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

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

Introduction by President Jeremy Travis

Preeti Chauhan, PhD.
Quinn O. Hood, B.A.
Ervin M. Balazon, M.P.A.
Celina Cuevas, B.S.
Olive Lu, M.S.
Shannon Tomascak, M.A.
Adam G. Fera, M.A.

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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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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. The Commission is expected to issue its report and recommendations in Spring 2017.


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. 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 younger, expediting court cases, improving mental health services available to inmates, 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. (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

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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. 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. 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. 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.

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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.
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 misdemeanors 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.

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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

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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction, Average Daily Population estimates provided by New York City Department of Correction
Figure 5: Number 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.
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

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**

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

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. 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. 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.

The 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, 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.
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 and median of length of stay by legal status. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). 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.
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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 15: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 15 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 16 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. The median bail amount for pretrial admissions then increased to $3,000 in 2012, and remained at that amount until 2015.

**Figure 17: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015**

![Mean Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015](chart17.png)

**Figure 18: Median Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015**

![Median Pretrial Length of Stay, 2000-2015](chart18.png)

*Data Source: New York City Department of Correction*

Figure 17 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 18 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 19: Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 19 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

**Figure 20: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015**

*Data Source: New York City Department of Correction*

Figure 20 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 21: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Charge Level, 2000-2015

![Graph showing the mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by charge level from 2000 to 2015. 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.]

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 21 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 22 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 23: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015

Figure 24: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Charge Level, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 23 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 24 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 25: Percent of Pretrial Felony Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 25 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 26: Percent of Pretrial Misdemeanor Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 26 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

**Figure 27: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015**

![Number of Pretrial Admissions by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015](image)

*Data Source: New York City Department of Correction*

Figure 27 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 28: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 28 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 29 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 slightly 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 30 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 31: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015**

![Graph showing mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by misdemeanor charge category, 2000-2015.](image)

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**

Figure 31 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. In 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 32 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 33: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Felony Charge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 33 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, which 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 34 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 35: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015**

![Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015](image)

**Figure 36: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015**

![Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Misdemeanor Charge Category, 2000-2015](image)

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**

Figure 35 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 36 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 37: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Discharge Category, 2000-2015**

![Graph showing percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by discharge category]

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**

Figure 37 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 38: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Burglary by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 38 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 39: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Weapons Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 39 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 40: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 40 illustrates the percent of pretrial admissions for felony drug 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 41 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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 42: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 42 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 43 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 44: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 44 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 reduced slightly from 9.8 percent in 2000 to 9.2 percent in 2015.
Figure 45: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Person-Related Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 45 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 dipped 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 grew 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 46 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 47: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Larceny by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 47 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 48: 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 48 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 49: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Misdemeanor Other Charges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 49 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. The percentage of those discharged as ACD/acquittal/CD/dismissal grew 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 dropped 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 50: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Gender, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 50 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 51: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Gender, 2000-2015**

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 51 shows the percent of pretrial admissions for violent crimes by gender by admission year. The proportion of violent crime admissions for females grew 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 52 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 52: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Felony Drug Charges by Gender, 2000-2015**
Figure 53 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 54 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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 55: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015

![Graph showing mean pretrial length of stay by gender from 2000 to 2015.](image)

Figure 56: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Gender, 2000-2015

![Graph showing median pretrial length of stay by gender from 2000 to 2015.](image)

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**

Figure 55 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 56 shows the median pretrial length of stay by gender by discharge year. The median length of stay remained low and stable for both groups. The median length of stay for males increased from 5 days in 2000 to 6 days in 2015. The median for females was 5 days in 2000 and in 2015.
Figure 57: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Males by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

![Graph showing percent of pretrial admissions for males by discharge category from 2000 to 2015.]

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 57 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/dismissal dipped 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 declined from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 10.9 percent in 2015.
Figure 58 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, dropping to 23.2 percent in 2015. The proportion of admissions that resulted in a prison transfer discharge fell 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 59: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 59 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 fell from 51,090 in 2000 to 26,268 in 2015. The number of admissions for Hispanics declined from 29,614 in 2000 to 16,599 in 2015.

Figure 60 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 grew from 15.3 percent of Black admissions to 21.5 percent. Violent crime admissions for Hispanics rose from 15.0 percent of Hispanic admissions in 2000 to 19.1 percent in 2015.

Figure 61 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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 62: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 62 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 63: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2015

Figure 63 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 doubled 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 64 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 65 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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 66 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 dipped from 7.2 percent in 2000 to 6.8 percent in 2015.

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**
Figure 67: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Blacks by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 67 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 rose 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 declined 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 reduced from 12.7 percent in 2000 to 10.8 percent in 2015.
Figure 68: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Hispanics by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 68 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 declined 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 reduced 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 category 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 69: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 69 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 70: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Age Group, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 70 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 proportion of violent crime admissions for 18-20 year-olds rose from 24.5 percent to 35.4 percent. Violent crime admissions for 21-24 year-olds grew 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 grew from 8.8 percent in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2015.

Figure 71 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 proportion 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 declined 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 72: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015**

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 grew to $15,189 in 2015.

**Figure 73: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Age Group, 2000-2015**

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 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.

**Data Source: New York City Department of Correction**
Figure 74: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015

Figure 74 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 75: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Age Group, 2000-2015

Figure 75 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 rose 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 grew to 7 days in 2015.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

The average length of stay for each age group has increased over the years, with the most significant increases seen in the younger age groups.
Figure 76 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 77: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 18-20 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 77 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 rose 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 78: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 21-24 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 78 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 dipped 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 79: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for 25-34 Year-olds by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 79 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 reduced 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 80: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Individuals 35 Years and Older by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 80 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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay and the percent for discharge category. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

Figure 81: Number of Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 81 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. The number of admission for Staten Island decreased from 2,598 admissions in 2000 to 1,826 in 2015.

**Figure 82: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Violent Crimes by Borough, 2000-2015**

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 82 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 grew 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 83 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 84: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 84 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 85 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 86: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015

Figure 87: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Borough, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 86 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 grew 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 87 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 grew from 4 days to 6 days.
Figure 88: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for the Bronx by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 88 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 rose 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 89: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Brooklyn by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 89 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 reduced 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 90: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Manhattan by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 90 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 grew 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 91 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 rose 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.

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction
Figure 92: Percent of Pretrial Admissions for Staten Island by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 92 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.
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 and median of bail amounts and lengths of stay. Please note, this version of our report does not include our analyses on percent distribution. Percent distribution accounts for the declining number of individuals entering the system while showing dispersion across dollar amounts and days. To learn more about our analyses on percent distribution, please refer to our full report, found on our website (www.misdemeanorjustice.org). Note, we use the same template to describe these results to allow for easier comparison across figures.

**Figure 93: Number of Pretrial Discharges by Discharge Category, 2000-2015**

*Data Source: New York City Department of Correction*
Figure 93 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 94: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Violent Crimes by Category, 2000-2015**

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 94 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 95: Percent of Pretrial Discharges for Felony Drug Charges by Category, 2000-2015**

Figure 95 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 96: Mean Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015**

![Graph showing mean bail amount for pretrial admissions by discharge category from 2000 to 2015.](image)

**Figure 97: Median Bail Amount for Pretrial Admissions by Discharge Category, 2000-2015**

![Graph showing median bail amount for pretrial admissions by discharge category from 2000 to 2015.](image)

*Data Source: New York City Department of Correction*

Figure 96 displays the mean bail amount set 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 discharges 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 97 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 sentence expired/time served discharges, the median bail amount increased from $1,500 to $2,500 over the same time period.
Figure 98: Mean Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Figure 99: Median Pretrial Length of Stay by Discharge Category, 2000-2015

Data Source: New York City Department of Correction

Figure 98 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 grew 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 99 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.
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.