comprised 1.9 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 5.6 percent and stays longer than 365 days stayed about the same at 1.8 percent.

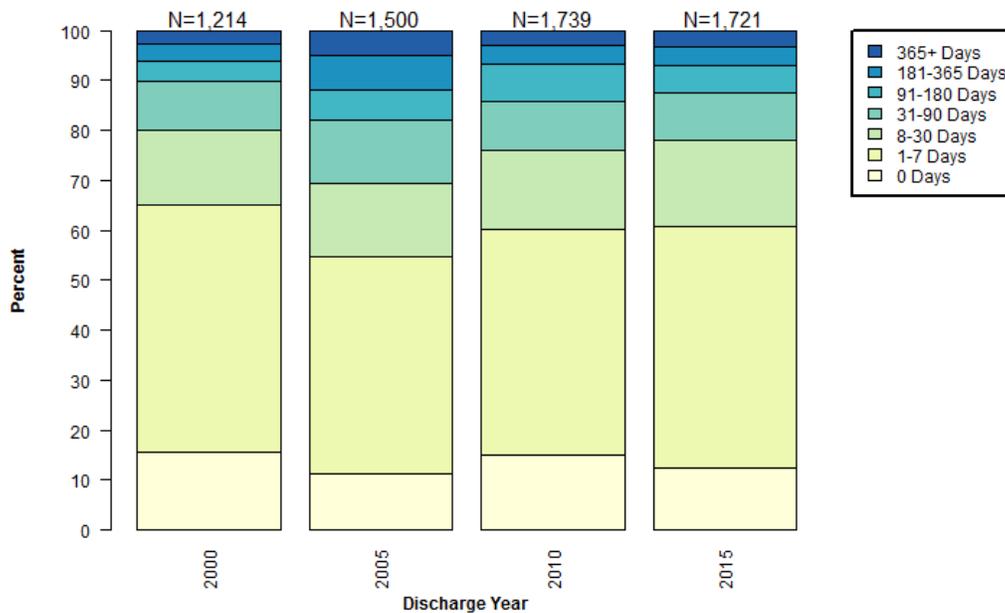
Figure 65: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 65 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 9.3 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days comprised almost half of the lengths of stay, and declined slightly from 48.5 percent in 2000 to 48.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days reduced from 18.8 percent in 2000 to 18.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days grew from 12.7 percent in 2000 to 14.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose from 6.7 percent in 2000 to 7.6 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 3.0 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days accounted for 1.0 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days rose to 4.3 percent and stays longer than 365 days grew to 2.9 percent.

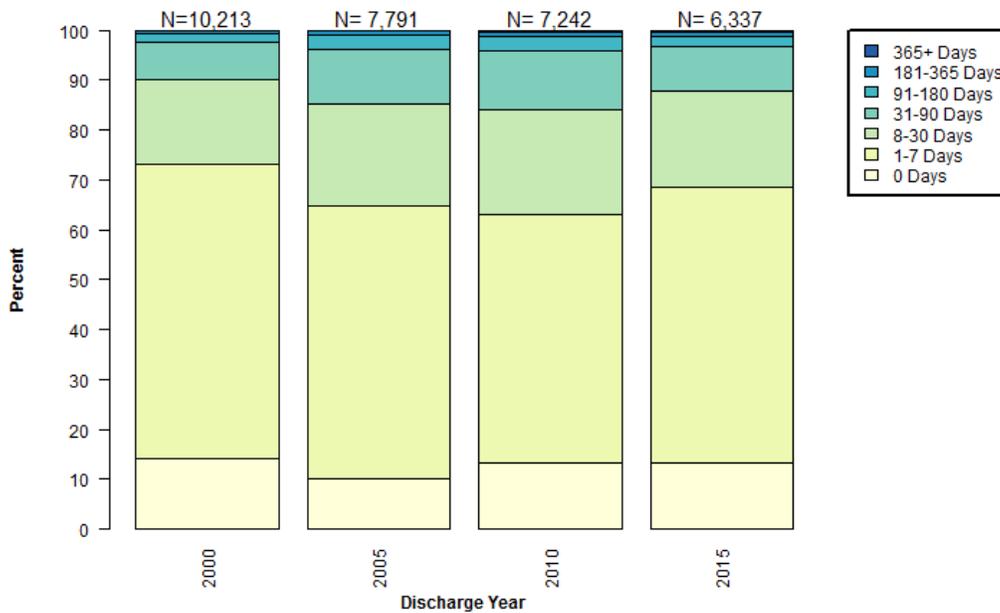
Figure 66: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Felony Other Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 66 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for other felony charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 15.5 percent in 2000 to 12.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for almost half of all lengths of stay, decreasing slightly from 49.4 percent in 2000 to 48.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days rose slightly from 15.2 percent in 2000 to 17.2 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days increased from 9.7 percent in 2000 to 9.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 91-180 days grew from 4.0 percent in 2000 to 5.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days comprised 3.5 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days comprised 2.6 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 3.9 percent and stays longer than 365 days rose to 3.2 percent.

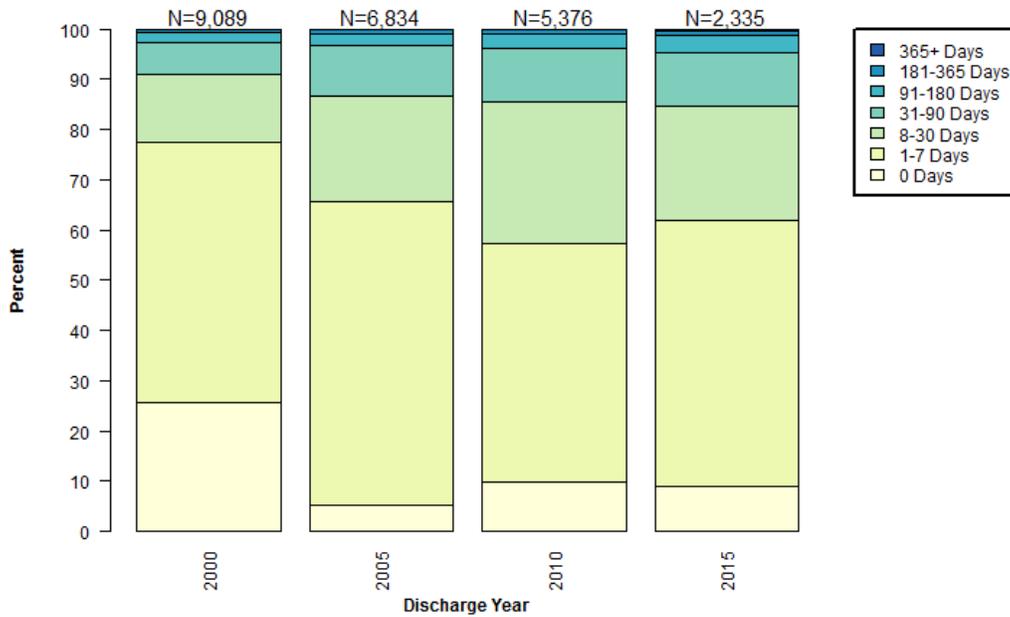
Figure 67: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 67 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days declined slightly from 14.0 percent in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days comprised more than half of all lengths of stay, reducing from 59.0 percent in 2000 to 55.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days rose slightly from 17.1 percent in 2000 to 19.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days accounted for 7.5 percent of all stays in 2000 and increased to 9.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 91-180 days had a slight uptick from 1.8 percent in 2000 to 2.0 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 0.6 percent of all stays and stays longer than 365 days accounted for 0.1 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 0.9 percent and stays longer than 365 days grew to 0.3 percent.

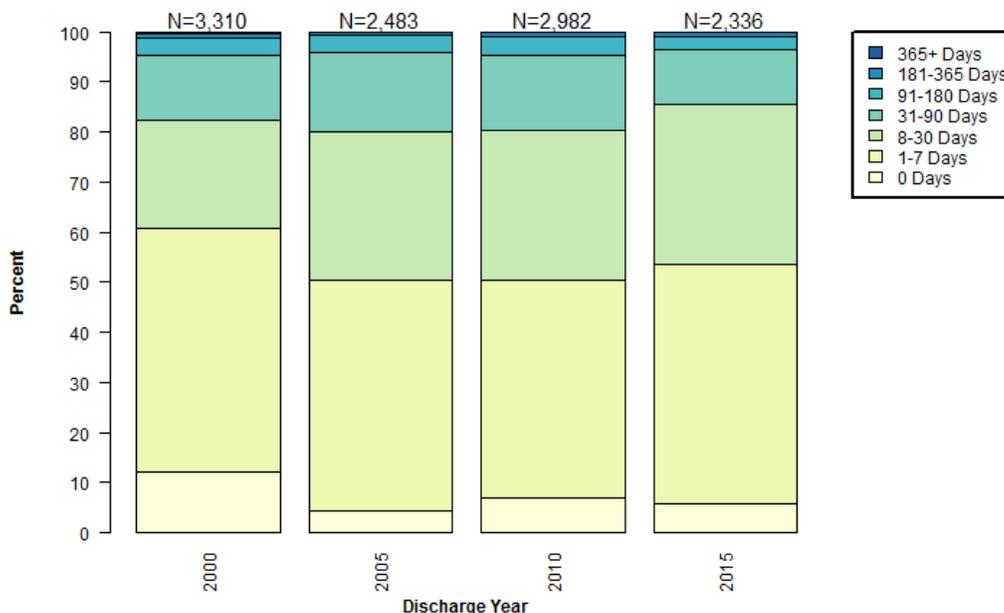
Figure 68: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 68 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for misdemeanor drug charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days plummeted from 25.5 percent in 2000 to 9.1 percent in 2015. Again, stays of 1-7 days accounted for more than half of the lengths of stay, rising slightly from 51.8 percent in 2000 to 52.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 13.6 percent in 2000 to 22.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 31-90 days increased from 6.4 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose from 2.1 percent in 2000 to 3.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days comprised 0.5 percent of all stays for misdemeanor drug charges, while stays longer than 365 days comprised 0.1 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 1.0 percent and stays longer than 365 days increased to 0.4 percent.

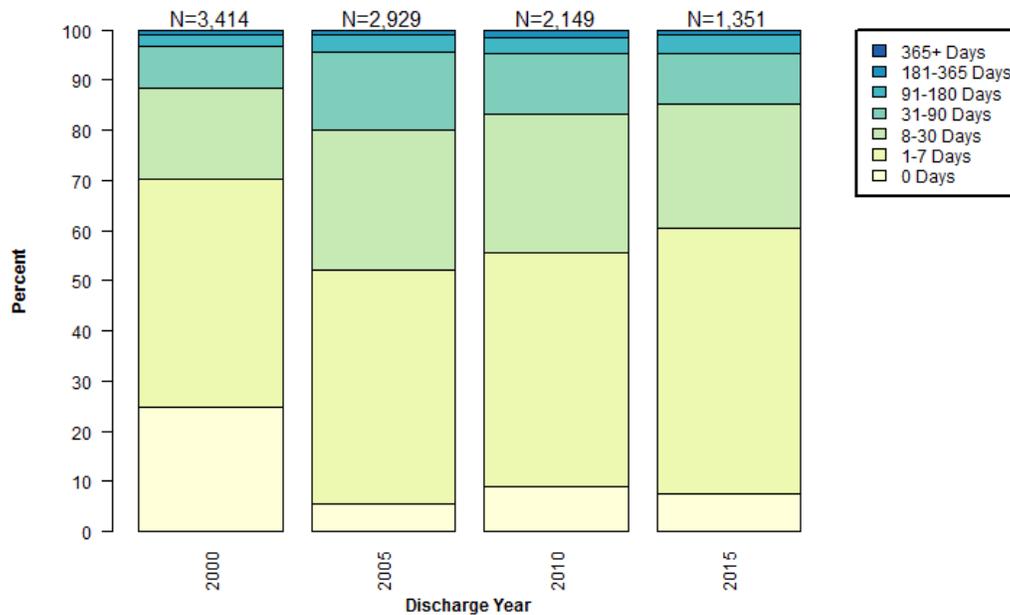
Figure 69: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 69 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for misdemeanor larceny by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days fell from 12.2 percent of all lengths of stay in 2000 to 5.7 percent in 2015. Again, stays of 1-7 days accounted for almost half of all lengths of stay, falling slightly from 48.4 percent in 2000 to 47.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 21.8 percent in 2000 to 31.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days comprised 13.0 percent of all stays in 2000 and decreased to 10.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days declined slightly from 3.4 percent in 2000 to 2.9 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 0.9 percent of all stays while stays longer than 365 days accounted for 0.3 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days reduced to 0.6 percent and stays longer than 365 days decreased to 0.2 percent.

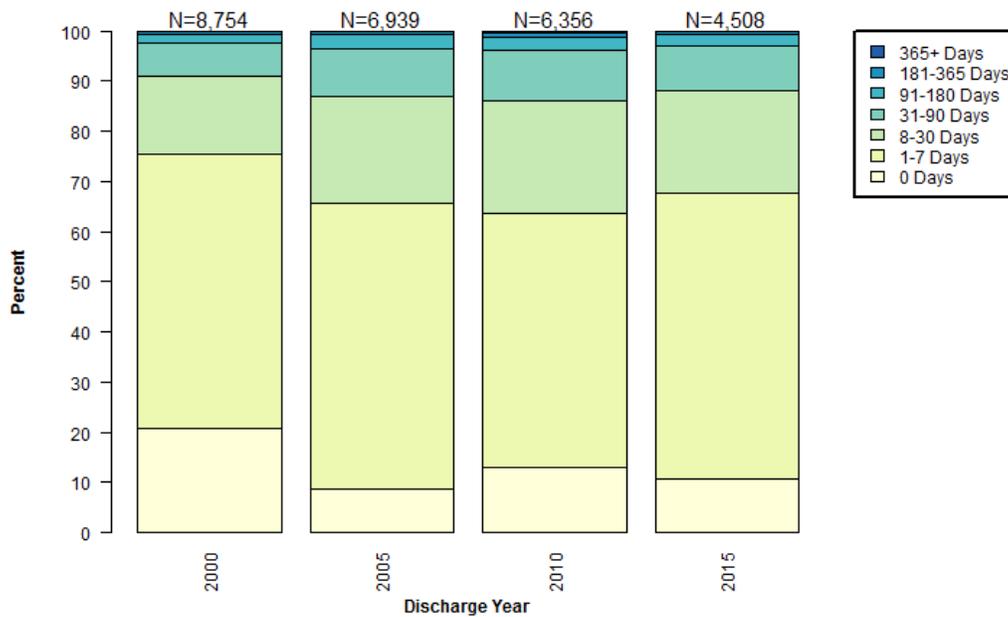
Figure 70: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 70 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for other misdemeanor property and theft-related charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days fell dramatically from 24.6 percent in 2000 to 7.5 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of stays, rising from 45.7 percent in 2000 to 53.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 18.0 percent in 2000 to 24.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 31-90 days accounted for 8.5 percent in 2000, and rose to 10.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 91-180 days grew from 2.3 percent in 2000 to 3.6 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days accounted for 0.7 percent of all stays for other misdemeanor property and theft-related charges, while stays longer than 365 days accounted for 0.2 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased to 1.0 percent and stays over 365 days reduced to 0.1 percent.

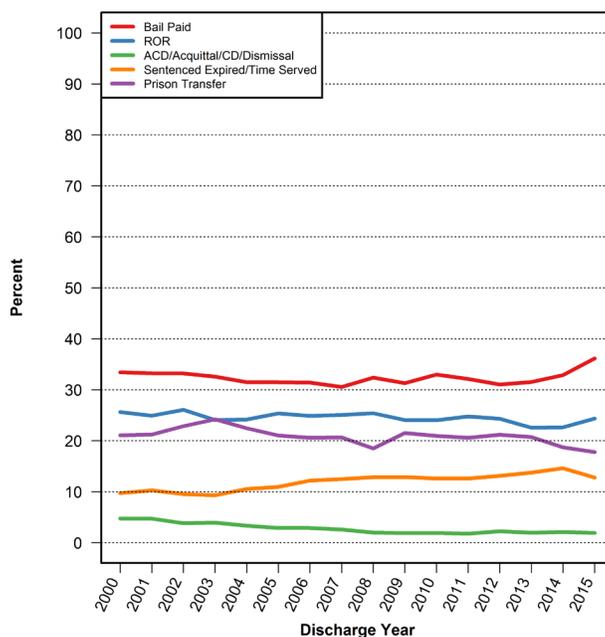
Figure 71: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 71 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for other misdemeanor charges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 20.8 percent in 2000 to 10.6 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for more than half of all lengths of stay, increasing from 54.6 percent in 2000 to 56.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 15.5 percent in 2000 to 20.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays of 31-90 days accounted for 6.6 percent in 2000 and 9.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose slightly from 1.9 percent in 2000 to 2.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, stays of 181-365 days comprised 0.5 percent of all stays for other misdemeanor charges, while stays longer than 365 days comprised 0.1 percent. In 2015, stays of 181-365 days grew to 0.6 percent and stays longer than 365 days increased to 0.3 percent.

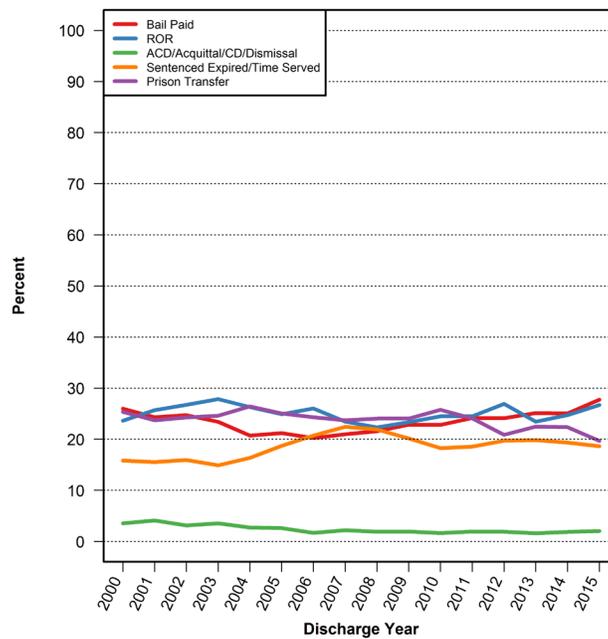
Figure 72: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 72 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 33.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 36.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR declined slightly from 25.6 percent in 2000 to 24.4 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal fell from 4.7 percent to 1.9 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 9.7 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This increased to 12.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge dipped from 21.1 percent in 2000 to 17.8 percent in 2015.

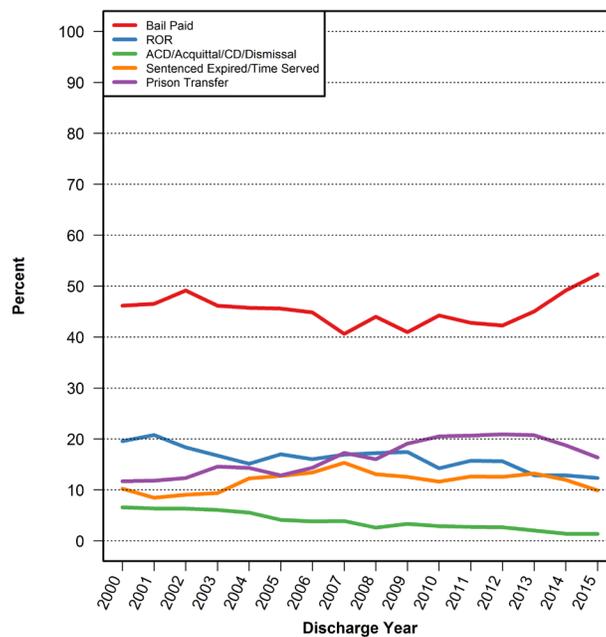
Figure 73: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Burglary by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 73 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for felony burglary by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, more than a quarter, 26.0 percent, of admissions were discharged as bail paid. This increased slightly to a peak of 27.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR grew slightly from 23.6 percent in 2000 to 26.7 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dipped from 3.5 percent to 2.0 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 15.8 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This grew to a peak of 22.5 percent in 2007 and then declined to 18.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge fell from 25.4 percent in 2000 to 19.7 percent in 2015.

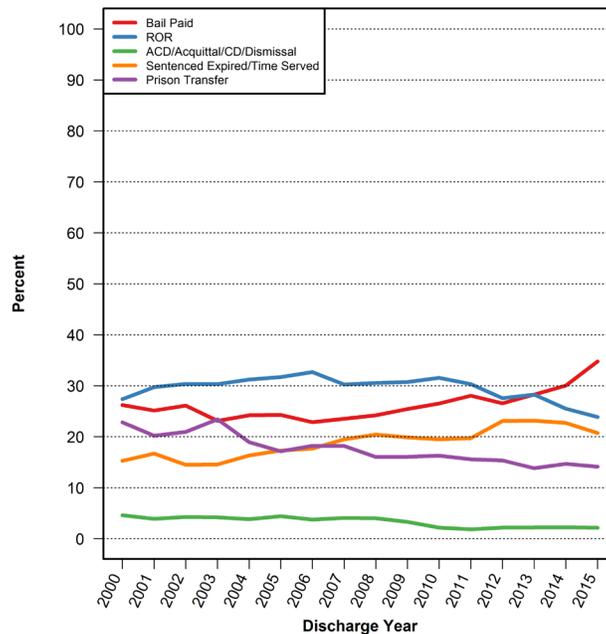
Figure 74: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 74 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for felony weapons charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 46.1 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to more than half at 52.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR dropped from 19.6 percent in 2000 to 12.3 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal fell from 6.6 percent to 1.3 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 10.2 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This rose to a peak of 15.3 percent in 2007 and then fell to 9.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge grew from 11.7 percent in 2000 to a peak of 20.9 percent in 2012, before dipping to 16.4 percent in 2015.

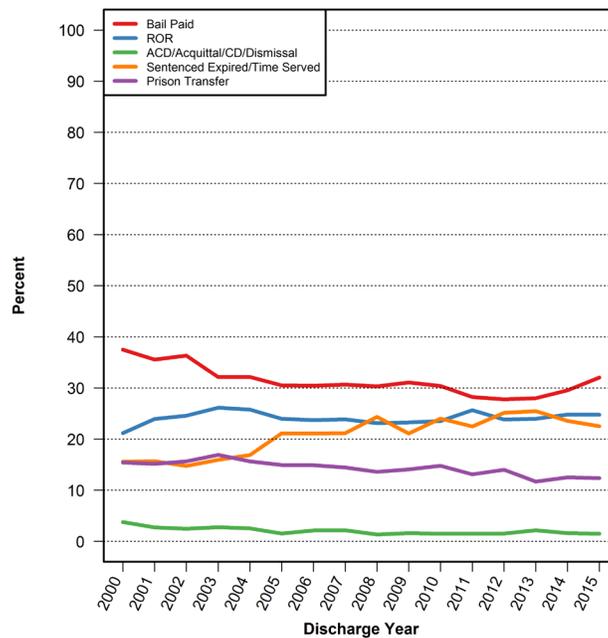
Figure 75: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 75 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 26.2 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which rose to a peak of 34.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR declined from 27.4 percent in 2000 to 23.9 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal reduced from 4.6 percent to 2.1 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 15.3 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and rose to 20.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge fell from 22.8 percent in 2000 to 14.1 percent in 2015.

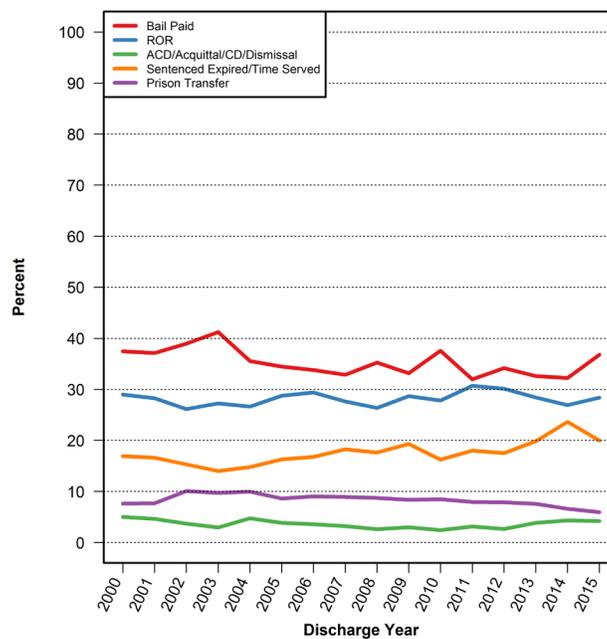
Figure 76: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Larceny by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 76 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for felony larceny by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 37.5 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which decreased to 32.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR rose from 21.2 percent in 2000 to 24.8 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped from 3.8 percent to 1.5 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 15.6 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This jumped to 22.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge dipped from 15.4 percent in 2000 to 12.4 percent in 2015.

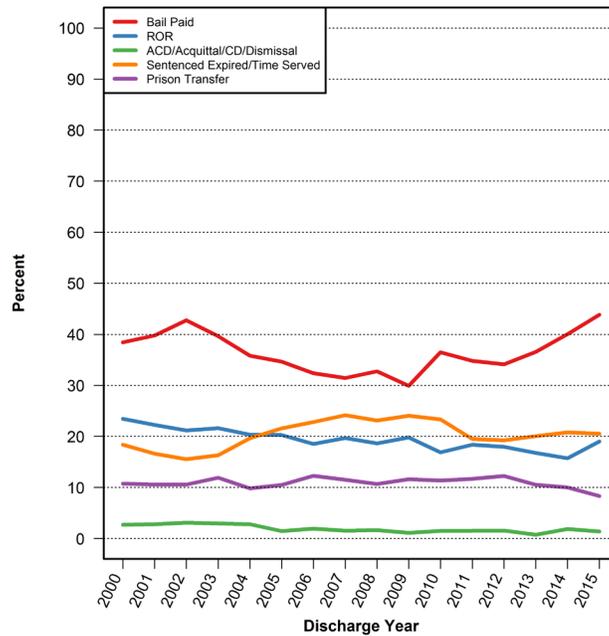
Figure 77: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 77 depicts the percent of pretrial admissions for other felony person-related charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 37.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which reduced to 36.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR declined slightly from 29.0 percent in 2000 to 28.4 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dipped from 5.0 percent to 4.2 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 16.9 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This rose to a peak of 23.6 percent in 2014, then decreased to 20.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge reduced from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 6.0 percent in 2015.

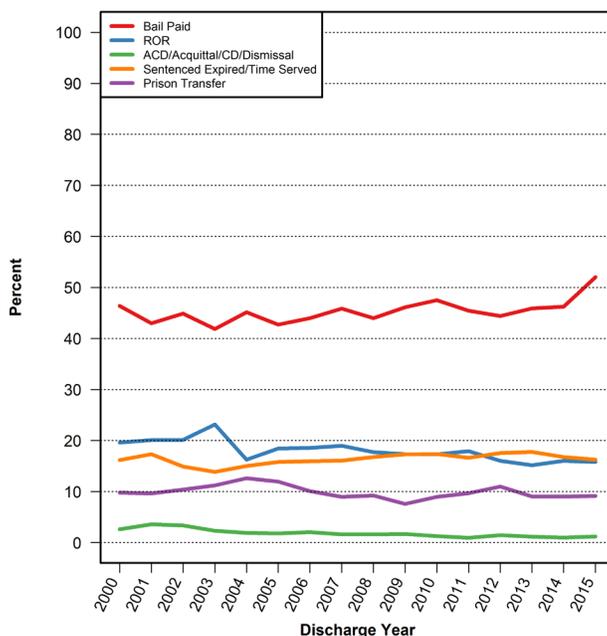
Figure 78: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Property and Theft-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 78 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for other felony property and theft-related charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 38.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which rose to a peak of 43.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR declined from 23.4 percent in 2000 to 19.0 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 2.7 percent to 1.4 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 18.4 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This grew to a peak of 24.2 percent in 2007 and then reduced to 20.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge dipped from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 8.3 percent in 2015.

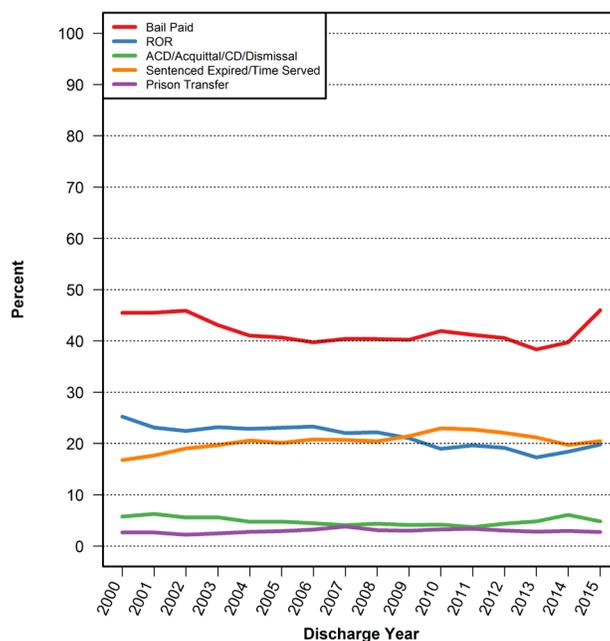
Figure 79: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 79 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for other felony charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 46.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which grew to a peak of 52.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR dipped from 19.6 percent in 2000 to 15.8 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 2.6 percent to 1.2 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served comprised 16.2 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased slightly from 9.8 percent in 2000 to 9.2 percent in 2015.

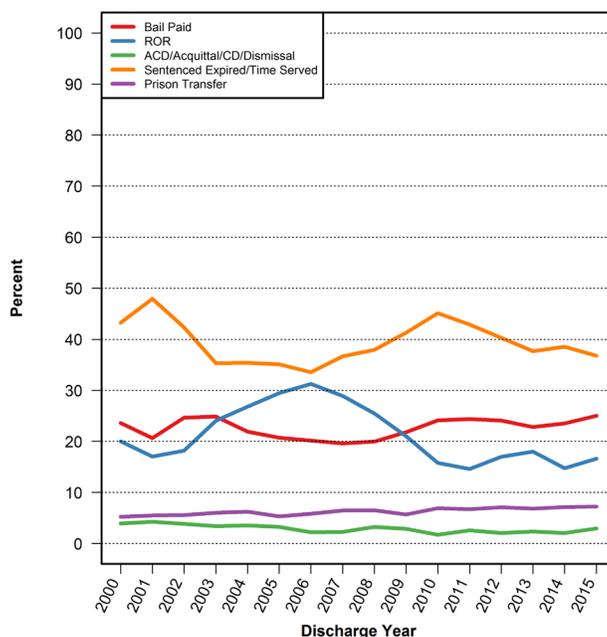
Figure 80: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 80 depicts the percent of pretrial admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 45.5 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased slightly to 46.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 25.3 percent in 2000 to 19.8 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 5.8 percent to 4.8 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served comprised 16.8 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000, which increased to 20.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge was 2.7 percent in 2000 and in 2015.

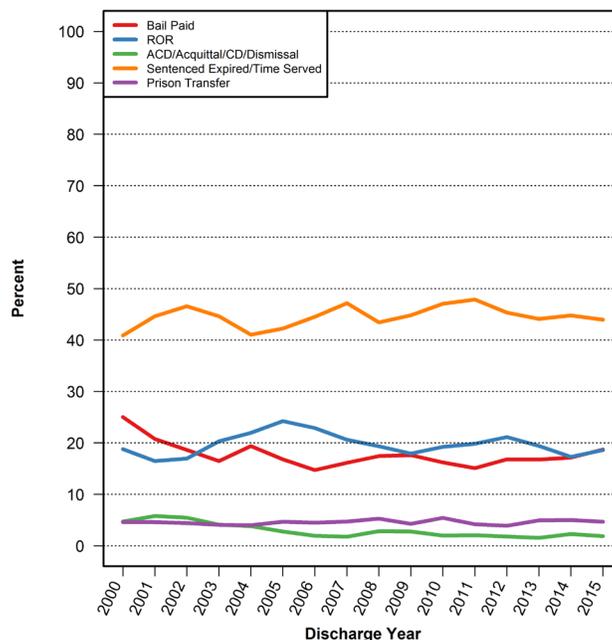
Figure 81: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Drug Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 81 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for misdemeanor drug charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 23.6 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 25.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR jumped from 20.0 percent in 2000 to a peak of 31.3 percent in 2006, and then fell to 16.6 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal reduced from 3.9 percent to 3.0 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 43.2 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This fell to 36.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge grew from 5.2 percent in 2000 to 7.3 percent in 2015.

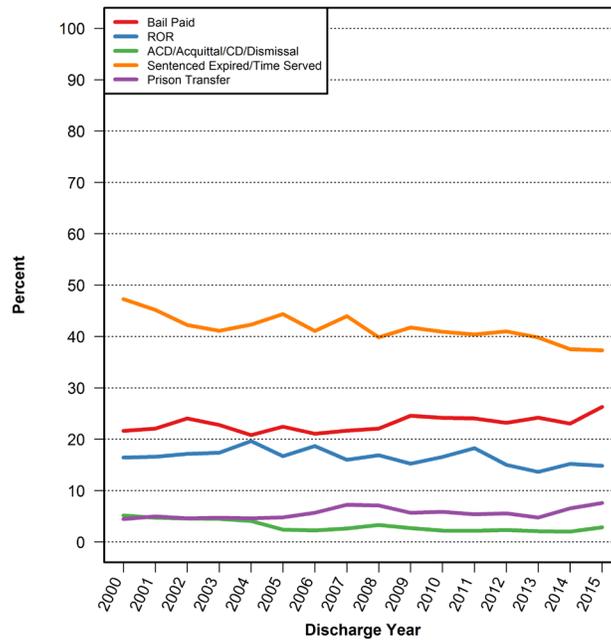
Figure 82: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 82 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for misdemeanor larceny by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 25.0 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which dropped to 18.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased slightly from 18.8 percent in 2000 to 18.6 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 4.7 percent to 1.9 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 40.9 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and increased to 43.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge rose slightly from 4.6 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2015.

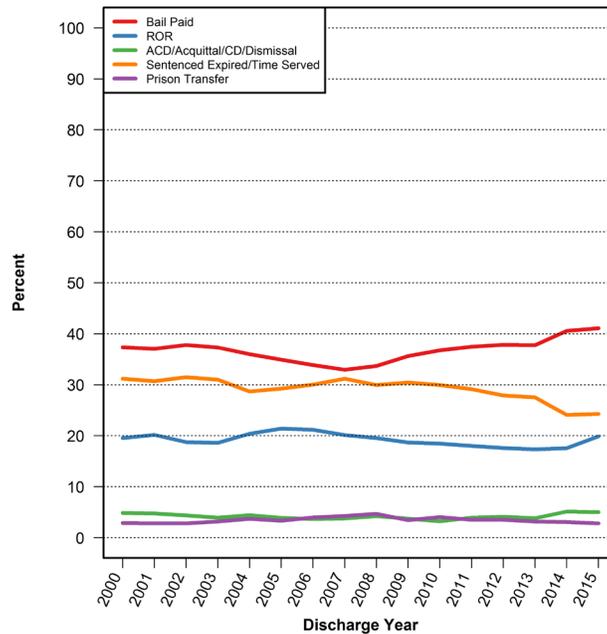
Figure 83: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Property and Theft-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 83 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor property and theft-related charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 21.6 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 26.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 16.4 percent in 2000 to 14.8 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped from 5.1 percent to 2.8 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served comprised 47.3 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This reduced to 37.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge increased from 4.4 percent in 2000 to 7.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 84: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 84 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for other misdemeanor charges by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 37.4 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which rose to a peak of 41.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased slightly from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 19.9 percent in 2015. Those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal rose slightly from 4.9 percent to 5.0 percent, from 2000 to 2015. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 31.2 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000. This decreased to 24.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge declined slightly from 2.9 percent in 2000 to 2.8 percent in 2015.

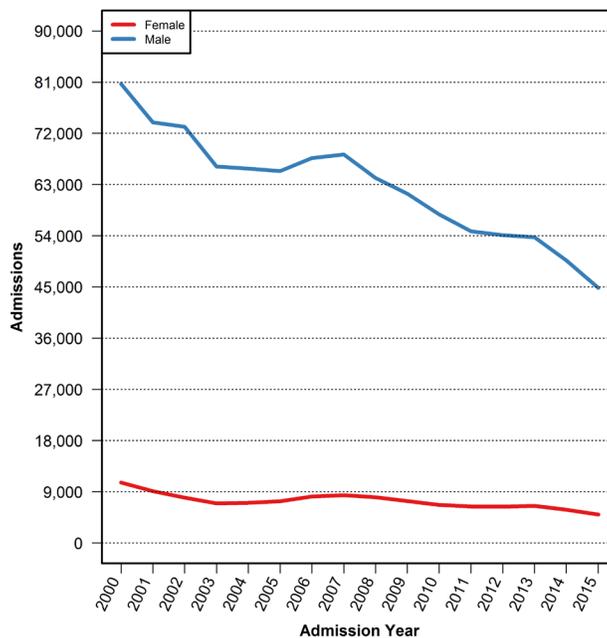
TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY GENDER, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by gender. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by gender. We also present two charge categories (i.e., violent crimes and felony drug charges) as a percentage of all pretrial admission charge categories by gender. For example, the proportion of female violent crimes is the number of pretrial violent crime admissions for females relative to all pretrial charges for females.

As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 85: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 85 shows the number of pretrial admissions by gender by admission year. There were 80,672 male admissions in 2000. This declined to 44,842 in 2015. Female admissions decreased from 10,633 in 2000 to 5,008 admissions in 2015.

Figure 86: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Gender, 2000-2015

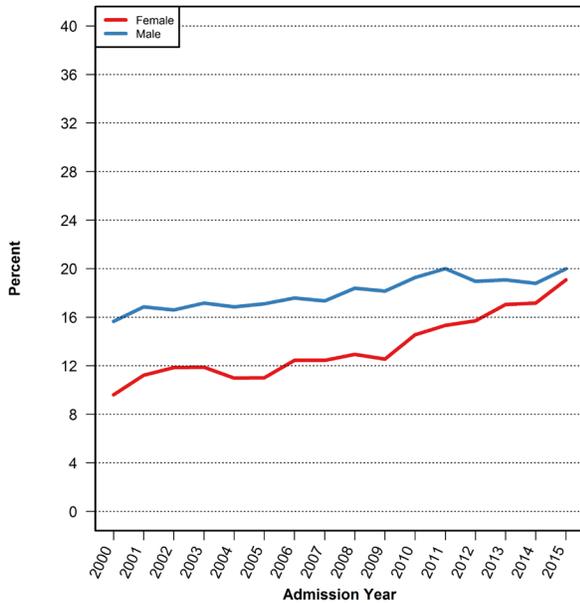
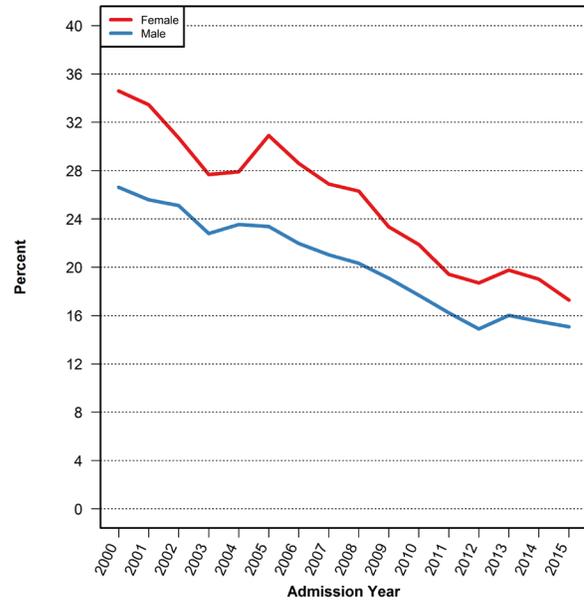


Figure 87: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Gender, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 86 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by gender by admission year. The proportion of violent crime admissions for females increased from 9.6 percent of female admissions in 2000 to 19.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of violent crime admissions for males increased from 15.7 percent of male admissions to 20.0 percent.

Figure 87 depicts the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by gender by admission year. The proportion of felony drug admissions for females dropped from 34.6 percent of female admissions in 2000 to 17.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of felony drug admissions for males declined from 26.6 percent of male admissions to 15.1 percent.

Figure 88: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015

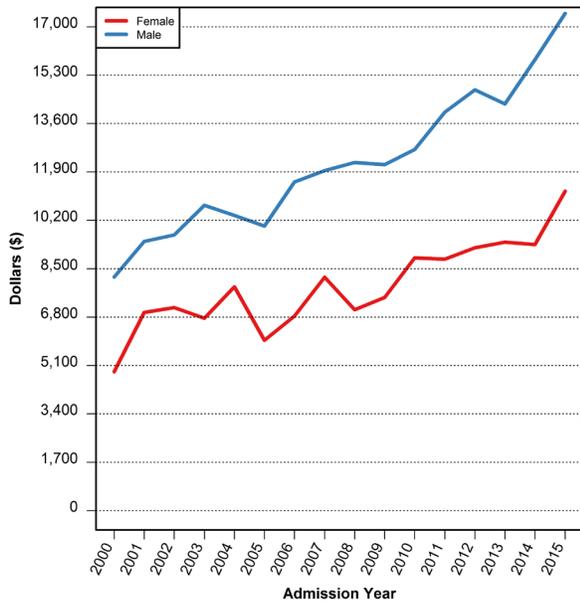
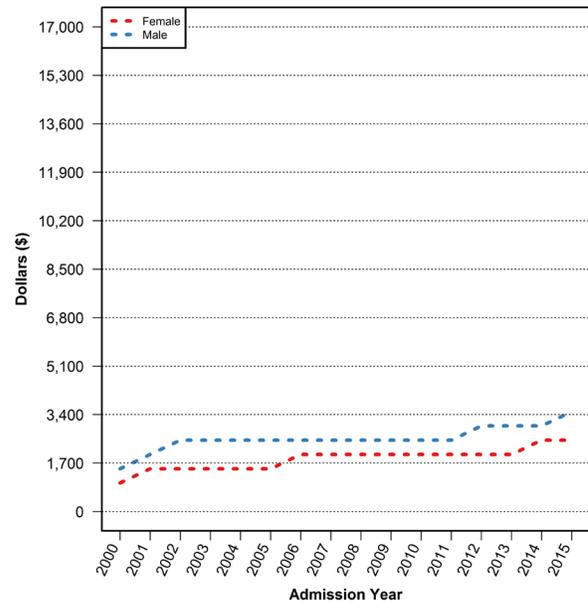


Figure 89: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015

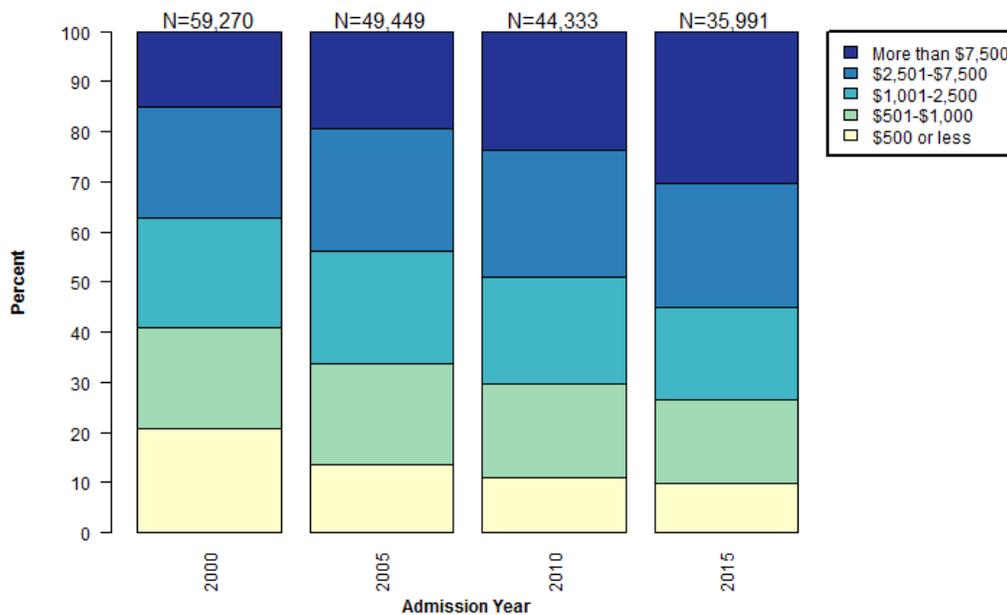


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 88 illustrates the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by gender by admission year. The mean for females increased from \$4,878 in 2000 to a peak of \$11,221 in 2015. Males had a much higher average bail amount, which more than doubled from \$8,210 in 2000 to a peak of \$17,466 in 2015.

Figure 89 displays the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by gender by admission year. The median bail amount for females was \$1,000 in 2000, which increased to \$2,500 in 2014, where it remained for the rest of the study period. The median bail amount for males more than doubled from \$1,500 in 2000 to \$3,500 in 2015.

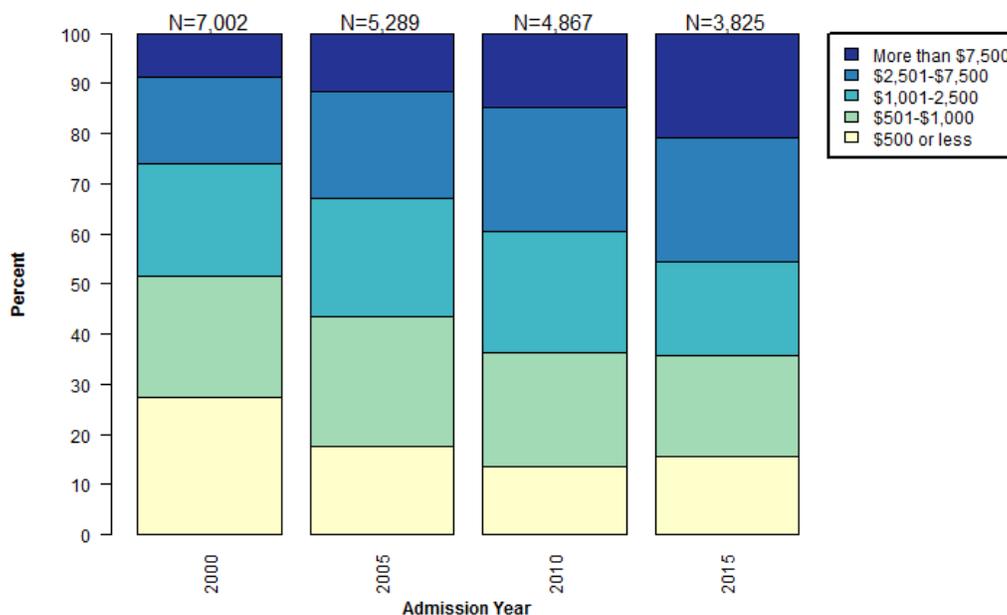
Figure 90: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Males, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 90 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for males by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 20.6 percent in 2000 to 9.7 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 20.3 percent in 2000 to 16.9 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased slightly from 21.8 percent to 18.2 percent, from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 22.1 percent in 2000 to 24.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 doubled from 15.2 percent in 2000 to 30.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, 37.3 percent of bail amounts for males exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 55.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 91: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Females, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 91 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for females by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less shrunk as a proportion from 27.4 percent in 2000 to 15.5 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 24.2 percent in 2000 to 20.3 percent in 2015. The percent of bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased from 22.3 percent to 18.6 percent, from 2000 to 2015. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 17.4 percent in 2000 to 24.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 8.6 percent in 2000 to 21.0 percent in 2015. In 2000, 26.1 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for females exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose to 45.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 92: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015

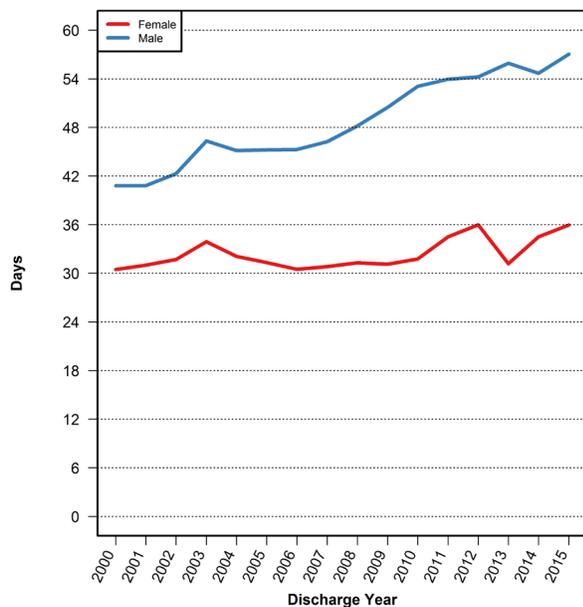
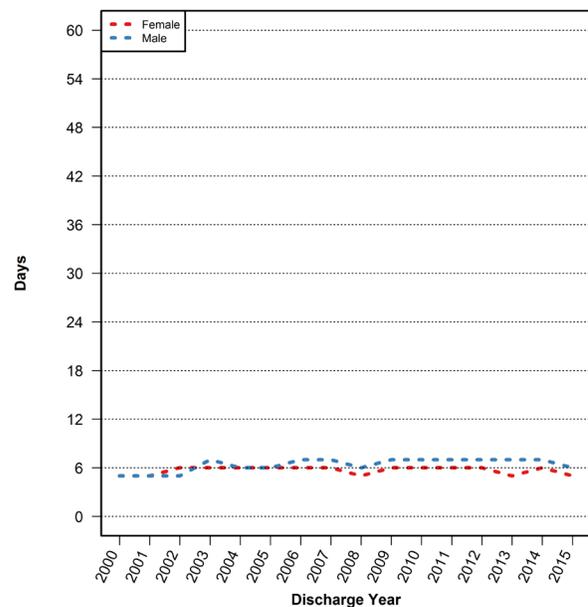


Figure 93: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015

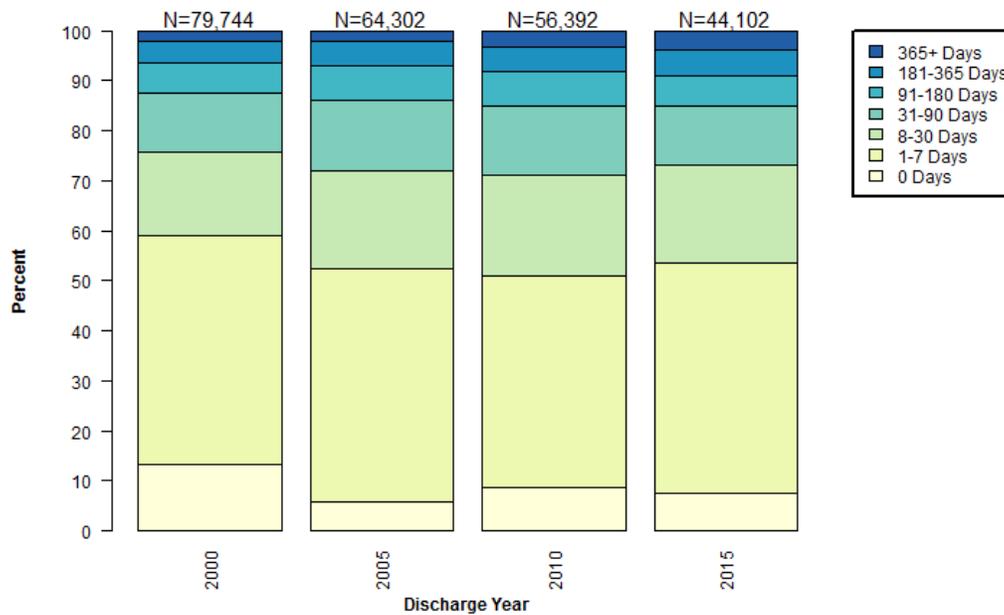


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 92 depicts the mean pretrial length of stay by gender by discharge year. The average length of stay for males increased from 41 days in 2000 to 57 days in 2015. The average length of stay for females also increased, from 30 days in 2000 to 36 days in 2015.

Figure 93 shows the median pretrial length of stay by gender by discharge year. The median length of stay remained low and stable for both groups. Males increased in median length of stay from 5 days in 2000 to 6 days in 2015. The median for females was 5 days in 2000 and in 2015.

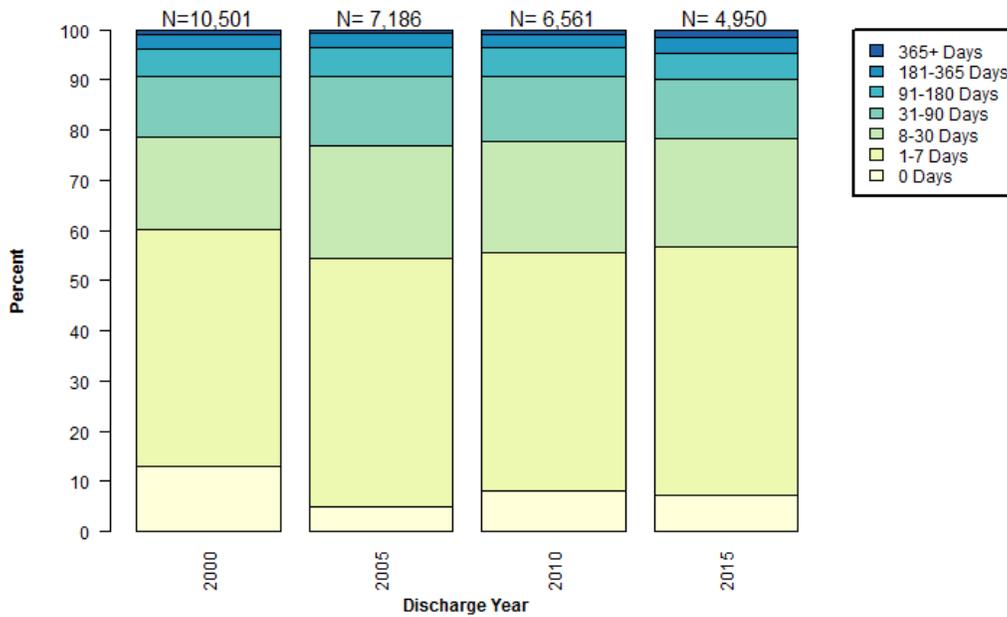
Figure 94: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Males, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 94 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions, for males by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 13.3 percent in 2000 to 7.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased slightly from 45.7 percent in 2000 to 46.2 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 8-30 days increased from 16.7 percent in 2000 to 19.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 31-90 days increased slightly from 11.7 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 91-180 days remained relatively stable across the study period, with 6.1 percent in 2000 and 6.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, lengths of stay of 181-365 days increased from 4.4 percent to 5.1 percent, and stays over 365 days doubled from 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent.

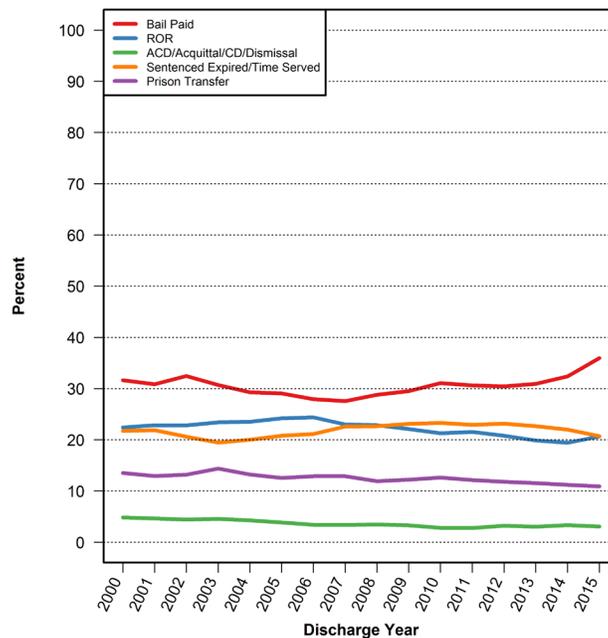
Figure 95: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Females, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 95 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions, for females by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 13.1 percent in 2000 to 7.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased slightly from 47.2 percent in 2000 to 49.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 8-30 days increased from 18.3 percent in 2000 to 21.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 31-90 days fell slightly from 12.2 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days remained relatively stable across the study period, with 5.5 percent in 2000 and 5.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, lengths of stay of 181-365 days increased from 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent, and stays longer than 365 days rose from 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent.

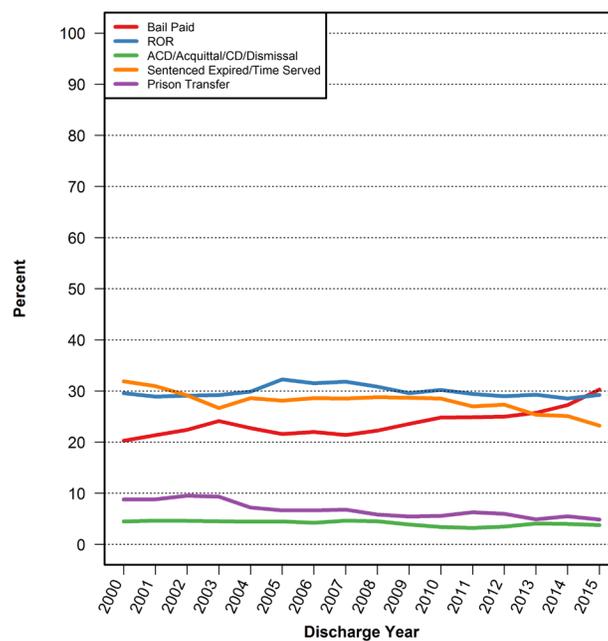
Figure 96: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Males by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 96 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for males by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 31.6 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 36.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 22.4 percent in 2000 to 20.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, pretrial admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dissmissal decreased from 4.8 percent to 3.1 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 21.7 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000, and decreased to 20.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 10.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 97: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Females by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 97 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for females by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 20.3 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 30.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR stayed relatively stable with 29.6 percent in 2000 and 29.2 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, pretrial admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 4.5 percent to 3.8 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 31.9 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000, declining to 23.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 8.8 percent in 2000 to 4.9 percent in 2015.

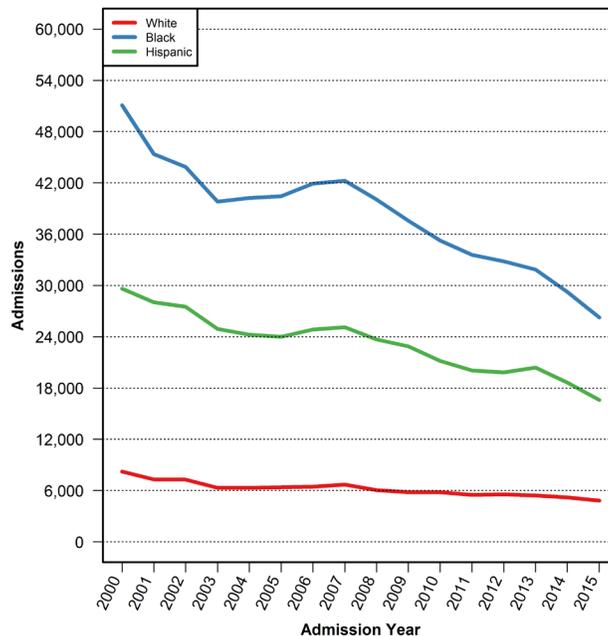
TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by race/ethnicity. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity. We also present two charge categories (i.e., violent crimes and felony drug charges) as a percentage of all pretrial admission charge categories by race/ethnicity. For example, the proportion of violent crime admissions for Blacks is the number of pretrial violent crime admissions for Blacks relative to all pretrial charges for Blacks.

As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 98: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 98 depicts the number of pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity by admission year. There were 8,225 admissions for Whites in 2000, which decreased to 4,817 in 2015. Admissions for Blacks decreased from 51,090 in 2000 to 26,268 in 2015. The number of

admissions for Hispanics decreased from 29,614 in 2000 to 16,599 in 2015.

Figure 99: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

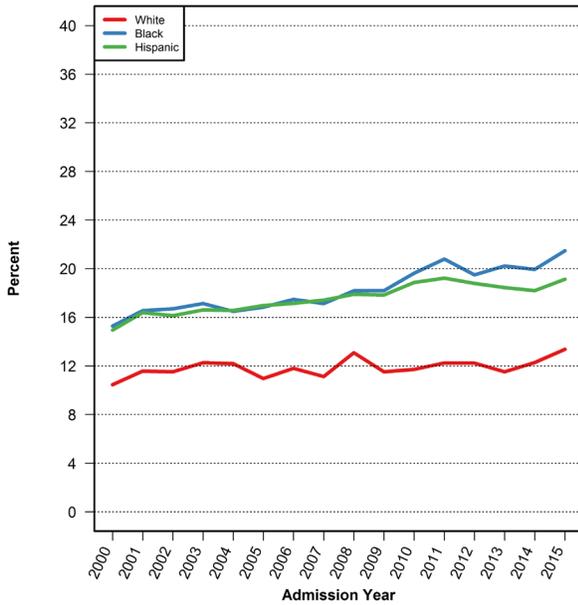
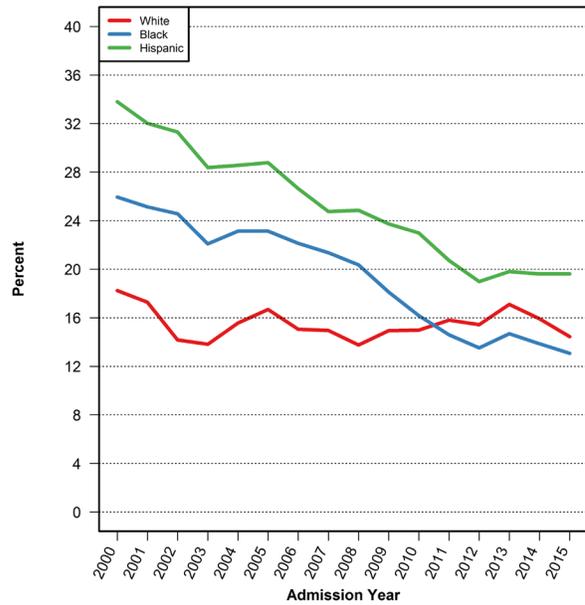


Figure 100: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 99 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by race/ethnicity by admission year. The proportion of violent crime admissions for Whites increased from 10.5 percent of White admissions in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of violent crime admissions for Blacks increased from 15.3 percent of Black admissions to 21.5 percent. Violent crime admissions for Hispanics increased from 15.0 percent of Hispanic admissions in 2000 to 19.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 100 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by race/ethnicity by admission year. The proportion of felony drug admissions for Whites decreased from 18.2 percent of White admissions in 2000 to 14.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of felony drug admissions for Blacks declined from 25.9 percent of Black admissions to 13.1 percent. Felony drug admissions for Hispanics dropped from 33.8 percent of Hispanic admissions in 2000 to 19.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 101: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

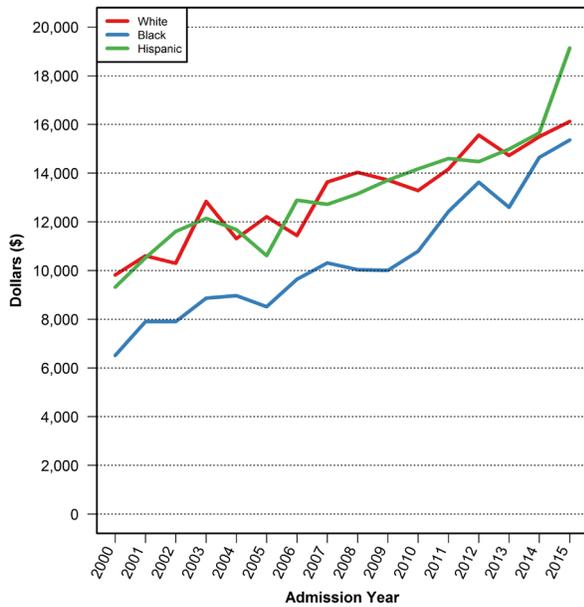
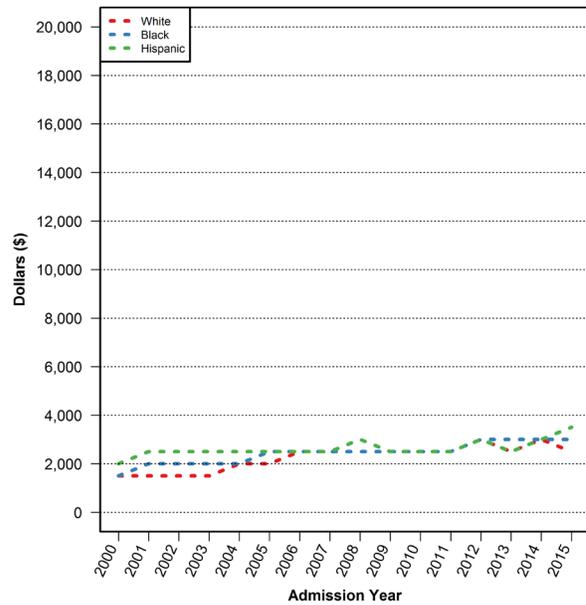


Figure 102: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

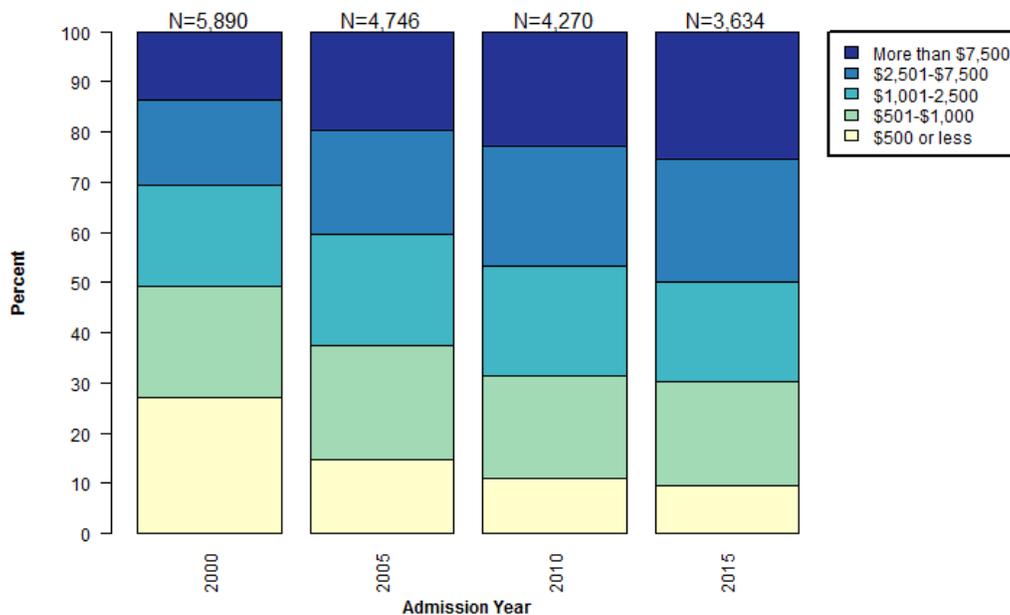


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 101 displays the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity by admission year. The average bail amount for Whites increased from \$9,824 in 2000 to \$16,122 in 2015. In 2000, the average bail amount for Blacks was \$6,513, and increased to \$15,361 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the average bail amount for Hispanics more than doubled from \$9,318 to \$19,142.

Figure 102 depicts the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity by admission year. The median bail amount for Whites increased from \$1,500 in 2000 to \$2,500 in 2015. In 2000, the median bail amount for Blacks was \$1,500, which increased to \$3,000 in 2012, where it remained until 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the median bail amount for Hispanics rose from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

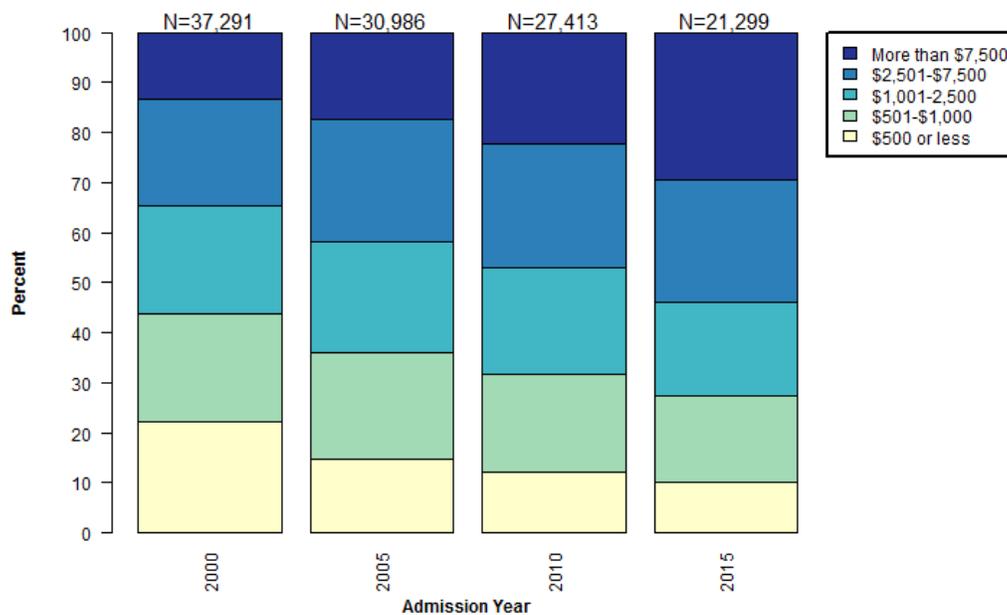
Figure 103: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Whites, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 103 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for Whites by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less dropped as a proportion from 27.1 percent in 2000 to 9.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 decreased slightly from 22.0 percent in 2000 to 20.5 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 declined slightly from 20.3 percent to 19.9 percent. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 rose from 17.0 percent in 2000 to 24.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased from 13.6 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent in 2015. In 2000, 30.6 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Whites exceeded \$2,500. This proportion increased to 50.0 percent in 2015.

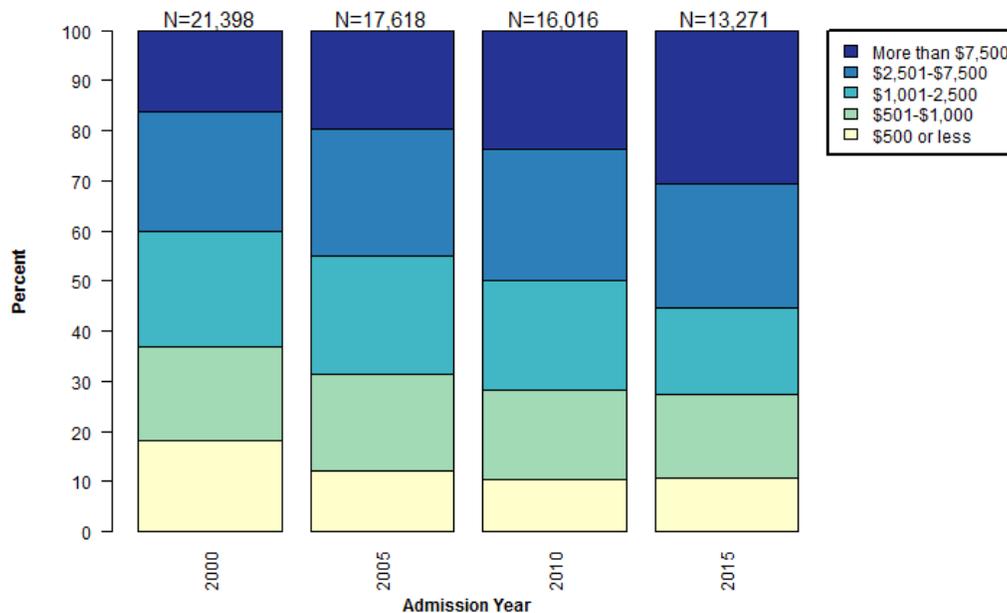
Figure 104: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Blacks, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 104 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for Blacks by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 22.2 percent in 2000 to 10.2 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 fell from 21.7 in 2000 to 17.0 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased from 21.6 percent to 18.8 percent. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 21.1 percent in 2000 to 24.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 increased from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 29.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, 34.5 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Blacks exceeded \$2,500. This proportion jumped to 54.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 105: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Hispanics, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 105 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for Hispanics by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 18.1 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 decreased slightly from 18.7 percent in 2000 to 16.8 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased from 23.0 percent to 17.2 percent. The bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased slightly from 24.1 percent in 2000 to 24.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 almost doubled from 16.2 percent in 2000 to 30.6 percent in 2015. In 2000, 40.3 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Hispanics exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose to 55.5 percent in 2015.

Figure 106: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

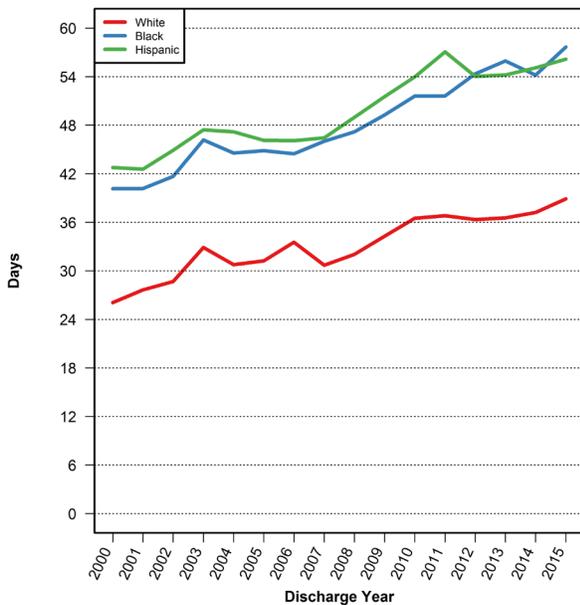
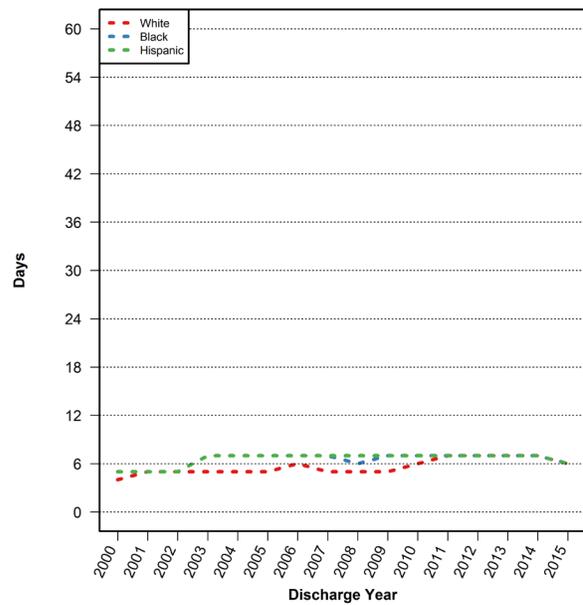


Figure 107: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

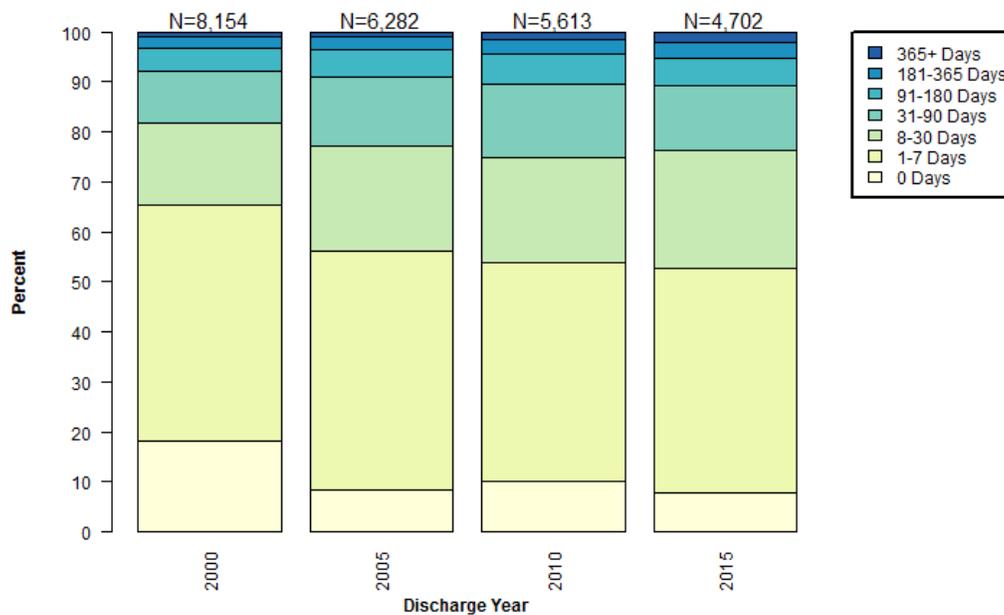


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 106 depicts the mean pretrial length of stay for admissions by race/ethnicity by discharge year. The mean length of stay for Whites increased from 26 days in 2000 to 39 days in 2015. In 2000, the average length of stay for Blacks was 40 days, which jumped to 58 days in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the mean length of stay for Hispanics rose from 43 days to 56 days.

Figure 107 illustrates the median pretrial length of stay for admissions by race/ethnicity by discharge year. The median lengths of stay for all racial/ethnic groups were similar over the course of the study period. The median for Whites increased from 4 days in 2000 to 6 days in 2015, and for Blacks and Hispanics it increased from 5 days to 6 days.

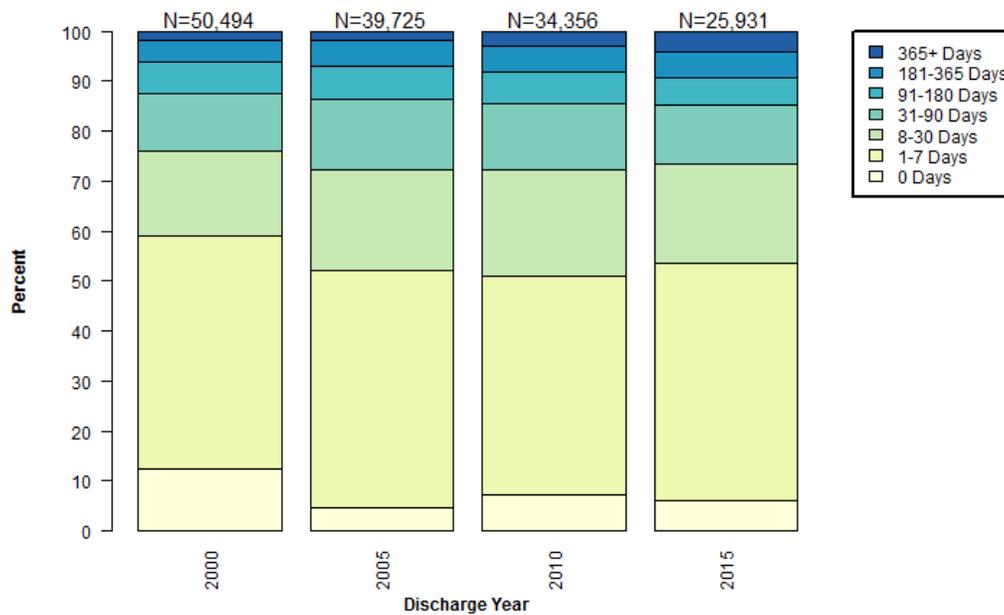
Figure 108: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Whites, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 108 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions, for Whites by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days dropped from 18.0 percent in 2000 to 7.9 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion with 47.2 percent in 2000 and 44.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 16.6 percent in 2000 to 23.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days rose from 10.4 percent in 2000 to 13.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days increased slightly from 4.5 percent in 2000 to 5.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased from 2.4 percent to 3.4 percent, and stays longer than 365 days more than doubled from 0.9 percent to 2.0 percent.

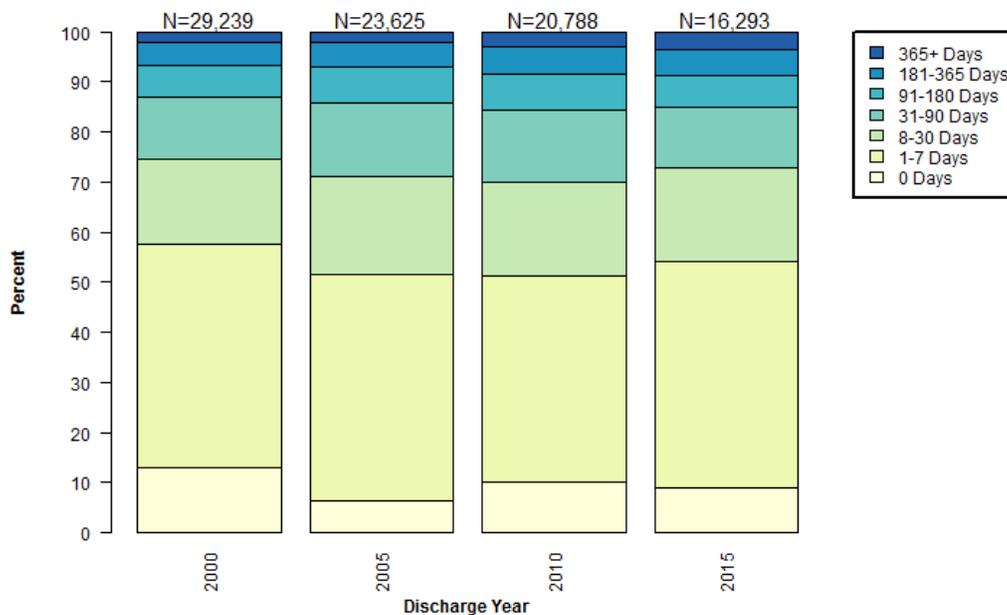
Figure 109: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Blacks, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 109 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions, for Blacks by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days declined by more than half from 12.5 percent to 6.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion stays and increased slightly from 46.4 percent in 2000 to 47.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 16.9 percent in 2000 to 19.9 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days decreased slightly from 11.7 percent in 2000 to 11.6 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days remained relatively stable across the study period, with 6.1 percent in 2000 and 5.6 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days rose slightly from 4.4 percent to 5.2 percent, and stays of more than 365 days more than doubled from 1.9 percent to 4.1 percent.

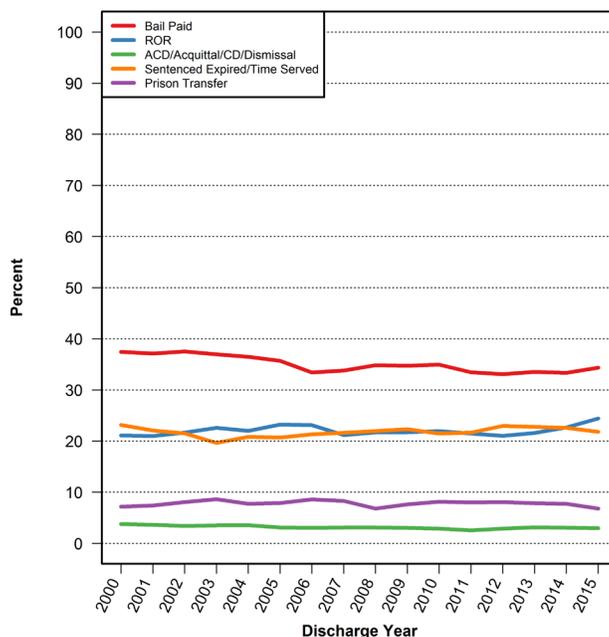
Figure 110: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Hispanics, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 110 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions, for Hispanics by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 13.0 percent in 2000 to 9.0 percent in 2015. Similar to Whites and Blacks, lengths of stay of 1-7 days for Hispanics accounted for the largest proportion of stays and increased slightly from 44.5 percent in 2000 to 45.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 17.0 percent in 2000 to 18.6 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days declined slightly from 12.5 percent in 2000 to 12.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose from 6.3 percent in 2000 to 6.5 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased from 4.6 percent to 5.0 percent and stays longer than 365 days rose from 2.2 percent to 3.7 percent.

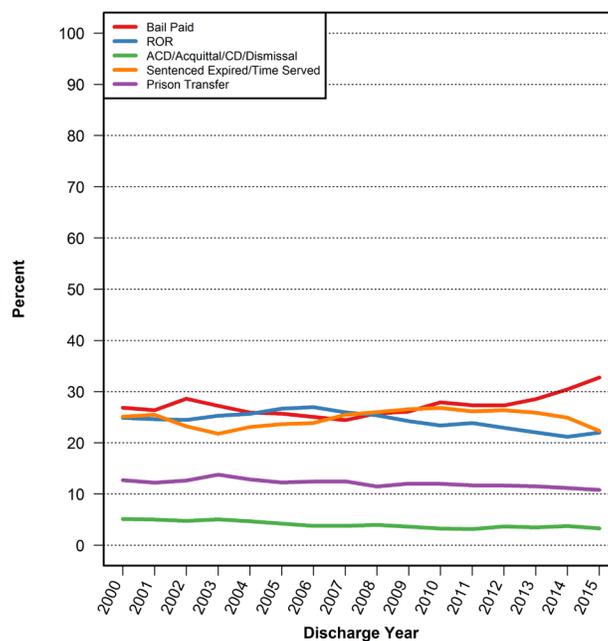
Figure 111: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Whites by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 111 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for Whites by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 37.5 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which decreased to 34.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR rose from 21.1 percent in 2000 to 24.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal declined from 3.8 percent to 2.9 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 23.2 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and 21.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 7.2 percent in 2000 to 6.8 percent in 2015.

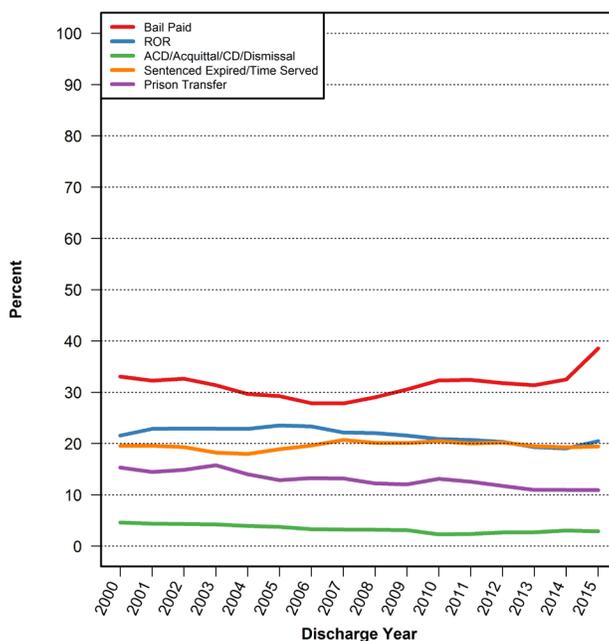
Figure 112: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Blacks by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 112 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for Blacks by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 26.9 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 32.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 24.9 percent in 2000 to 22.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 5.1 percent to 3.3 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 25.1 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and 22.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 12.7 percent in 2000 to 10.8 percent in 2015.

Figure 113: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Hispanics by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 113 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for Hispanics by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 33.0 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 38.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased slightly from 21.5 percent in 2000 to 20.5 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 4.6 percent to 2.9 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served accounted for 19.5 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 and similarly, 19.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 15.3 percent in 2000 to 10.9 percent in 2015.

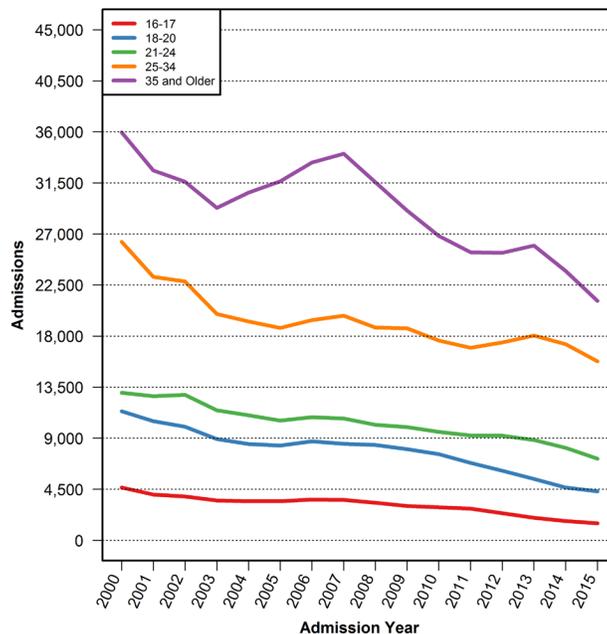
TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY AGE GROUP, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by age group. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by age group. We also present two charge categories (i.e., violent crimes and felony drug charges) as a percentage of all pretrial admission charge categories by age group. For example, the proportion of violent crime admissions for 16-17 year-olds is the number of pretrial violent crime admissions for 16-17 year-olds relative to all pretrial charges for 16-17 year-olds.

As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 114: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 114 depicts the number of pretrial admissions by age group by admission year. There were 4,649 admissions for 16-17 year-olds in 2000, which decreased to 1,493 in 2015. The

number of admissions for 18-20 year-olds declined from 11,382 in 2000 to 4,322 in 2015. Admissions for individuals aged 21-24 fell from 13,008 in 2000 to 7,186 in 2015. The number of admissions for 25-34 year-olds dropped from 26,308 to 15,784 in 2015. There were 35,958 admissions for individuals 35 and older in 2000, which decreased to 21,105 in 2015.

Figure 115: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Age Group, 2000-2015

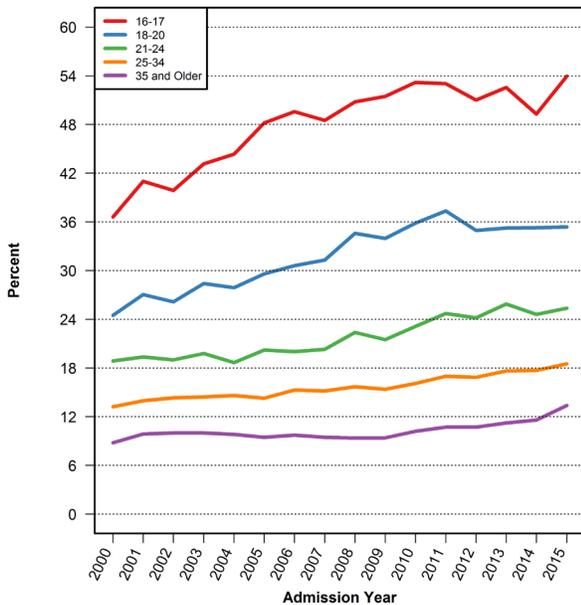
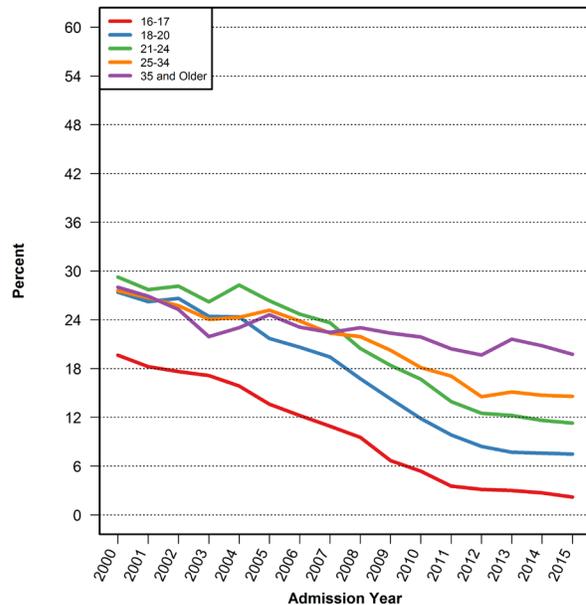


Figure 116: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Age Group, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 115 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by age group by admission year. The proportion of violent crime admissions for 16-17 year-olds increased from 36.6 percent in 2000 to 53.9 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of violent crime admissions for 18-20 year-olds increased from 24.5 percent to 35.4 percent. Violent crime admissions for 21-24 year-olds increased from 18.9 percent in 2000 to 25.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions for 25-34 year-olds increased from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 18.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of violent crime admissions for individuals aged 35 and older increased from 8.8 percent in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 116 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by age group by admission year. The proportion of felony drug admissions for 16-17 year-olds fell from 19.7 percent 2000 to 2.2 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of felony drug admissions for 18-20 year-olds plummeted from 27.4 percent to 7.5 percent. Felony drug admissions for 21-24 year-olds decreased from 29.3 percent in 2000 to 11.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of felony drug admissions for 25-34 year-olds declined from 27.6 percent in 2000 to 14.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of felony drug admissions for individuals aged 35 and older decreased from 28.0 percent in 2000 to 19.8 percent in 2015.

Figure 117: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015

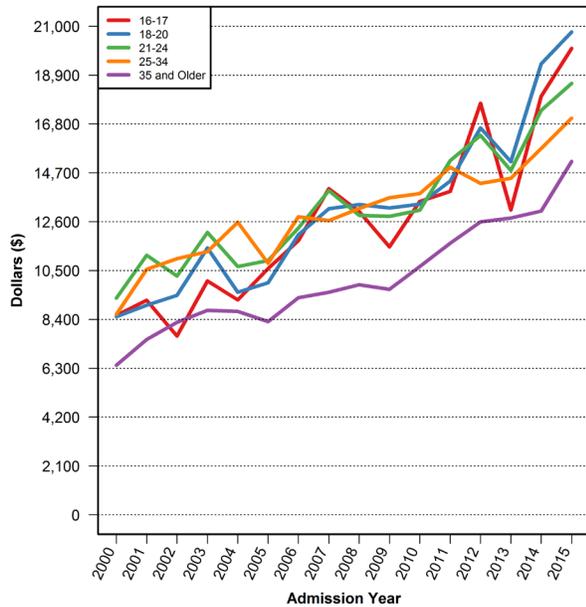
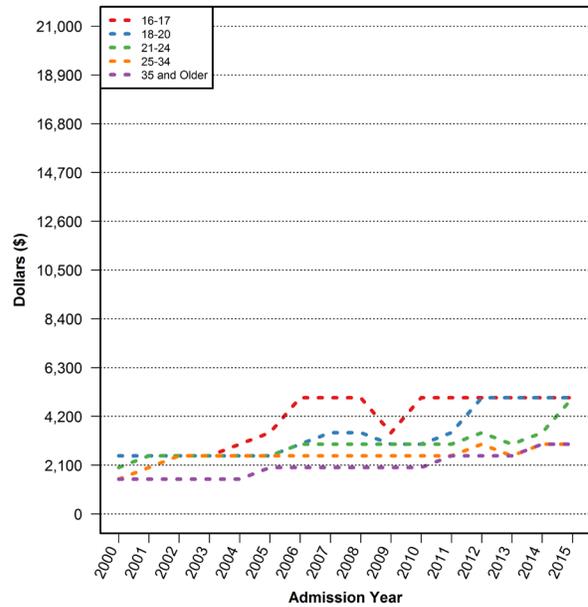


Figure 118: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015

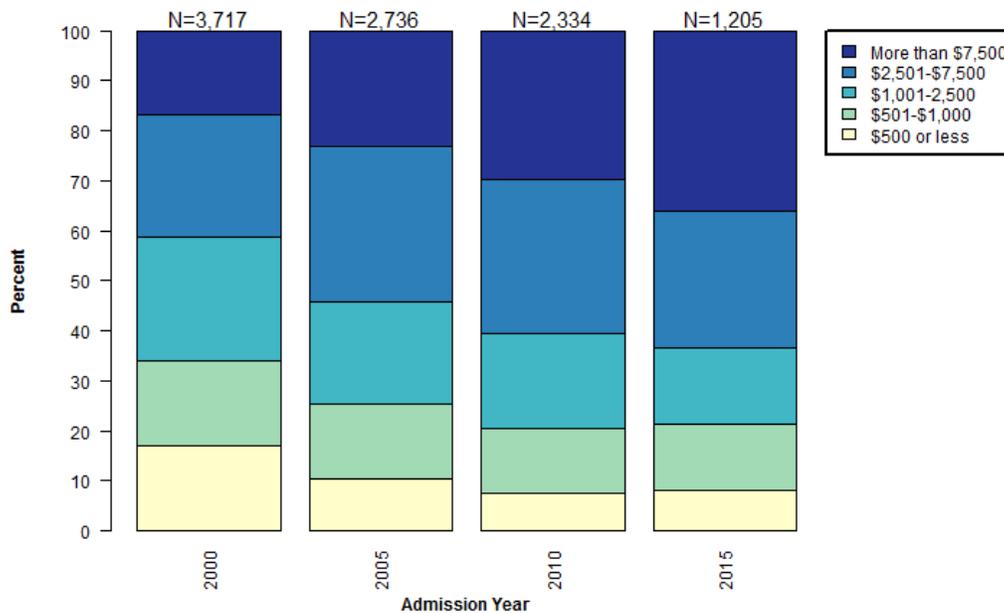


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 117 shows the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by age group by admission year. The average bail amounts fluctuated, but increased for all age groups. The average bail amount for 16-17 year-olds was \$8,571 in 2000, and rose to a peak of \$20,047 in 2015. For 18-20 year-olds, the average bail amount increased steadily from \$8,517 in 2000 to \$20,755 in 2015. In 2000, the average bail amount for 21-24 year-olds was \$9,315, reaching a peak of \$18,545 in 2015. For 25-34 year-olds, the average bail amount increased from \$8,619 in 2000 to a peak of \$17,048 in 2015. Individuals 35 and older had an average bail amount of \$6,430 in 2000, which increased to \$15,189 in 2015.

Figure 118 displays the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by age group by admission year. For 16-17 year-olds and 18-20 year-olds, the median bail amount doubled from \$2,500 in 2000 to \$5,000 in 2015. The median bail amount for 21-24 year-olds more than more than doubled from \$2,000 in 2000 to \$5,000 in 2015. For 25-34 year-olds and individuals 35 and older, the median bail amount doubled from \$1,500 in 2000 to \$3,000 in 2015.

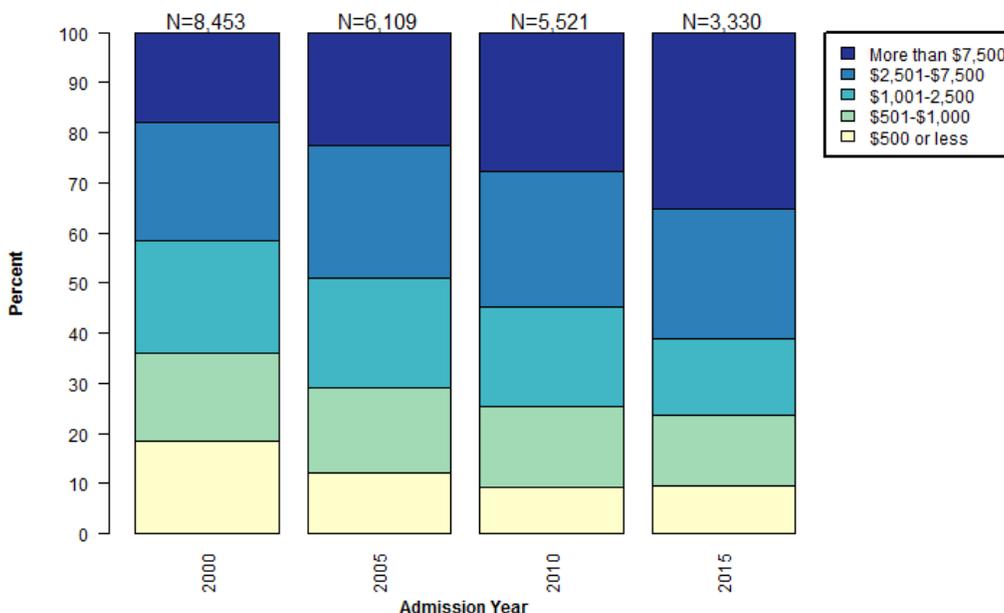
Figure 119: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 119 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for 16-17 year-olds by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 16.9 percent in 2000 to 8.0 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 dropped from 17.2 percent in 2000 to 13.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 declined from 24.7 percent to 15.2 percent. The proportion of bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 24.3 percent in 2000 to 27.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 16.8 percent in 2000 to 36.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, 41.2 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for 16-17 year-olds exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 63.6 percent in 2015.

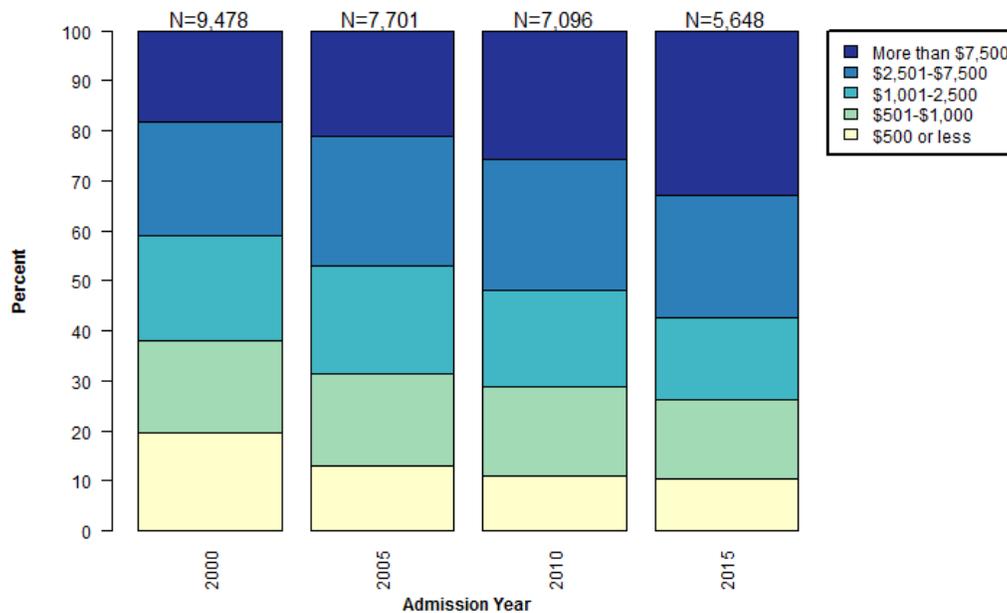
Figure 120: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 120 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for 18-20 year-olds by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion by almost half from 18.4 percent in 2000 to 9.5 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 17.6 percent in 2000 to 14.2 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 fell from 22.4 percent to 15.1 percent. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 23.7 percent in 2000 to 25.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts over \$7,500 almost doubled from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 35.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, 41.6 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for 18-20 year-olds exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 61.2 percent in 2015.

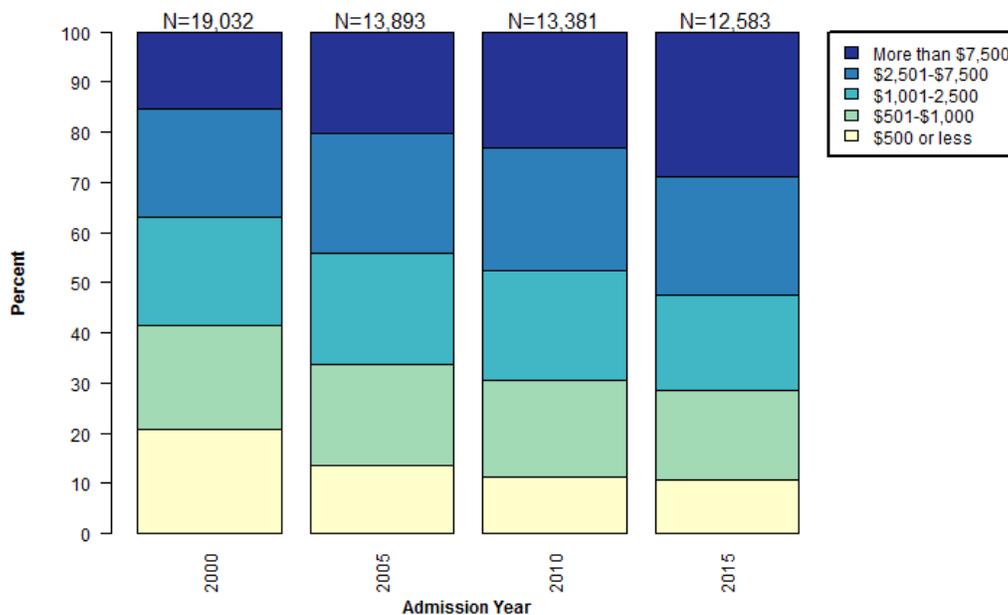
Figure 121: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 121 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for 21-24 year-olds by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined from 18.5 percent in 2000 to 15.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 dropped from 21.0 percent to 16.5 percent in 2015. The bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 22.9 percent in 2000 to 24.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts over \$7,500 rose from 18.1 percent in 2000 to 32.8 percent in 2015. In 2000, 41.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for 21-24 year-olds exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose to 57.3 percent in 2015.

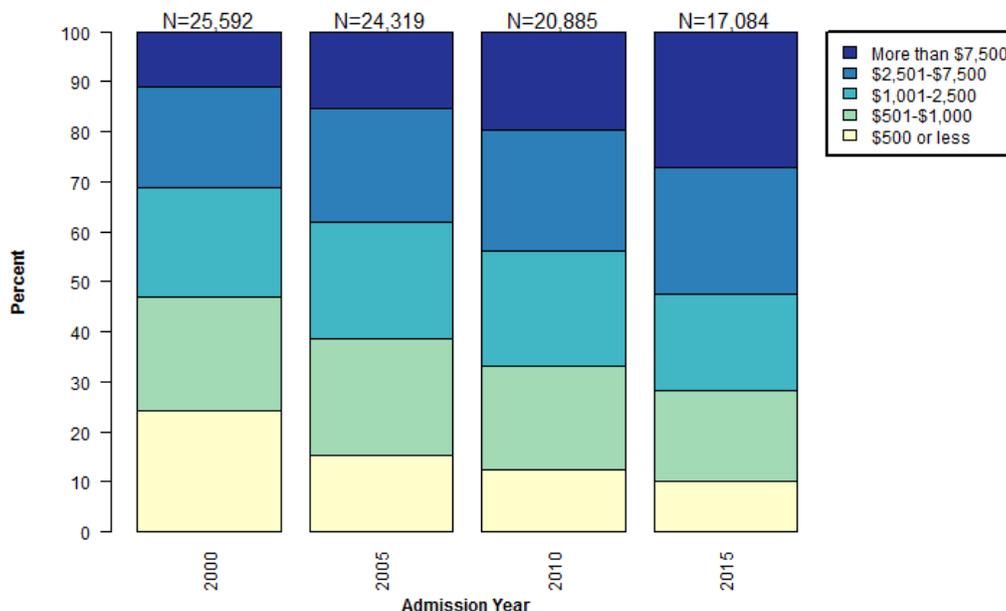
Figure 122: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 122 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for 25-34 year-olds by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 20.8 percent in 2000 to 10.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 declined slightly from 20.8 percent in 2000 to 18.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 21.5 percent to 18.8 percent. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 21.6 percent in 2000 to 23.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 almost doubled from 15.3 percent in 2000 to 28.8 percent in 2015. In 2000, 36.9 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for 25-34 year-olds exceeded \$2,500. This proportion rose to 52.6 percent in 2015.

Figure 123: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 123 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for individuals 35 years and older by admission year. Bail amounts of \$500 or less fell by more than half as a proportion from 24.0 percent in 2000 to 10.2 percent in 2015. Bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 22.9 in 2000 to 18.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 declined slightly from 21.9 percent in 2000 to 19.3 percent in 2015. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 rose from 20.1 percent in 2000 to 25.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 11.0 percent in 2000 to 27.3 percent in 2015. In 2000, 31.1 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for individuals 35 and older exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 52.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 124: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015

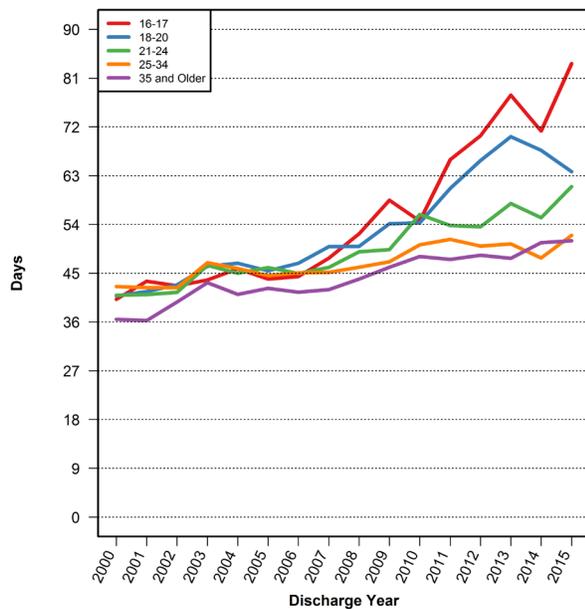
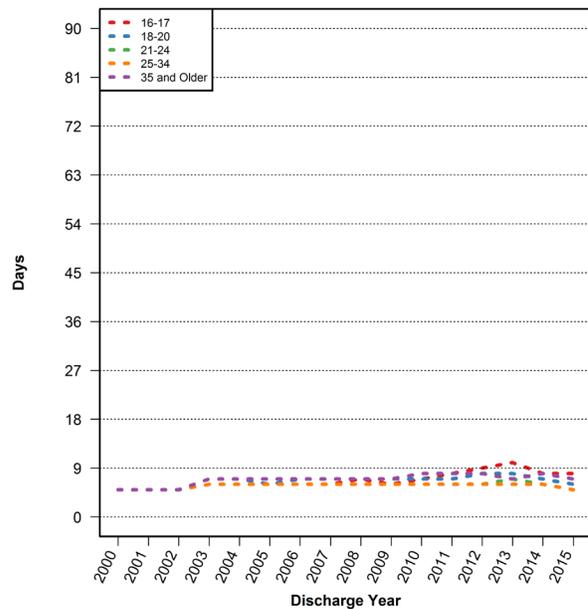


Figure 125: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015

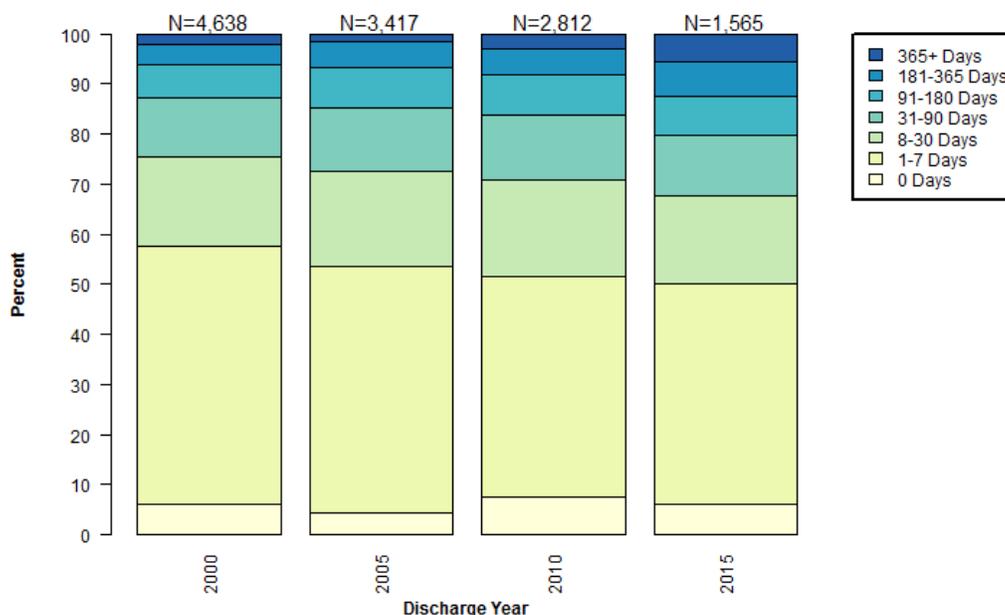


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 124 shows the mean pretrial length of stay by age group by discharge year. The average length of stay for 16-17 year-olds more than doubled from 40 days in 2000 to 84 days in 2015. For 18-20 year-olds, the mean length of stay increased from 41 days in 2000 to 64 days in 2015. Similarly, the average length of stay for 21-24 year-olds rose from 41 days in 2000 to 61 days in 2015. The mean length of stay for 25-34 year-olds increased by 9 days from 43 days in 2000 to 52 days in 2015. Individuals 35 and older had the lowest average length of stay for the majority of the study period, starting at 36 days and rising to 51 days.

Figure 125 depicts the median pretrial length of stay by age group by discharge year. The median length of stay started the study period at 5 days for all age groups. The median for 16-17 year-olds increased to 8 days in 2015. The median for 18-20 year-olds increased to 6 days in 2015. In 2015, the median for 21-24 year-olds and 25-34 year-olds was 5 days. The median for individuals 35 and older increased to 7 days in 2015.

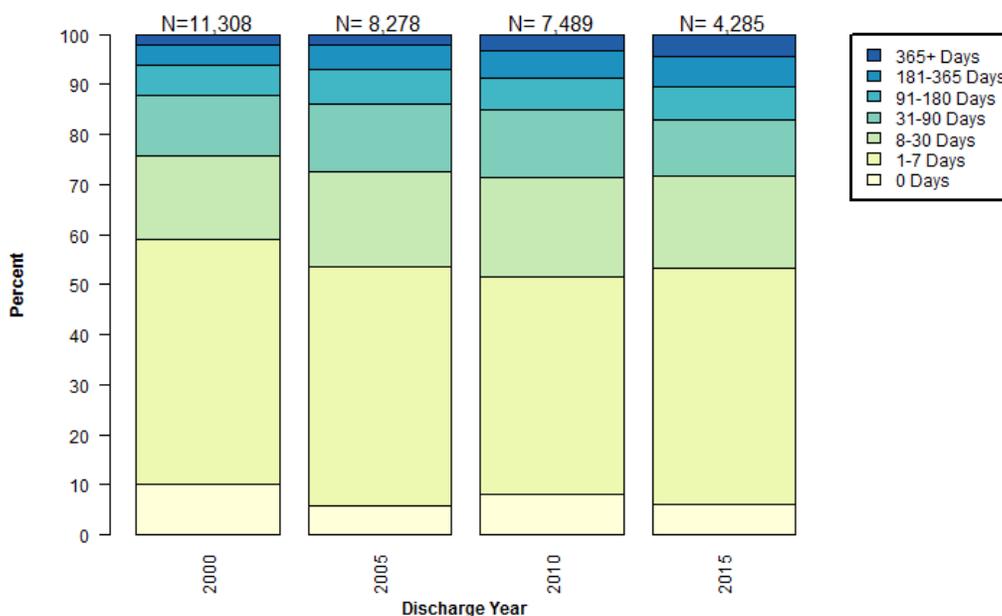
Figure 126: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 126 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for 16-17 year-olds by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days remained at 6.1 percent in 2000 and 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased from 51.6 percent in 2000 to 43.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days was 17.6 percent in 2000 and 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days increased slightly from 12.0 percent in 2000 to 12.2 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose from 6.7 percent in 2000 to 7.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, lengths of stay of 181-365 days increased from 4.0 percent to 6.8 percent, and stays over 365 days almost tripled from 2.0 percent to 5.7 percent.

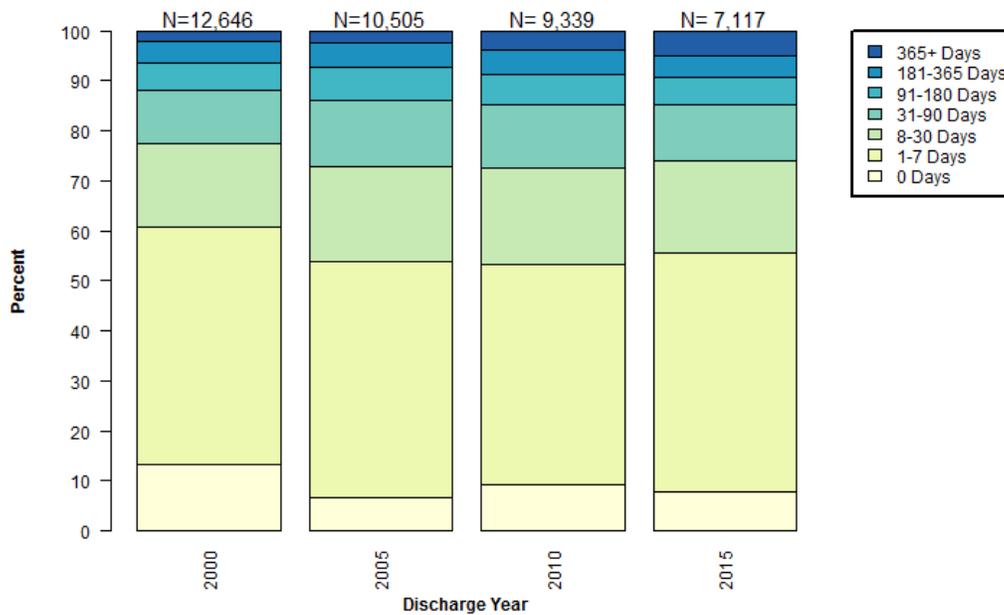
Figure 127: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 127 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for 18-20 year-olds by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 10.2 percent in 2000 to 6.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased slightly from 48.9 percent in 2000 to 47.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased slightly from 16.7 percent in 2000 to 18.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days declined from 12.0 percent in 2000 to 11.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose from 5.9 percent in 2000 to 6.6 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased from 4.1 percent to 6.1 percent, and stays over 365 days almost doubled from 2.2 percent to 4.3 percent.

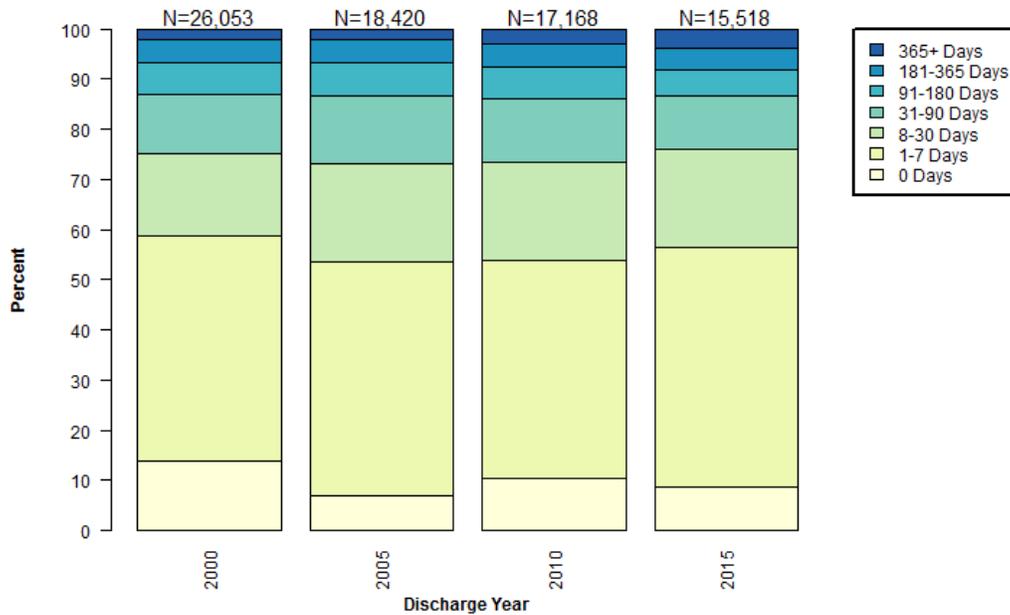
Figure 128: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 128 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for 21-24 year-olds by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 7.6 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and with 47.4 percent in 2000 and 47.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 16.8 percent in 2000 to 18.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days increased slightly from 10.8 percent in 2000 to 11.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose slightly from 5.3 percent in 2000 to 5.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased slightly from 4.3 percent to 4.4 percent, and stays over 365 days more than doubled from 2.3 percent to 4.9 percent.

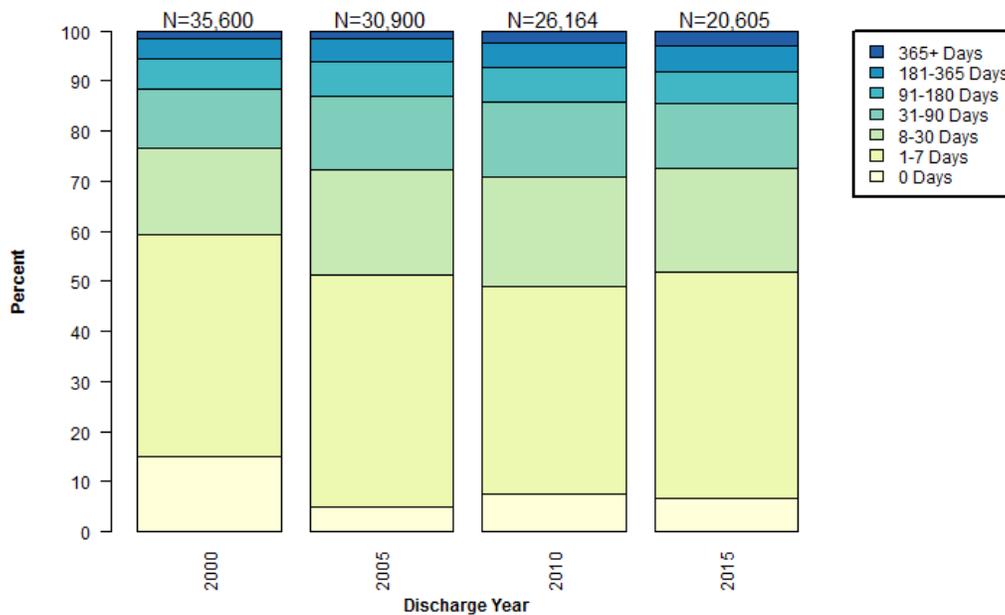
Figure 129: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 129 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for 25-34 year-olds by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased from 13.8 percent in 2000 to 8.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased from 44.9 percent in 2000 to 47.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 16.5 percent in 2000 to 19.4 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days declined slightly from 11.7 percent in 2000 to 10.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days also declined slightly from 6.3 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days reduced slightly from 4.5 percent to 4.3 percent, and stays over 365 days rose from 2.3 percent to 3.8 percent.

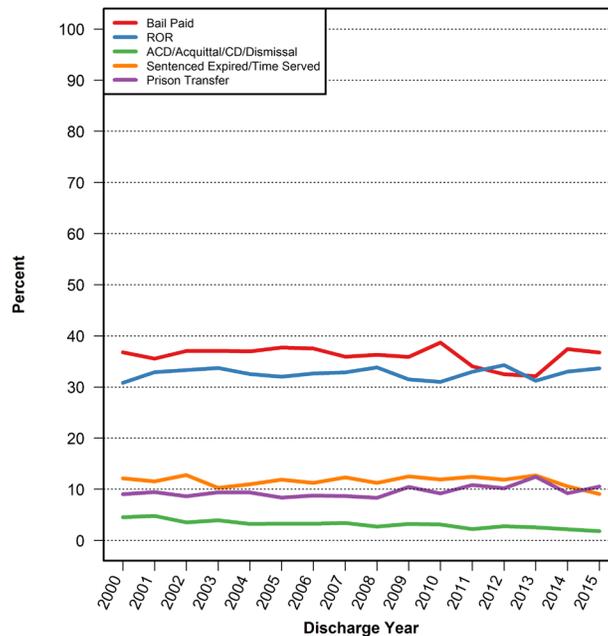
Figure 130: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 130 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for individuals 35 years and older by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased by more than half from 14.9 percent in 2000 to 6.6 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased slightly from 44.4 percent in 2000 to 45.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 17.1 percent in 2000 to 20.8 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days rose slightly from 12.1 percent in 2000 to 13.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days also increased slightly from 5.9 percent in 2000 to 6.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased from 4.1 percent to 5.1 percent, and stays over 365 days more than doubled from 1.4 percent to 3.0 percent.

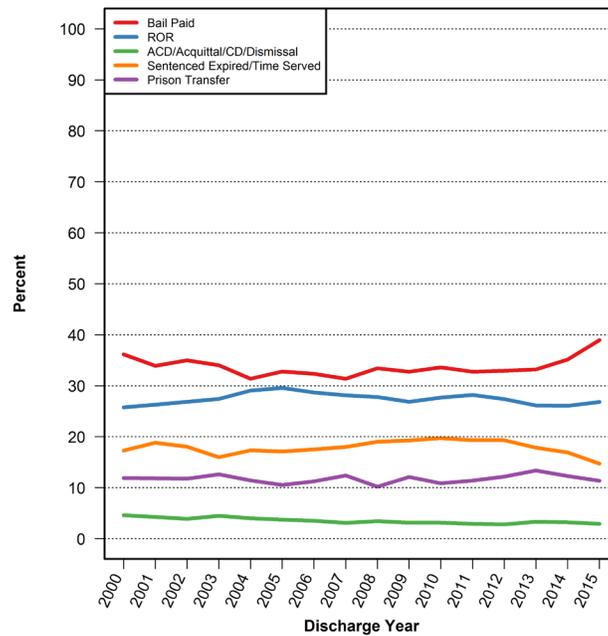
Figure 131: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 16-17 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 131 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for 16-17 year-olds by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000 and 2015, 36.8 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased from 30.8 percent in 2000 to 33.6 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped from 4.5 percent to 1.8 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served reduced from 12.1 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 to 9.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge increased from 9.0 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015.

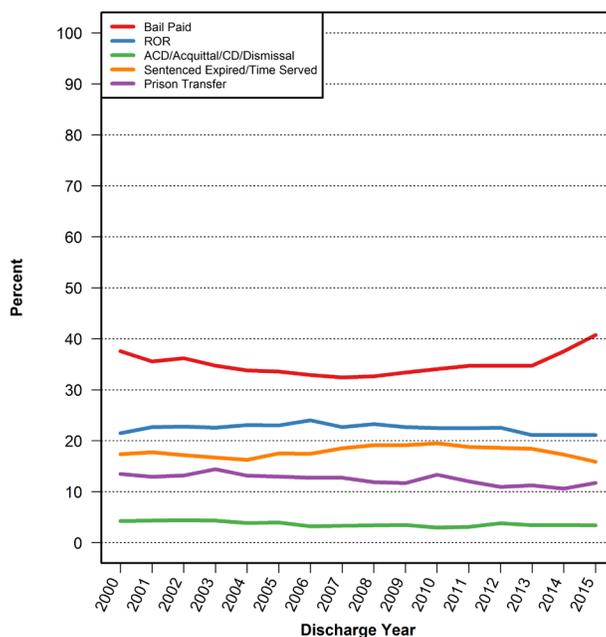
Figure 132: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 132 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for 18-20 year-olds by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 36.1 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 39.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased slightly from 25.8 percent in 2000 to 26.8 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 4.6 percent to 2.9 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served reduced from 17.3 percent in 2000 to 14.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased slightly from 11.9 percent in 2000 to 11.4 percent in 2015.

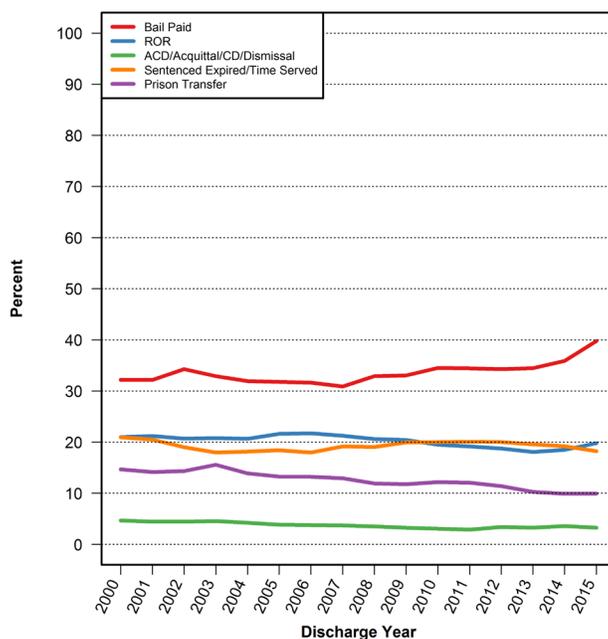
Figure 133: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 133 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for 21-24 year-olds by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 37.6 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 40.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR reduced slightly from 21.5 percent in 2000 to 21.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 4.3 percent to 3.4 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served reduced from 17.4 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 to 15.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 11.7 percent in 2015.

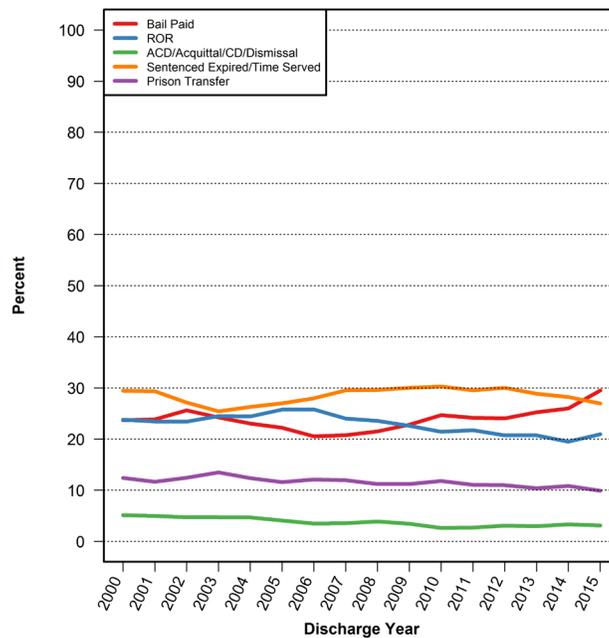
Figure 134: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 134 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for 25-34 year-olds by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 32.2 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 39.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased slightly from 21.0 percent in 2000 to 19.8 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal also decreased slightly from 4.7 percent to 3.2 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served decreased from 20.9 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 to 18.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge shrunk from 14.7 percent in 2000 to 9.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 135: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 135 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for individuals 35 years and older by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 23.7 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 29.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR reduced from 23.8 percent in 2000 to 20.9 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 5.1 percent to 3.1 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served declined from 29.5 percent of pretrial discharges in 2000 to 27.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 12.4 percent in 2000 to 9.9 percent in 2015.

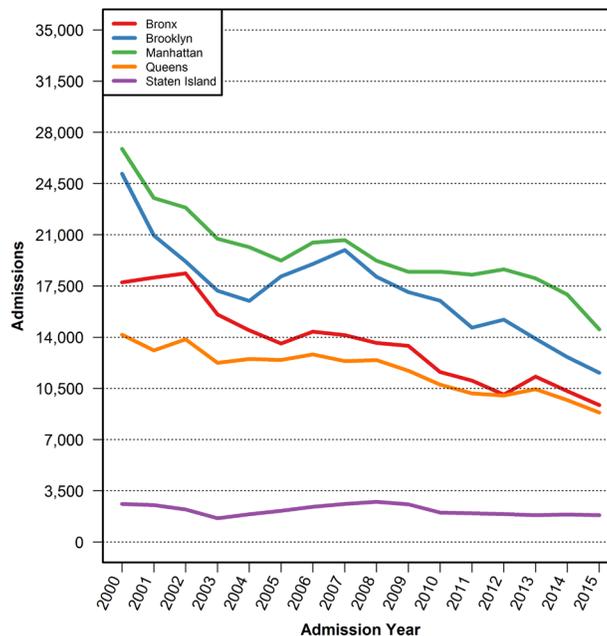
TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY BOROUGH, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts, lengths of stay, and discharge category by borough. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial admissions by borough. We also present two charge categories (i.e., violent crimes and felony drug charges) as a percentage of all pretrial admission charge category by borough. For example, the proportion of violent crime admissions for Manhattan is the number of pretrial violent crime admissions for Manhattan relative to all pretrial charges for Manhattan.

As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts is admission year and the unit of analysis for lengths of stay and discharge category is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 136: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 136 shows the number of pretrial admissions by borough by admission year. Pretrial admissions for the Bronx dropped from 17,744 in 2000 to 9,360 in 2015. Brooklyn had 25,168

pretrial admissions in 2000, which fluctuated before ending the study period at 11,562 in 2015. Manhattan began the study period with 26,864 admissions in 2000, which decreased to 14,536 in 2015. Queens had a decline in admissions from 14,163 in 2000 to 8,850 in 2015. Staten Island decreased from 2,598 admissions in 2000 to 1,826 in 2015.

Figure 137: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Borough, 2000-2015

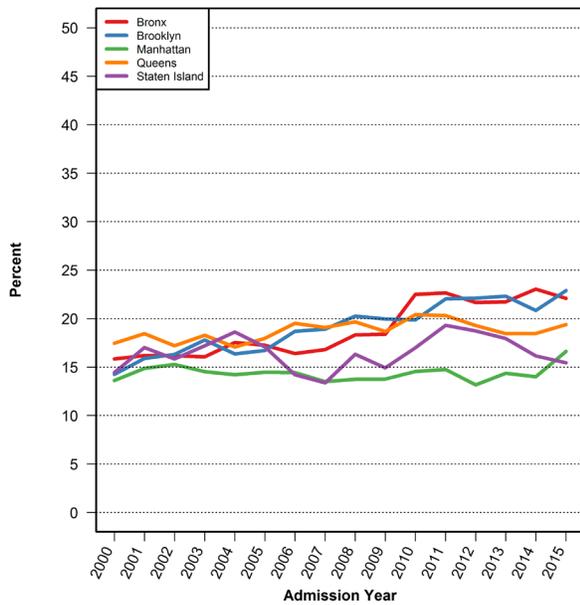
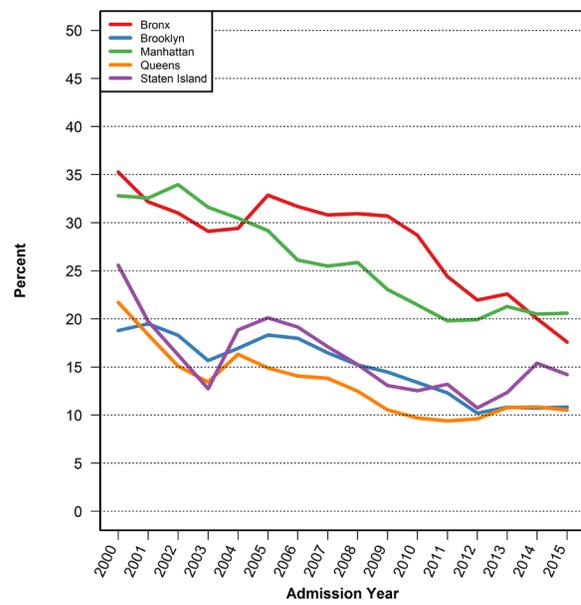


Figure 138: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Borough, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 137 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by borough by admission year. Admissions for violent crimes for the Bronx increased as a proportion from 15.8 percent in 2000 to 22.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of admissions for violent crimes for Brooklyn grew from 14.3 percent to 22.9 percent. Admissions for violent crimes for Manhattan rose from 13.6 percent in 2000 to 16.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions for violent crimes for Queens also rose from 17.5 percent in 2000 to 19.4 percent in 2015. Admissions for violent crimes for Staten Island increased slightly from 14.4 percent in 2000 to 15.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 138 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug charges by borough by admission year. Admissions for felony drug charges for the Bronx dropped by more than half from 35.3 percent in 2000 to 17.6 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the percent of admissions for felony drug charges for Brooklyn decreased from 18.8 percent to 10.8 percent. Admissions for felony drug charges for Manhattan declined from 32.8 percent in 2000 to 20.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions for felony drug charges for Queens dropped by more than half from 21.7 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015. Admissions for felony drug charges for Staten Island shrunk from 25.6 percent in 2000 to 14.2 percent in 2015.

Figure 139: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015

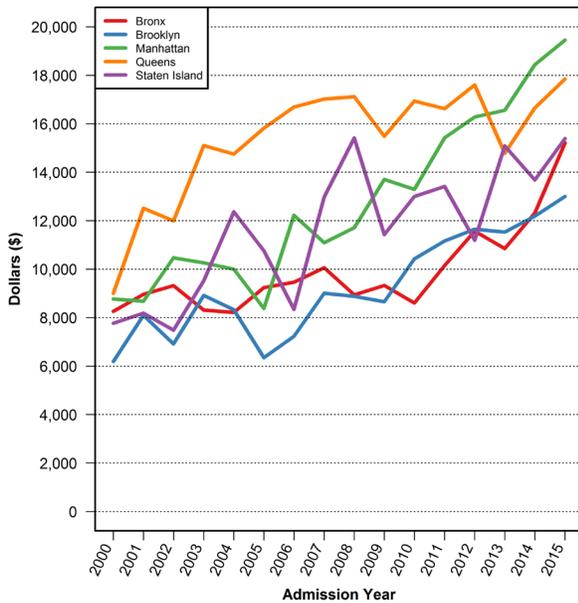
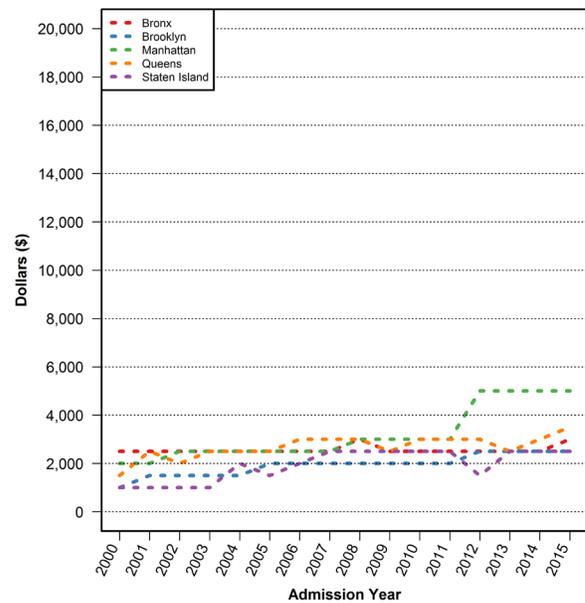


Figure 140: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015

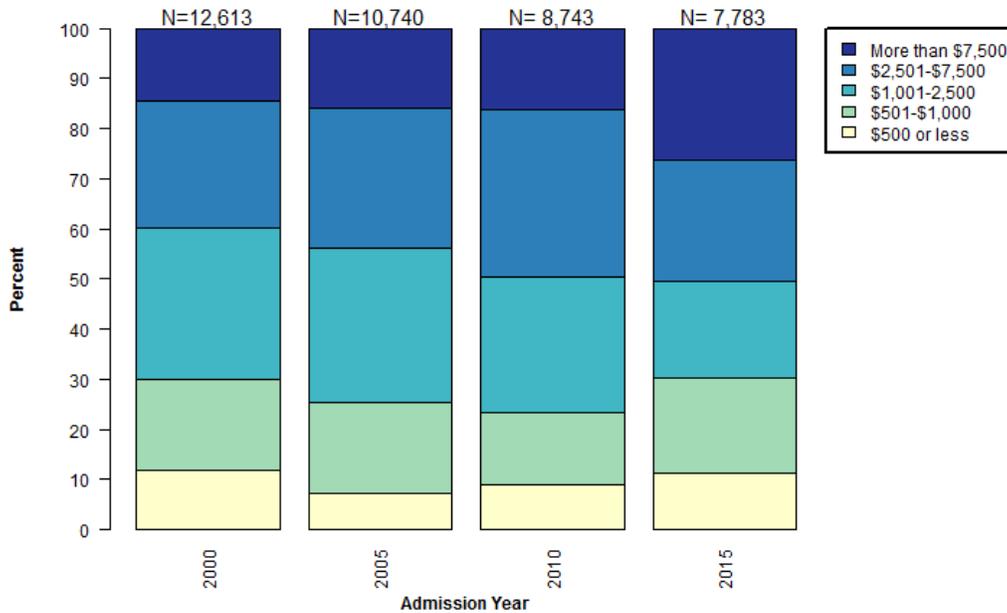


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 139 illustrates the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by borough by admission year. From 2000 to 2015, the average bail amount for the Bronx almost doubled from \$8,256 to \$15,214. In 2000, Brooklyn had the lowest average bail amount at \$6,189, which increased to \$13,005 in 2015. Manhattan had the second highest average bail amount at \$8,769 in 2000, and ended at \$19,453 in 2015. The mean bail amount for Queens jumped from \$9,010 in 2000 to \$17,847 in 2015. The mean bail amount for Staten Island almost doubled from \$7,767 in 2000 to \$15,389 in 2015.

Figure 140 displays the median bail amount for pretrial admissions by borough by admission year. The median bail amount for the Bronx was \$2,500 in 2000, which increased to \$3,000 in 2015. The median bail amount for Brooklyn more than doubled from \$1,000 in 2000 to \$2,500 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the median bail amount for Queens rose from \$1,500 to \$3,500. The median bail amount for Manhattan more than doubled from \$2,000 in 2000 to \$5,000 in 2015. In 2000, the median bail amount for Staten Island was \$1,000 and more than doubled to \$2,500 in 2015.

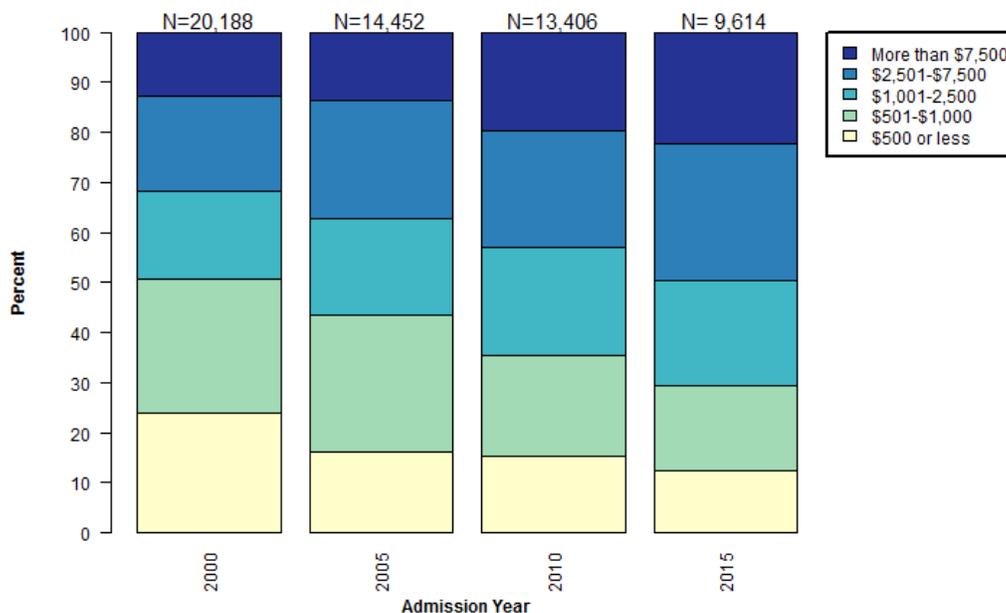
Figure 141: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for the Bronx, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 141 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for the Bronx by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less reduced from 11.9 percent in 2000 to 11.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 increased slightly from 18.2 percent to 19.2 percent. Bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 declined from 30.1 percent in 2000 to 19.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 also declined from 25.2 percent in 2000 to 24.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 jumped from 14.6 percent in 2000 to 26.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, 39.8 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for the Bronx exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 50.6 percent in 2015.

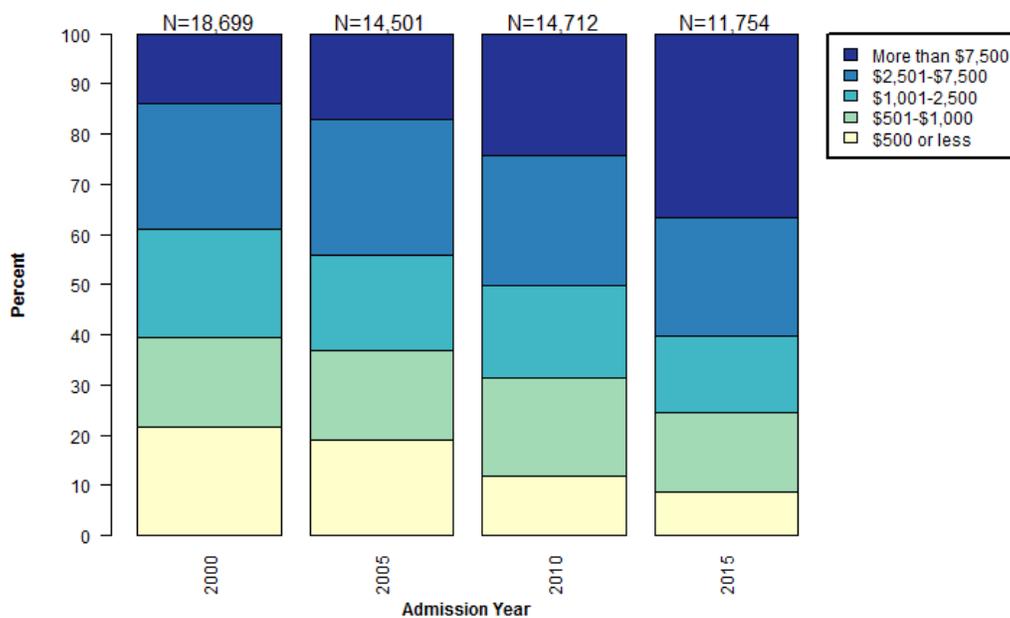
Figure 142: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Brooklyn, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 142 illustrates the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions, for Brooklyn by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less reduced by almost half from 23.8 percent in 2000 to 12.3 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts between \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 26.9 percent to 17.1 percent. Bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 increased from 17.5 percent in 2000 to 21.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 grew from 18.9 percent in 2000 to 27.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 almost doubled from 12.9 percent in 2000 to 22.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, 31.8 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Brooklyn exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 49.6 percent in 2015.

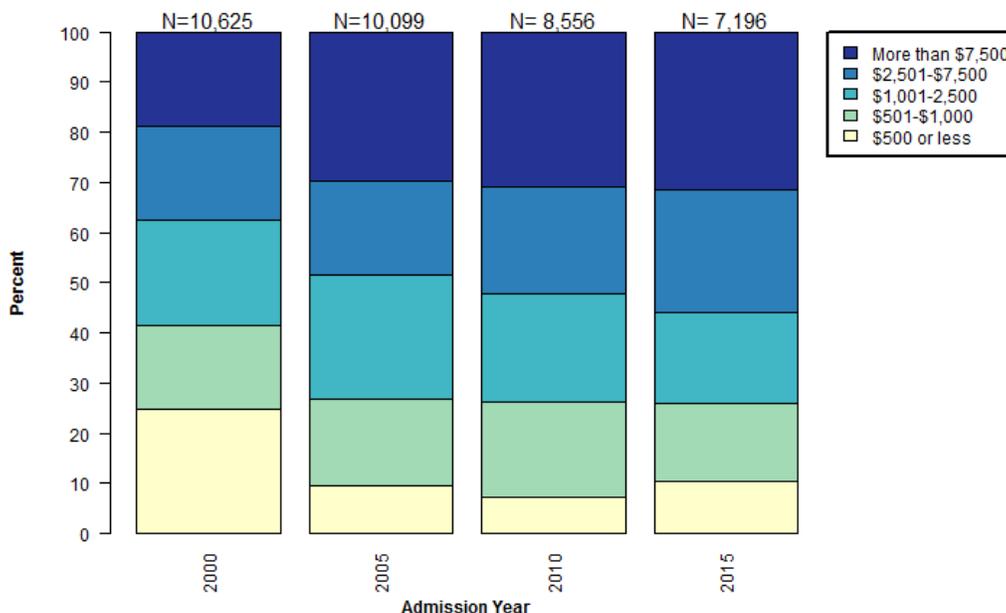
Figure 143: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Manhattan, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 143 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Manhattan by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less shrunk from 21.6 percent in 2000 to 8.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 reduced from 17.9 percent to 15.7 percent. Bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 decreased from 21.5 percent in 2000 to 15.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 decreased slightly from 24.9 percent in 2000 to 23.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 jumped from 14.1 percent in 2000 to 36.6 percent in 2015. In 2000, 39.0 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Manhattan exceeded \$2,500. This proportion soared to 60.3 percent in 2015.

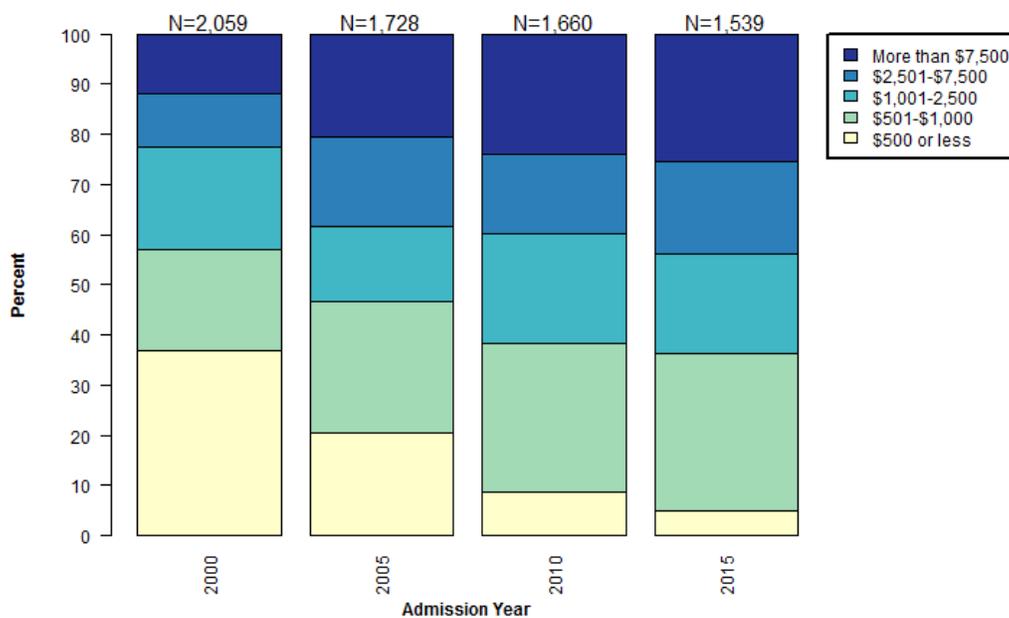
Figure 144: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Queens, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 144 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Queens by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less fell by more than half from 24.7 percent in 2000 to 10.5 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 16.6 percent to 15.4 percent. Bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 21.2 percent in 2000 to 18.0 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 18.7 percent in 2000 to 24.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 grew from 18.7 percent in 2000 to 31.4 percent in 2015. In 2000, 37.4 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Queens exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 56.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 145: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions for Staten Island, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 145 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Staten Island by admission year. The proportion of bail amounts of \$500 or less shrunk from 36.7 percent in 2000 to 4.9 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of bail amounts from \$501-\$1,001 rose from 20.3 percent to 31.4 percent. Bail amounts from \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced slightly from 20.5 percent in 2000 to 19.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 10.5 percent in 2000 to 18.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 11.9 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent in 2015. In 2000, 22.4 percent of bail amounts for pretrial admissions for Staten Island exceeded \$2,500. This proportion almost doubled to 43.9 percent in 2015.

Figure 146: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015

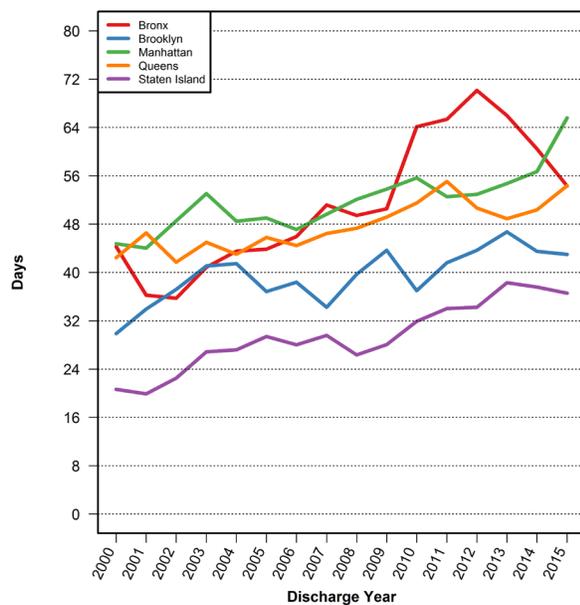
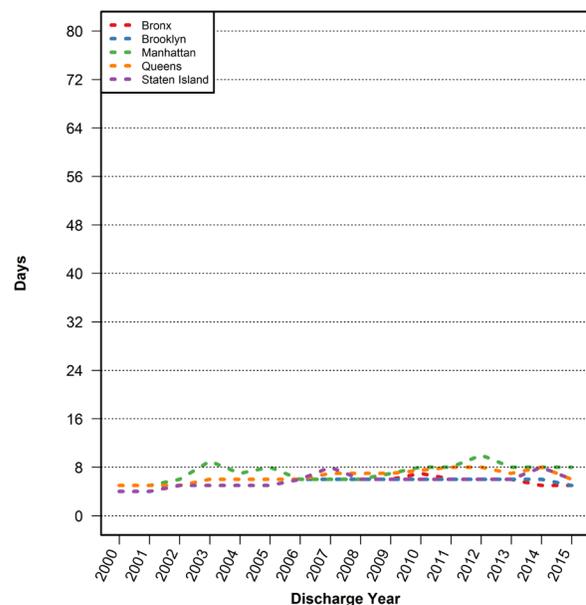


Figure 147: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015

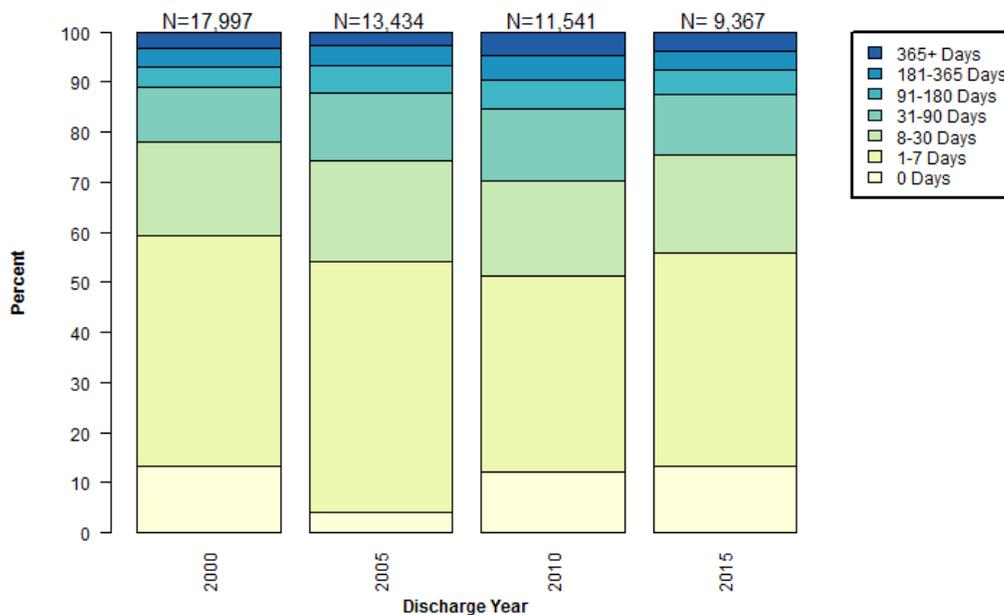


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 146 displays the mean pretrial length of stay by borough by discharge year. The average length of stay for the Bronx increased from 44 days to a high of 70 days in 2012, and then dropped to 54 days in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the average length of stay for Brooklyn increased from 30 days to 43 days. The length of stay for Manhattan increased from a mean of 45 days in 2000 to 66 days in 2015. The average length of stay for Queens also increased from 42 days in 2000 to 54 days in 2015, and over the same time, the average length of stay for Staten Island rose from 21 days to 37 days.

Figure 147 illustrates the median pretrial length of stay by borough by discharge year. The median lengths of stay for both Bronx and Brooklyn started and ended the study period at 5 days. For Manhattan, the median length of stay increased from 5 days in 2000 to 8 days in 2015. The median length of stay for Queens rose from 5 days in 2000 to 6 days in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the median length of stay for Staten Island increased from 4 days to 6 days.

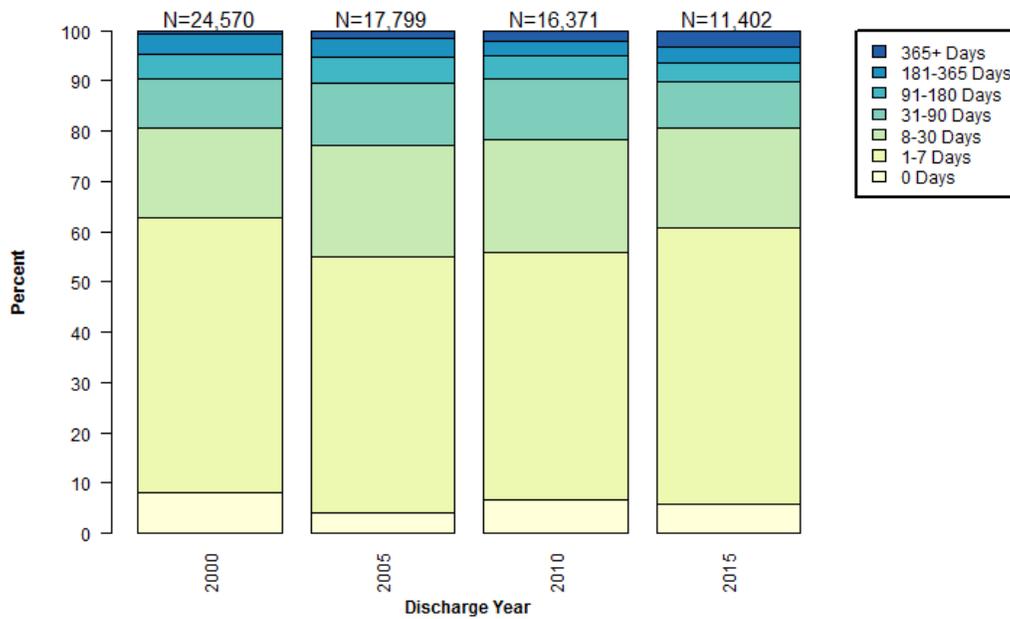
Figure 148: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for the Bronx, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 148 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for the Bronx by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days increased slightly as a proportion from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 13.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased slightly from 46.2 percent in 2000 to 42.6 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 18.6 percent in 2000 to 19.4 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days rose from 10.8 percent in 2000 to 12.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days increased slightly from 4.2 percent in 2000 to 5.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days grew slightly from 3.5 percent to 3.7 percent, and stays over 365 days also grew slightly from 3.4 percent to 3.8 percent.

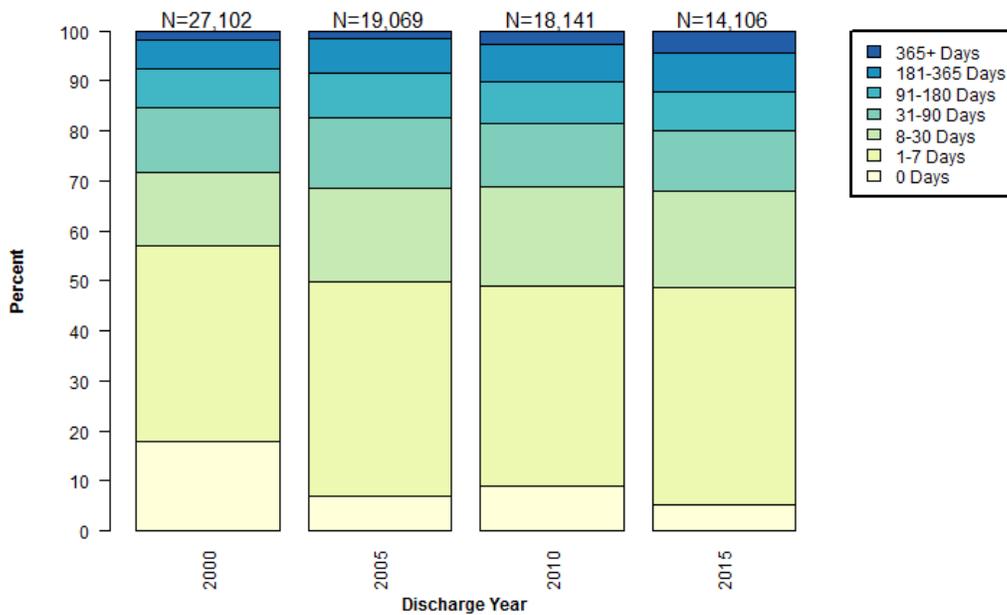
Figure 149: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Brooklyn, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 149 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for Brooklyn by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased as a proportion from 7.9 percent in 2000 to 5.9 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased slightly from 54.7 percent in 2000 to 54.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 20.0 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days decreased slightly from 9.9 percent in 2000 to 9.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days also declined from 4.9 percent in 2000 to 3.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days dropped slightly from 3.9 percent to 3.3 percent, and stays over 365 days soared from 0.8 percent to 3.2 percent.

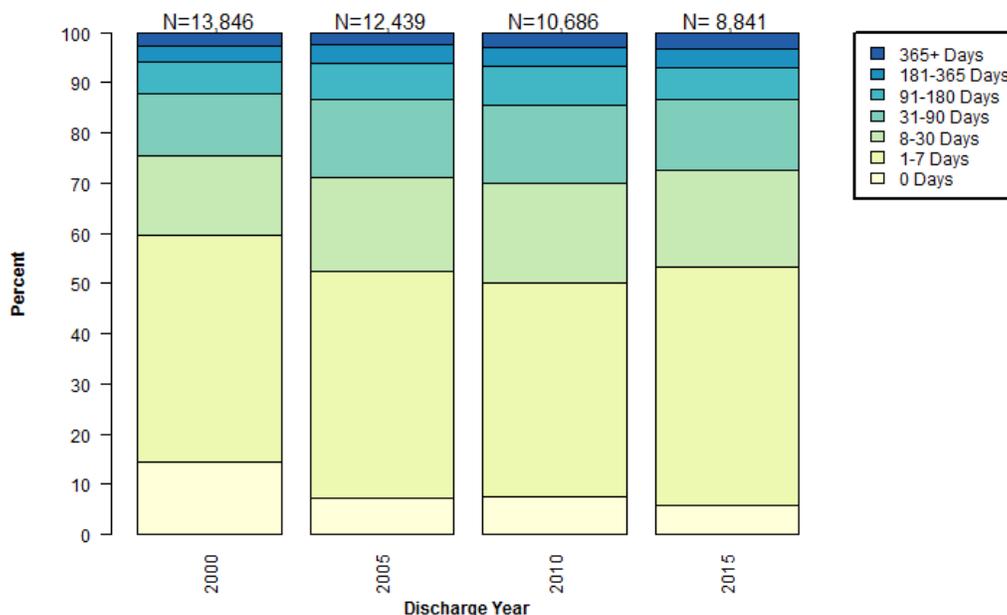
Figure 150: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Manhattan, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 150 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for Manhattan by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days plummeted as a proportion from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 5.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased from 39.0 percent in 2000 to 43.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 14.8 percent in 2000 to 19.4 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days decreased slightly from 12.9 percent in 2000 to 12.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days increased slightly from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 7.8 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased from 5.8 percent to 7.8 percent, and stays over 365 days soared from 1.8 percent to 4.4 percent.

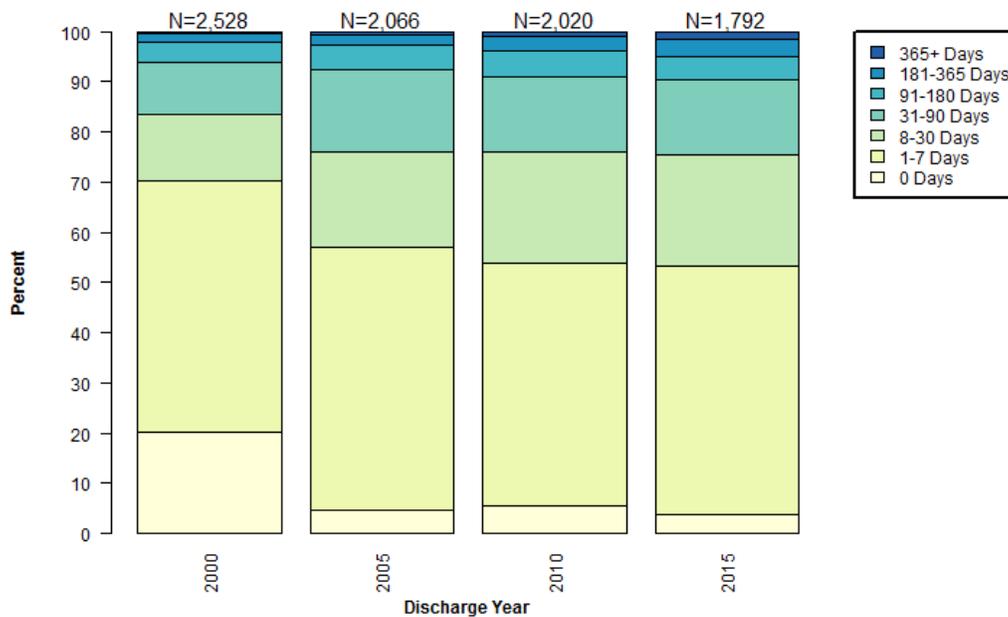
Figure 151: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Queens, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 151 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for Queens by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days shrunk as a proportion from 14.4 percent in 2000 to 5.8 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased from 45.1 percent in 2000 to 47.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days rose from 15.9 percent in 2000 to 19.5 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days also rose from 12.3 percent in 2000 to 14.0 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days started and ended at 6.4 percent. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days grew slightly from 3.2 percent to 3.6 percent, and stays over 365 days also grew from 2.7 percent to 3.4 percent.

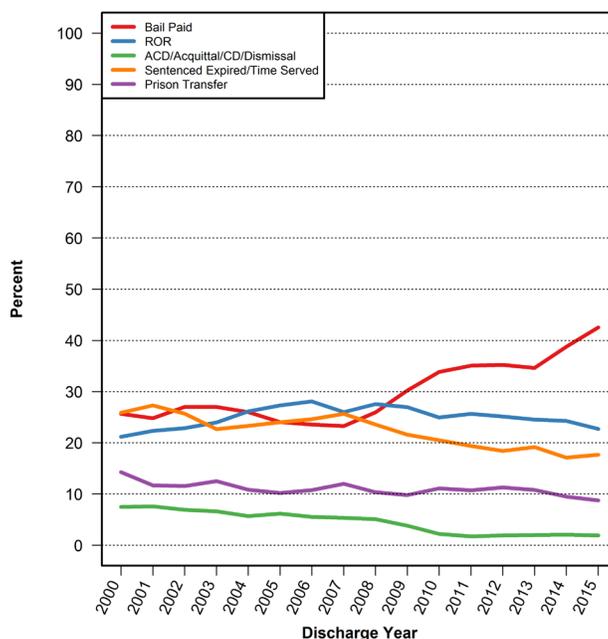
Figure 152: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions for Staten Island, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 152 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for admissions for Staten Island by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days plummeted from 20.1 percent in 2000 to 3.7 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased slightly from 50.1 percent in 2000 to 49.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 22.2 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days increased from 10.5 percent in 2000 to 14.9 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days increased slightly from 4.0 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days grew from 1.7 percent to 3.3 percent, and stays over 365 days jumped from 0.4 percent to 1.7 percent.

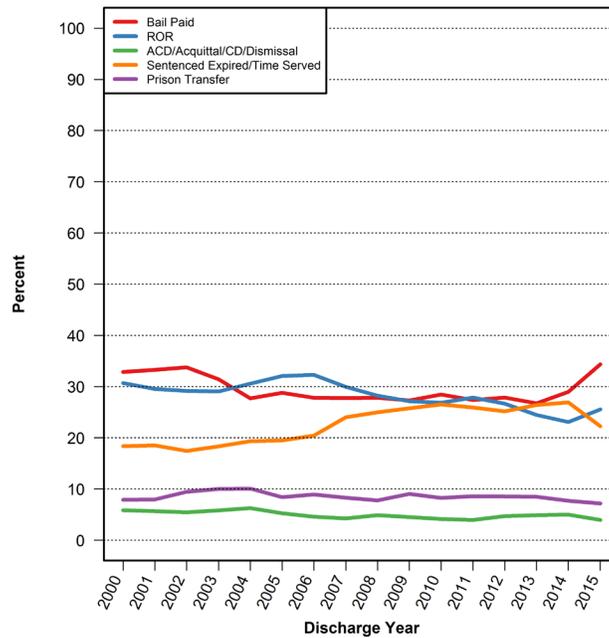
Figure 153: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for the Bronx by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 153 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for the Bronx by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 25.7 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 42.5 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased slightly from 21.2 percent in 2000 to 22.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped from 7.5 percent to 1.9 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served reduced from 25.9 percent in 2000 to 17.7 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge fell from 14.3 percent in 2000 to 8.8 percent in 2015.

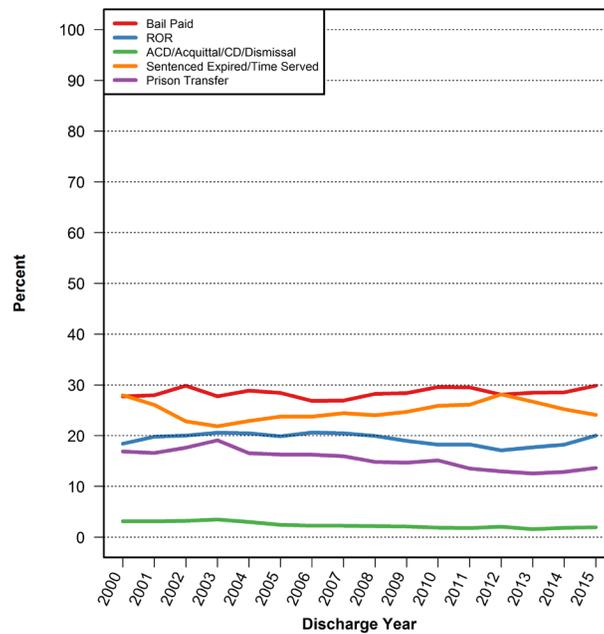
Figure 154: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Brooklyn by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 154 displays the percent of pretrial admissions for Brooklyn by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 32.9 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 34.4 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 30.7 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal decreased from 5.9 percent to 4.0 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served grew from 18.4 percent in 2000 to 22.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased slightly from 7.9 percent in 2000 to 7.2 percent in 2015.

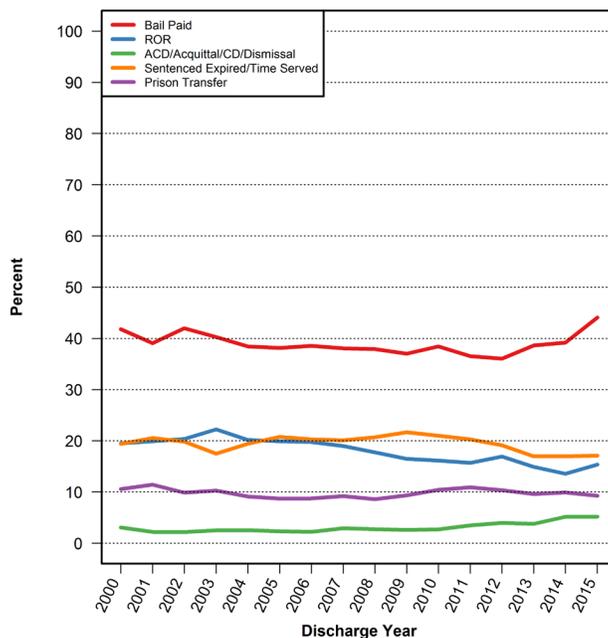
Figure 155: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Manhattan by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 155 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for Manhattan by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 27.7 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased slightly to 29.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR increased from 18.4 percent in 2000 to 20.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped by almost half from 3.2 percent to 1.9 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served declined from 28.0 percent in 2000 to 24.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge reduced from 16.9 percent in 2000 to 13.6 percent in 2015.

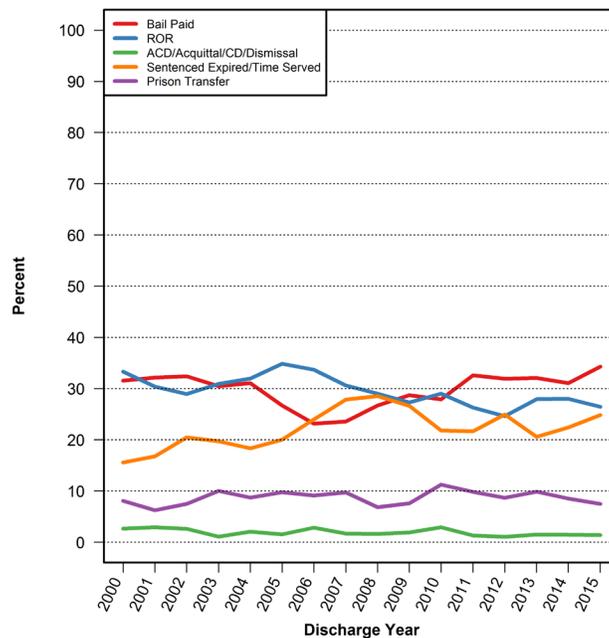
Figure 156: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Queens by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 156 depicts the percent of pretrial admissions for Queens by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 41.8 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 44.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 15.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal increased from 3.1 percent to 5.2 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served reduced from 19.4 percent in 2000 to 17.1 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 10.6 percent in 2000 to 9.3 percent in 2015.

Figure 157: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Staten Island by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 157 depicts the percent of pretrial admissions for Staten Island by discharge category by discharge year. In 2000, 31.5 percent of admissions were discharged as bail paid, which increased to a peak of 34.3 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that were discharged as ROR decreased from 33.3 percent in 2000 to 26.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, admissions discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal dropped by almost half from 2.6 percent to 1.4 percent. Admissions that were discharged as sentence expired/time served grew from 15.6 percent in 2000 to 24.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge decreased from 8.1 percent in 2000 to 7.5 percent in 2015.

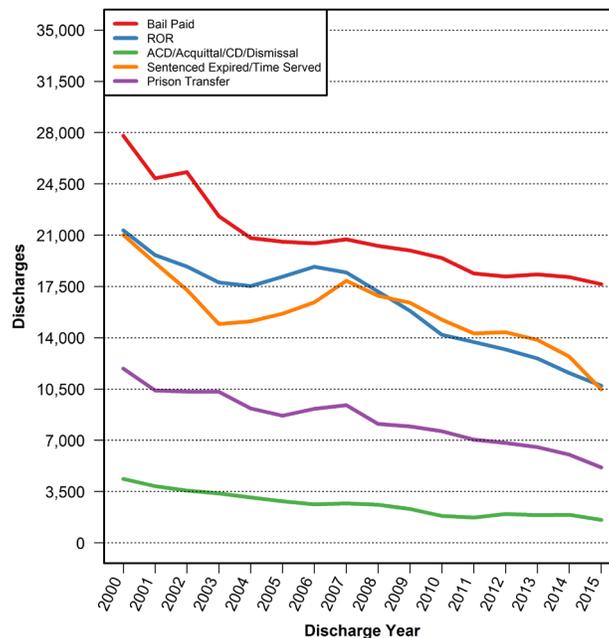
TRENDS IN CUSTODY FOR PRETRIAL ADMISSIONS IN THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY DISCHARGE CATEGORY, 2000-2015

In the section that follows, we present bail amounts and lengths of stay by discharge category for individuals admitted pretrial. We set the context by showing the number of pretrial discharges by category. We also present two charge categories (i.e., violent crimes and felony drug charges) as a percentage of all discharges by discharge category. For example, the proportion of violent crimes for prison transfer discharges is the number of violent crimes for prison transfer discharges relative to all charges for prison transfer discharges.

As a reminder, the bail amounts shown are the bail amounts set at arraignment. The unit of analysis for bail amounts and lengths of stay is discharge year.

The figures show mean, median, and distribution of bail amounts and lengths of stay. For the distribution graphs, we only display four years – 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 – in an effort to more easily visualize the trends. In these graphs, we focus on the start and end years for a more readable narrative. Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 158: Number of Pretrial Discharges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 158 shows the number of discharges by category by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. The number of bail paid discharges reduced from 27,787 in 2000 to 17,653

in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the number of ROR discharges fell by almost half from 21,324 to 10,726. The number of ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges dropped from 4,369 in 2000 to 1,565 in 2015. The number of discharges for sentenced expired/time served declined from 21,011 in 2000 to 10,466 in 2015. Discharges that resulted in a prison transfer decreased from 11,893 in 2000 to 5,144 in 2015.

Figure 159: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Violent Crimes by Category, 2000-2015

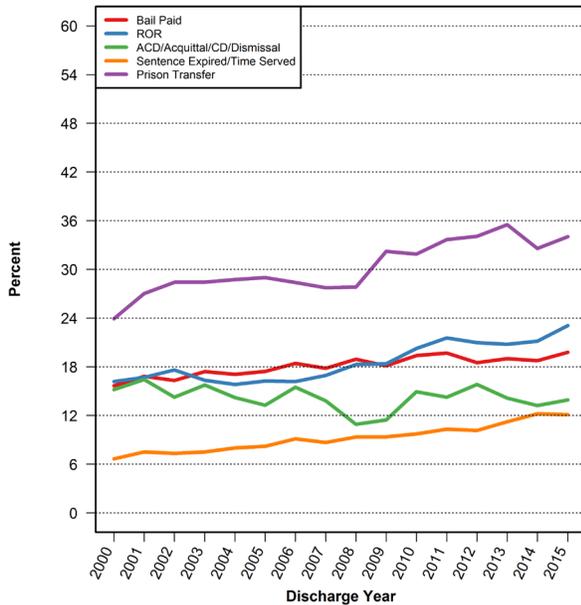
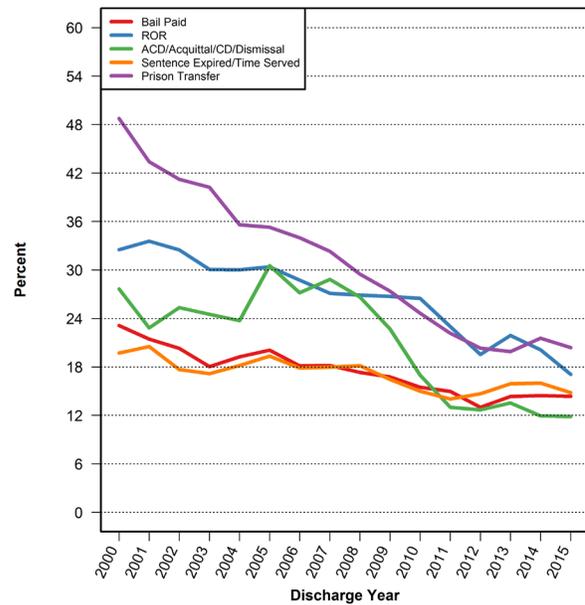


Figure 160: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Felony Drug Charges by Category, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 159 illustrates the percent of discharges for violent crimes by discharge category for each discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. The proportion of bail paid discharges increased from 15.7 percent in 2000 to 19.8 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of ROR discharges grew from 16.2 percent to 23.1 percent. ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges decreased as a proportion from 15.2 percent in 2000 to 13.9 percent in 2015. The proportion of sentenced expired/time served discharges almost doubled from 6.7 percent in 2000 to 12.1 percent in 2015. Prison transfer discharges increased as a proportion from 23.9 percent in 2000 to 34.0 percent in 2015.

Figure 160 shows the percent of discharges for felony drug charges by discharge category for each discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. The proportion of bail paid discharges fell from 23.1 percent in 2000 to 14.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the proportion of ROR discharges also dropped from 32.5 percent to 17.1 percent. ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges plummeted from 27.7 percent in 2000 to 11.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of sentenced expired/time served discharges reduced from 19.7 percent in 2000 to 14.8 percent in 2015. Prison transfer discharges plunged by more than half, as a proportion, from 48.8 percent in 2000 to 20.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 161: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

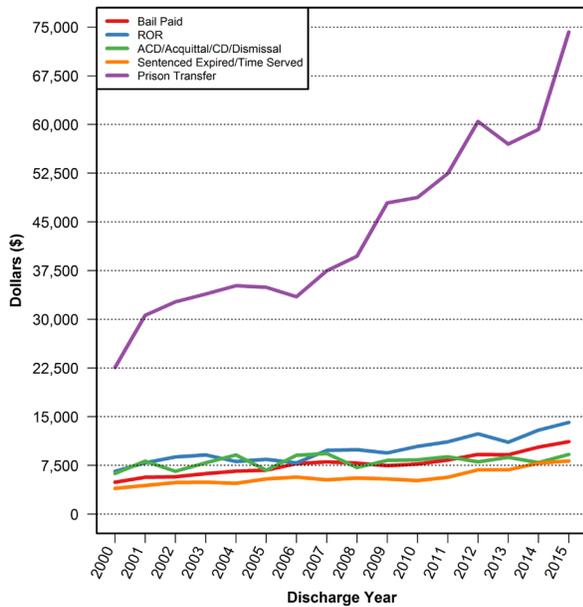
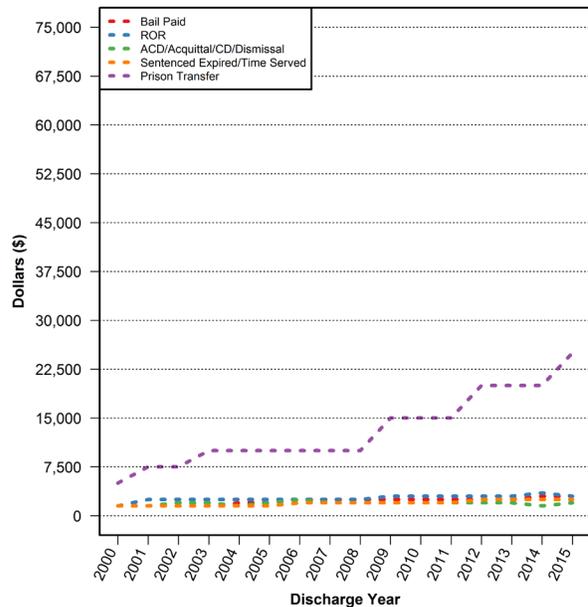


Figure 162: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

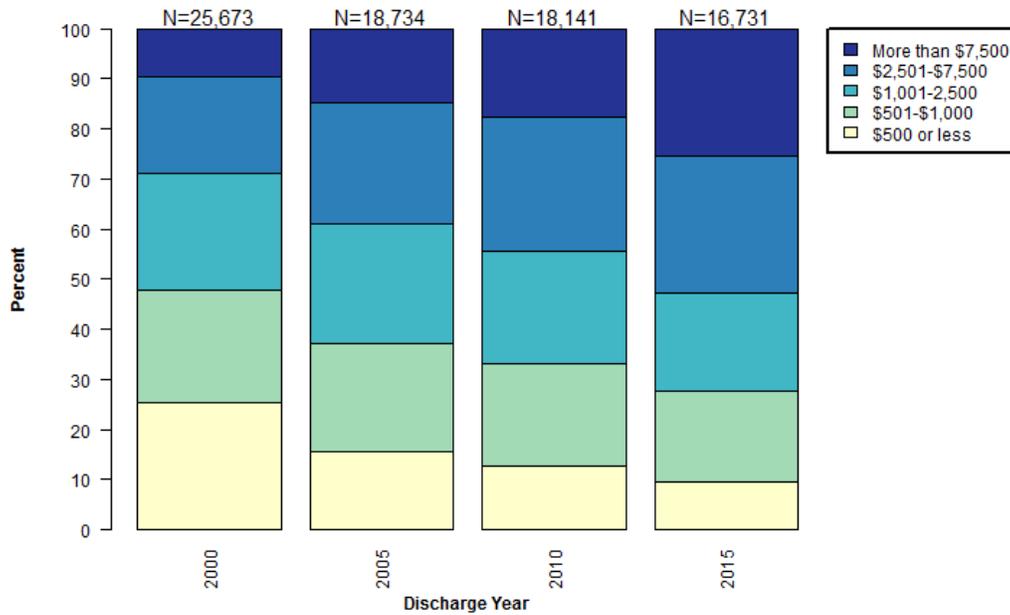


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 161 displays the mean bail amount for discharges by category by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Prison transfer discharges had the highest average bail amount for the entire study period, soaring from \$22,560 in 2000 to \$74,253 in 2015. The average bail amount of bail paid discharge more than doubled from \$4,903 in 2000 to \$11,157 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the mean bail amount for ROR discharges also more than doubled from \$6,569 to \$14,126. The average bail amount for ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges increased from \$6,249 to \$9,185. For sentence expired/time served discharges, the average bail amount more than doubled from \$3,947 to \$8,183 from 2000 to 2015.

Figure 162 shows the median bail amount for discharges by category by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Prison transfer discharges had the highest median bail amount, growing by five-fold from \$5,000 in 2000 to \$25,000 in 2015. The median bail amount for bail paid discharges and ROR discharges doubled from \$1,500 in 2000 to \$3,000 in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the median bail amount for ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000. For sentenced expired/time served discharges, the median bail amount increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500 over the same time period.

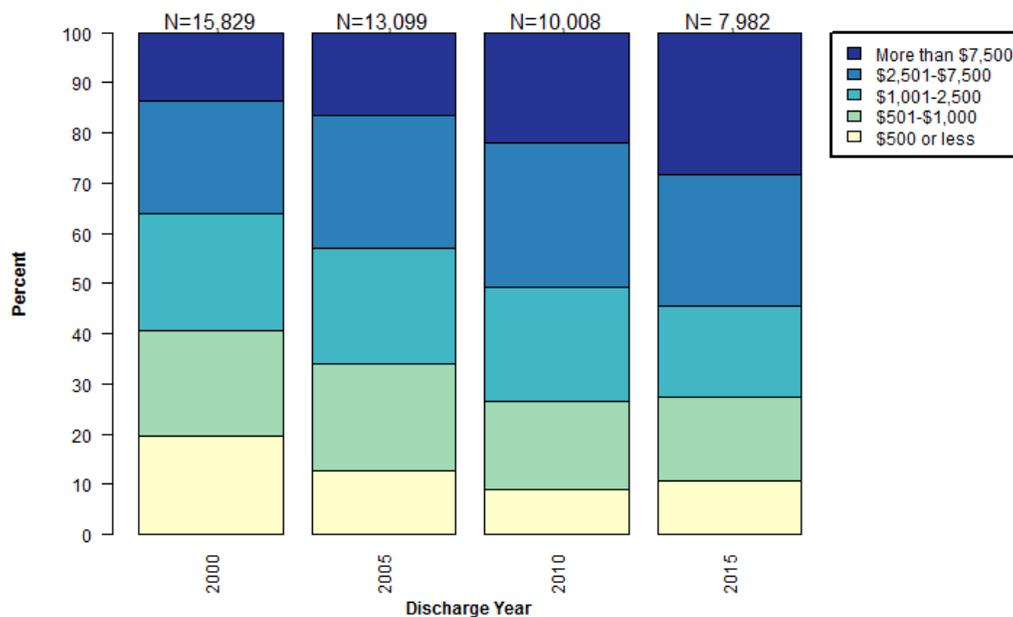
Figure 163: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Bail Paid Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 163 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for bail paid discharges by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Bail amounts of \$500 or less fell as a proportion from 25.3 percent in 2000 to 9.6 percent in 2015. Bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 22.5 percent in 2000 to 18.1 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 23.2 percent to 19.5 percent. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 19.3 percent in 2000 to 27.2 percent in 2015. Bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 9.6 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent in 2015. In 2000, 28.9 percent of bail amounts for bail paid discharges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 52.8 percent in 2015.

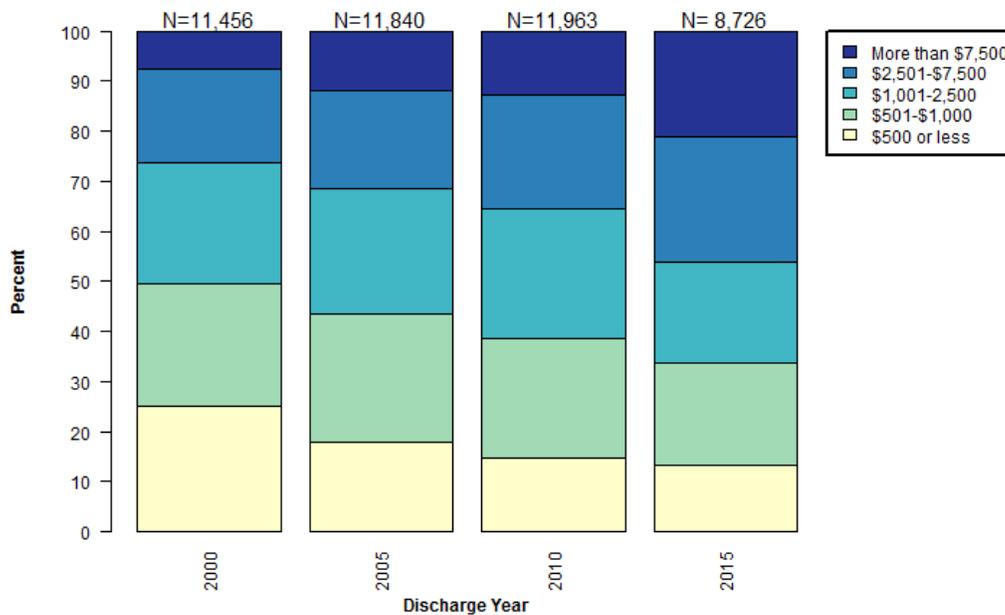
Figure 164: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with ROR Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 164 depicts the percent distribution of bail amounts for ROR discharges by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Bail amounts of \$500 or less reduced by almost half, as a proportion, from 19.5 percent in 2000 to 10.7 percent in 2015. Bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 decreased from 21.0 percent in 2000 to 16.6 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 dropped from 23.5 percent to 18.3 percent. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 increased from 22.5 percent in 2000 to 26.2 percent in 2015. Bail amounts greater than \$7,500 more than doubled from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 28.2 percent in 2015. In 2000, 36.0 percent of bail amounts for ROR discharges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 54.4 percent in 2015.

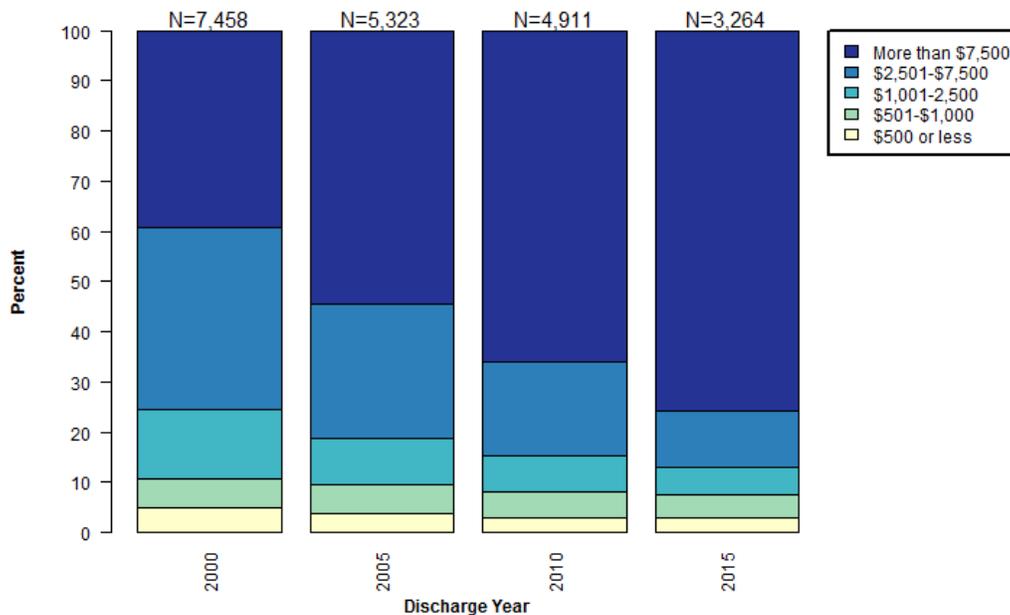
Figure 165: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Sentence Expired/Time Served Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 165 displays the percent distribution of bail amounts for sentence expired/time served discharges by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 25.0 percent in 2000 to 13.3 percent in 2015. Bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 declined from 24.4 percent in 2000 to 20.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 reduced from 24.1 percent to 20.1 percent. Bail amounts between \$2,501-\$7,500 grew from 18.8 percent in 2000 to 25.1 percent in 2015. Bail amounts greater than \$7,500 almost tripled from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 21.1 percent in 2015. In 2000, 26.5 percent of bail amounts for sentence expired/time served discharges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 46.2 percent in 2015.

Figure 166: Distribution of Bail Amounts for Pretrial Admissions with Prison Transfer Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 166 shows the percent distribution of bail amounts for prison transfer discharges by discharge year for individuals admitted pretrial. Bail amounts of \$500 or less decreased as a proportion from 5.0 percent in 2000 to 2.9 percent in 2015. Bail amounts from \$501-\$1,000 reduced from 5.6 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, bail amounts between \$1,001-\$2,500 fell by more than half from 13.9 percent to 5.4 percent. Bail amounts from \$2,501-\$7,500 also fell from 36.2 percent in 2000 to 11.4 percent in 2015. Bail amounts greater than \$7,500 almost doubled from 39.3 percent in 2000 to 75.7 percent in 2015. In 2000, 75.5 percent of bail amounts for prison transfer discharges exceeded \$2,500. This proportion grew to 87.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 167: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

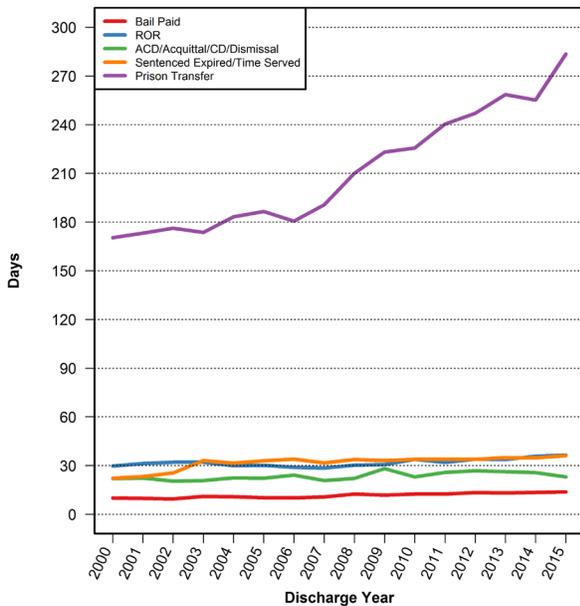
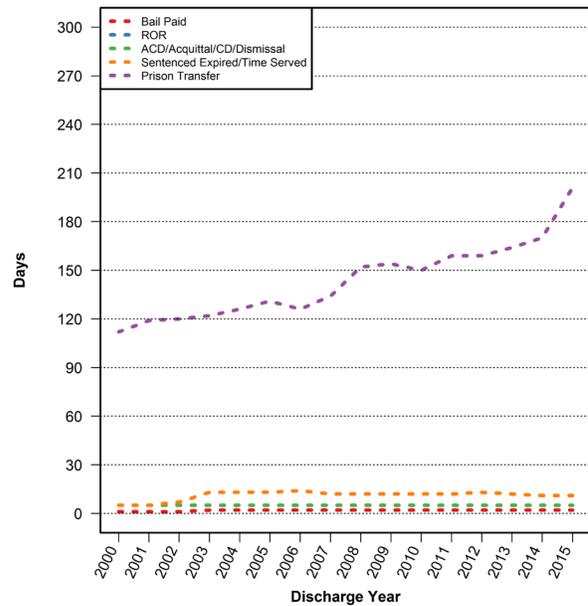


Figure 168: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

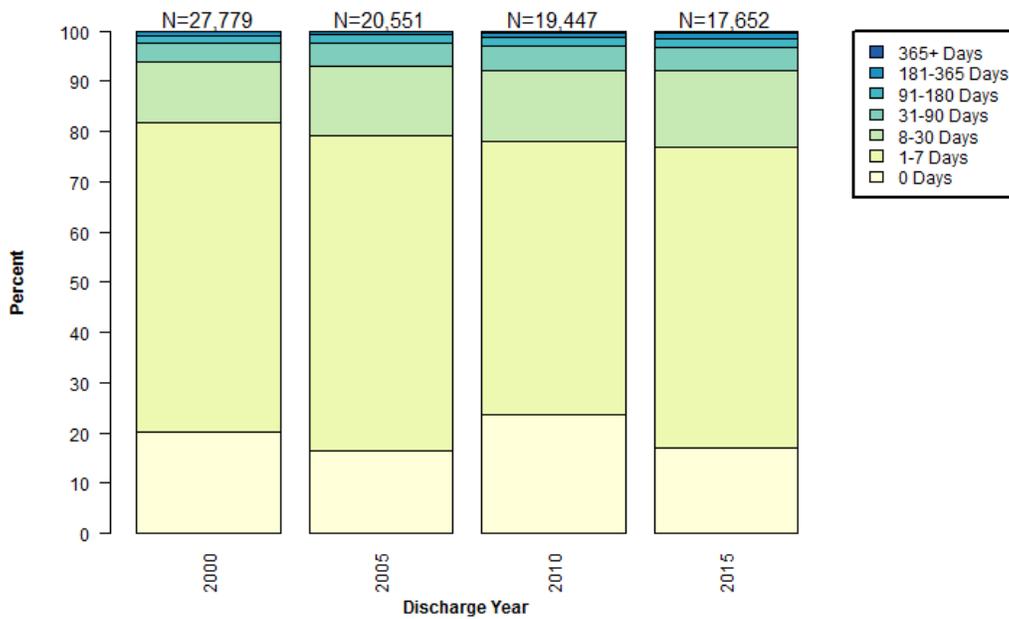


Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 167 shows the mean pretrial length of stay by discharge category by discharge year. The length of stay for prison transfer discharges increased from 170 days in 2000 to 284 days in 2015. For sentence expired/time served discharges the mean length of stay rose from 22 days in 2000 to 36 days in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, the mean length of stay for bail paid discharges increased from 10 days to 14 days, and the mean length of stay for ROR discharges increased from 30 days to 36 days. The mean length of stay for ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges rose slightly from 22 days to 23 days, from 2000 to 2015.

Figure 168 depicts the median pretrial length of stay by discharge category by discharge year. From 2000 to 2015, the median length of stay for prison transfer discharges rose from 112 days to 201 days. The median length of stay for bail paid discharges increased from 1 day to 2 days over the same period, while the median length of stay for ROR discharges remained at 5 days. For sentence expired/time served discharges, the median length of stay more than doubled from 5 days in 2000 to 11 days in 2015. The median length of stay for ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal discharges remained at 5 days across the study period.

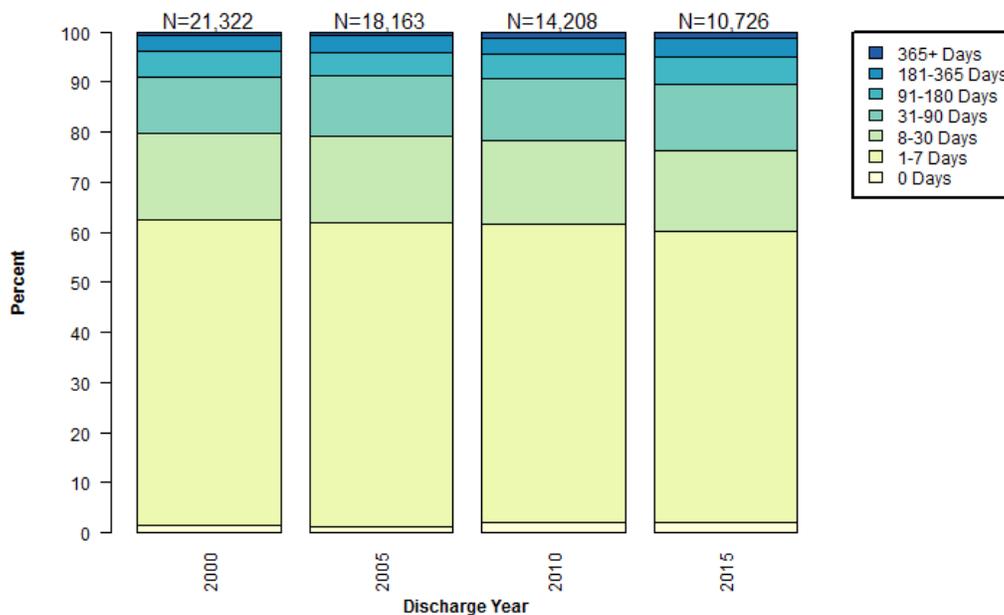
Figure 169: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Bail Paid Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 169 displays the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for bail paid discharges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days decreased slightly from 20.1 percent in 2000 to 17.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased from 61.6 percent in 2000 to 59.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days increased from 12.1 percent in 2000 to 15.1 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days grew from 3.8 percent in 2000 to 4.6 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose slightly from 1.5 percent in 2000 to 2.0 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased slightly from 0.7 percent to 0.9 percent, and stays over 365 days also increased slightly from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent.

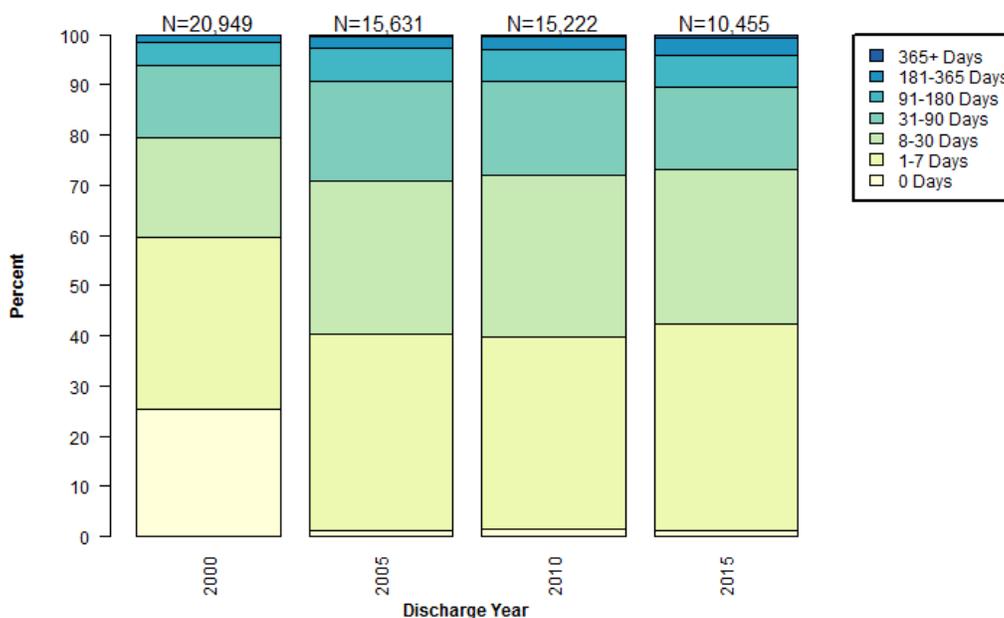
Figure 170: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with ROR Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 170 shows the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for ROR discharges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days increased slightly from 1.3 percent in 2000 to 1.9 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and decreased from 61.2 percent in 2000 to 58.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days declined slightly from 17.0 percent in 2000 to 16.3 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days grew from 11.4 percent in 2000 to 13.2 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose slightly from 5.1 percent in 2000 to 5.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased slightly from 3.2 percent to 3.7 percent, and stays over 365 days also increased slightly from 0.8 percent to 1.4 percent.

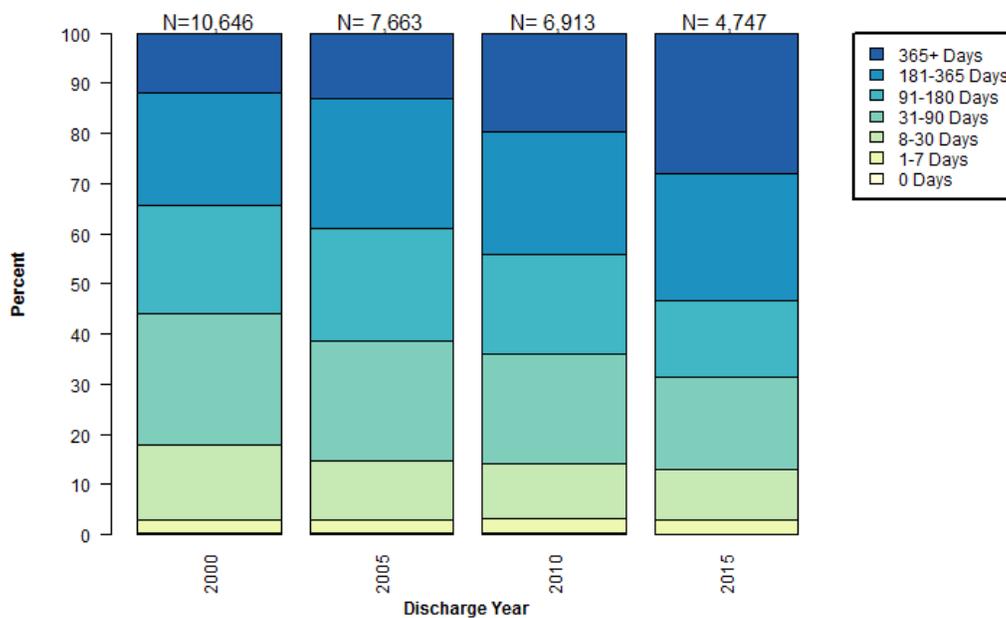
Figure 171: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Sentence Expired/Time Served Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 171 illustrates the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for sentence expired/ time served discharges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days plunged from 25.3 percent in 2000 to 1.3 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days accounted for the largest proportion of lengths of stay and increased from 34.3 percent in 2000 to 41.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days grew from 20.0 percent in 2000 to 30.8 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days also grew slightly from 14.4 percent in 2000 to 16.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days rose slightly from 4.5 percent in 2000 to 6.2 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased slightly from 1.4 percent to 3.5 percent, and stays over 365 days also increased slightly from 0.2 percent to 0.8 percent.

Figure 172: Distribution of Pretrial Length of Stay for Admissions with Prison Transfer Discharge, 2000-2015



Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 172 depicts the percent distribution of pretrial length of stay for prison transfer discharges by discharge year. Lengths of stay of zero days declined slightly from 0.3 percent in 2000 to 0.1 percent in 2015. Stays of 1-7 days increased from 2.7 percent in 2000 to 2.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of stays between 8-30 days reduced from 14.8 percent in 2000 to 10.0 percent in 2015. Lengths of stay of 31-90 days also dropped from 26.3 percent in 2000 to 18.4 percent in 2015. Stays of 91-180 days fell from 21.5 percent in 2000 to 15.4 percent in 2015. From 2000 to 2015, stays of 181-365 days increased slightly from 22.4 percent to 25.3 percent, and stays over 365 days more than doubled from 12.1 percent to 27.9 percent.

CONCLUSION

This report examined trends in the custody status of individuals detained by the New York City Department of Correction (DOC) from 2000 to 2015. In doing so, this report sought to gain a better understanding of custody trends for individuals admitted to DOC pretrial, the largest proportion of DOC admissions. For individuals detained pretrial, this report focused on analyzing the bail amount set, the pretrial length of stay, and the method of discharge from pretrial status. Further, the report identified differences in custody status of those detained pretrial by the level and category of the criminal charge, by demographic groups, by borough, and by discharge category. We hope that this report has provided a comprehensive picture using empirical data on the processing of individuals detained pretrial in New York City over the course of fifteen years.

Before summarizing the main take-away messages from this report, it is important to reiterate the findings from our first report on admissions to the Department of Correction. These findings inform and shape the analyses of the changes in custody status observed in this report. The examination of DOC admissions showed that admissions for pretrial detention decreased by almost half between 1995 and 2015. Over that period of time, the profile of those admitted to DOC custody changed in important ways. The incoming cohorts were less likely to be admitted for felony drug charges. Importantly, over the study period, the admissions cohorts reflected a larger percentage of individuals charged with violent crimes. In fact, by 2015, the largest crime category of admissions was violent crimes.

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

1. The average pretrial length of stay increased significantly, from 40 days to 55 days. The average pretrial length of stay for felony admissions increased from 62 days to 80 days and for misdemeanor admissions from 13 days to 17 days.
2. For pretrial admissions, the charge categories with the largest increases in pretrial length of stay were violent crimes, burglary, and weapon charges. The average pretrial length of stay for violent crimes increased from 89 days to 119 days (a 34.9 percent increase), for burglary increased from 71 to 96 days (a 35.1 percent increase), and for weapon charges increased from 40 to 72 days (a 78.4 percent increase).
3. The average bail amount set for pretrial admissions more than doubled, from approximately \$7,800 to \$16,800. Average bail amounts increased for felony admissions (\$12,600 to \$26,000) and misdemeanor admissions (\$1,500 to \$2,100).
4. For pretrial admissions, the highest proportion of discharges were for bail paid, 30.3 percent in 2000 and 35.4 percent in 2015. Discharges for ROR, the second highest proportion of discharges, accounted for 23.3 percent in 2000 and 21.5 percent in 2015. The average length of stay for these discharge categories increased from 10 days to 14 days and 30 days to 36 days, respectively.
5. Pretrial admissions that resulted in a transfer to state prison had the highest bail amount set and highest average length of stay. Notably, the average bail amount set

for this category increased from \$22,560 to \$74,253, an almost three-fold increase (229.1 percent); and the average length of stay increased from 170 days to 284 days, a 66.4 percent increase.

Several questions remain. It is important that we understand the proportion of arrests that result in admissions to DOC and how this has changed over time. Without these data, we cannot link our understanding of the changes in arrest data with the changes in data on the pretrial population. Our understanding of the dynamics presented in this report would benefit from analyses of the factors determining the bail amount set, the length of stay and the type of discharge of those admitted to DOC custody. We do not speculate on the underlying causes of those changes, but encourage other scholars and policy experts to explore those questions.

We look forward to the responses to the recommendations of the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform and hope to track the implementation of those recommendations over time. We welcome this debate over the custody of pretrial detainees and trust that this report has added to the public understanding of this important and understudied component of the City's criminal justice system.