Mapping Mobility of Individuals Arrested for Misdemeanors In New York City 2006-2014

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

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Mapping Mobility of Individuals Arrested for Misdemeanors in New York City, 2006-2014

Introduction by President Jeremy Travis

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INTRODUCTION

The John Jay College of Criminal Justice is pleased to release this report from the Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP). This is the first report (out of four planned) to be completed during the second phase of the MJP, which we call MJP-II. During the first phase, MJP-I, we released three reports that set the stage for understanding the broad trends in the enforcement of low level crimes. The first focused on trends in misdemeanor arrests, the second on criminal summonses, and the third on combined enforcement of felony and misdemeanor arrests, criminal summonses, and pedestrian stops. Each report spurred significant conversations among policy makers and practitioners and resulted in more research questions. The reports that will be produced during MJP-II will answer some of these questions, delve deeper into the dynamics of various enforcement practices, and highlight policy choices.

Our first report, *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in New York*, released in October, 2014, demonstrated that New York City had experienced a significant increase in the rate of misdemeanor arrests from 1980 to 2013. The peak arrest rate occurred in 2010, followed by a decline between 2010 and 2013. The changes were significant: arrest rates rose from 1,174 (per 100,000 population) to a peak of 3,774 (per 100,000 population) before falling slightly to 3,411 (per 100,000 population). From 1980 to 2013, the misdemeanor arrest rate rose by 190.5 percent.

In that report, we presented our analyses for New York City as a whole rather than, separately by police precincts. But, we noted in our report that in 2010, 35.2 percent of misdemeanor arrests occurred outside the individual's patrol borough¹ (comprised of many precincts). This finding, which was not the focus of that report, was nevertheless quite intriguing because it suggested that there was a high degree of mobility among individuals who were arrested for misdemeanors in New York City. At the request of the New York City Police Department, and to add to the scholarly literature on the relationship between offending behavior and place, we undertook this analysis to better understand the phenomenon of mobility for misdemeanor arrests. We hope that this report will inform the NYPD, other criminal justice agencies, social service providers, and community organizations on the geographical allocation of resources for better law enforcement, crime prevention, and community supervision.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first City-wide analysis of the relationship between precinct of arrest and precinct of residence and our findings may surprise even informed observers of the criminal justice system. For example, we found that only about 40 percent of individuals arrested for misdemeanors were arrested in their precinct of residence; the majority of the individuals were arrested elsewhere in New York City. Second, we found that individuals who were arrested for misdemeanors in their precinct of residence were more often arrested for crimes against a person (such as simple assault) or for marijuana possession. Third, those who left their precinct of residence and were arrested for a misdemeanor elsewhere in New York City were more often arrested for petit larceny and vehicle and driving-related charges. Finally,

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¹ See Appendix A for composition of precincts by patrol borough.

² See Appendix B for charge breakdown.

Manhattan had the most mobile arrests, compared to the other boroughs. This finding has implications for choice of enforcement strategy within boroughs and precincts.

To set the stage for the report that follows, we first map the frequency, percent, and rate of misdemeanor arrests across the City, using police precincts as our marker for neighborhoods. These maps demonstrate both volume and variability of misdemeanor arrests across the City and track changes at the precinct level during an era when, as the first MJP-I report documented, there was a significant increase in misdemeanor arrests across the City. Further, using Census data as our denominator, we were able, for the first time, to examine the rate of misdemeanor arrests by precinct regardless of where the individual was arrested within the City.

2006 2010 2014

- 0--500 = 501--1000 = 1001--2000 = 2001--3000 = 3001--4000 = 4001--MAX

Figure 1:

Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 1 maps the total number of misdemeanor arrests in each precinct for New York City at three points in time – 2006, 2010, and 2014. The first observation, true in each year, was that misdemeanor arrests were not evenly distributed throughout New York City. Precincts in the Bronx, Eastern Brooklyn, Northern Queens, Midtown, and Upper Manhattan consistently experienced the highest number of misdemeanor arrests. Conversely, precincts in south Brooklyn, the Upper West Side of Manhattan, and southern precincts in Staten Island consistently experienced the lowest number of misdemeanor arrests in New York City.

The differences in the volume of misdemeanor arrests across the City are significant. In 2006, for example, there were 239,572 misdemeanor arrests. That year, three precincts (22nd, 94th, and 123rd) recorded between 501 and 1,000 misdemeanor arrests, the lowest level of all 76 precincts. That same year, by contrast, 16 precincts recorded more than 4,000 misdemeanor arrests and five

precincts (40th, 43rd, 44th, 46th and 14th [Midtown South]) had more than 8,000 misdemeanor arrests.³

This figure also illustrates, at the precinct level, the impact of the increase in misdemeanor arrest activity. In 2010, the peak year for misdemeanor arrests, there were 284,317 misdemeanor arrests. In that year, 29 out of 76 precincts had more than 4,000 arrests, compared to 16 four years earlier. In 2010, eight precincts reported more than 8,000 misdemeanor arrests, compared to five in 2006. In both years, no precinct had fewer than 500 arrests. As the level of misdemeanor arrests dropped, the decline was also reflected at the precinct level. In 2014, when there were 256,760 misdemeanor arrests in New York City, 19 precincts had more than 4,000 arrests, only three precincts recorded more than 8,000 arrests, and one precinct (Central Park) had fewer than 500 misdemeanor arrests.

2006 2010 2014

- 0--0.9% - 1--1.9% - 2--2.9% - 3--3.9% - 4--MAX%

Figure 2:

Percent of Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City

Data Source: New York City Police Department

In Figure 2, we present the same data for the same years but examine the relationship between the arrest activity of individual precincts and the City-wide volume of misdemeanor arrests. These maps answer the question, what proportion of misdemeanor arrests for the City was attributed to a specific precinct, and did that distribution change over time?

As this map demonstrates, in 2006, six precincts recorded more than 3 percent of all misdemeanor arrests. Collectively, in 2006 and 2010, six precincts accounted for one fifth of all misdemeanor arrests in New York City. Similarly, in 2014, seven precincts collectively accounted for about one-fifth of all misdemeanor arrests. The concentration of misdemeanor arrest activity in specific police precincts did not change significantly over time. Also, as was

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³ See Appendix C for specific precincts breakdown.

observed in the presentation of the volume of misdemeanor arrests, this presentation of the percent of misdemeanor arrests shows that this enforcement activity was not evenly dispersed across New York City. This analysis of the percent of enforcement activity, however, presents a slightly different picture: regardless of increases or decreases in arrests, three precincts (40th, 75th, and Midtown South) consistently accounted for a high proportion of misdemeanor arrests. It is important to note that the numerator here – individuals arrested for misdemeanors in a precinct– includes individuals who did not live in that precinct, so this proportion was not a measure of arrest activity for the precinct's residents.

While these maps demonstrate that misdemeanor arrests were a high volume activity that was not evenly distributed throughout New York City, what remains unclear is whether this is related to greater policing presence, more calls for service, and/or more illegal behavior. Answering these important questions would require a different research strategy. This report adds to our understanding of the relationship between location of arrest and residence of individuals arrested for misdemeanors and thereby illustrates the high level of mobility across the City, the differences between precinct of arrest and of residence, and the variations on that mobility by type of charge.

2006 2010 2014 - 0--3,000 3,001--6,000 6,001--9,000 9,001--12,000 12,001--13,284

Figure 3:
Misdemeanor Arrest Rates in New York City

Data Source: New York City Police Department

In Figure 3, we examine the data on misdemeanor arrests through a different lens by asking about the relationship between precinct of residence and precinct of arrest, using home precinct as the point of departure. Figure 3 maps misdemeanor arrests for each precinct in New York City in 2006, 2010, and 2014⁴. In this analysis, we use a population rate for those 16 and older, based on Census data, which allows us to make estimates based on increases or decreases in the

⁴ We were unable to calculate misdemeanor arrest rates for three of the four Staten Island precincts in 2014 (displayed in white) due to the rezoning of Staten Island precincts in 2012.

population of interest over time. In these maps, the numerator was the number of misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in that precinct (regardless of where they were arrested in New York City) relative to the number of people who lived in that precinct. All the rates mapped above were calculated per 100,000 in the population. It should also be noted that one individual may be arrested more than once for a misdemeanor in a particular year, so we caution against using these rates as statements about individual behavior.

As Figure 3 illustrates, in 2006, only two precincts (7th and 40th) had a misdemeanor arrest rate higher than 9,000 (per 100,000 population), representing the highest arrest rates in the City. In the same year, 45 precincts had a misdemeanor arrest rate lower than 3,000 (per 100,000 population). In 2010, the peak year, and in 2014, one precinct (7th) recorded an arrest rate higher than 12,000 (per 100,000 population). In 2010, 36 precincts had an arrest rate lower than 3,000 and this increased to 40 precincts in 2014.

Taken together, the maps displayed in these figures demonstrate an important conclusion of our analysis: the precincts with the highest precinct arrest rates (arrests per population of precinct residents) were not necessarily the precincts with the highest concentrations of arrests (arrests per precinct). For instance, the 7th Precinct consistently had the highest arrest rates – the residents of that precinct were most likely to be arrested for misdemeanors somewhere in the City – but that precinct did not necessarily record the highest number, or the highest percent of arrests. This contrast was due to the mobility of individuals arrested for misdemeanors. To illustrate this phenomenon, we look to specific data from the 7th Precinct. In 2010, there were 803 misdemeanor arrests of individuals who lived in that precinct. (Recall the same person may have been arrested more than once.) In the same year, the NYPD recorded an additional 746 arrests of individuals who lived in the 7th Precinct but were arrested in a different New York City precinct. The phenomenon of mobility can also be illustrated by examining data from the precinct of arrest as compared to the residence of those arrested in the precinct. For example, the 40th Precinct recorded 8,531 misdemeanor arrests in 2010. Interestingly, almost half (46.3 percent) of those arrests (3,945) involved individuals who lived in a different precinct in New York City.

A focus on these issues of mobility presents interesting policy questions for the criminal justice system. For example, this analysis can inform the development of strategies for neighborhood policing. Principles of neighborhood policing focus on building strong relationships with community members with the goal of lowering crime and fostering trust between the police and communities. However, given the mobility of precinct residents who are arrested elsewhere, and the high levels of arrests occurring from non-residents, the philosophy of neighborhood policing might be adapted to reflect these realities. This perspective poses interesting questions. Does a neighborhood policing approach make sense in Lower Manhattan where there are a large number of tourists and commuters? Or is such an approach better suited for Staten Island, which is more isolated? Can the principles behind neighborhood policing be effective in reducing arrest rates and crime when individuals are leaving their precinct of residence?

Further, mobility has implications for the role of prosecutors. The analyses presented here show that theft of services was a frequent charge for arrests of individuals who are not residents of the precinct of arrest. What are the implications for processing and prosecuting these cases,

especially in Manhattan where a large number of these arrests occur and where a high volume of individuals travel from other boroughs? Are individuals who are arrested outside of their precinct of residence more likely to miss court, leading to further punitive repercussions? Are restorative justice and diversion programs better suited for the location where someone lives versus where the arrest occurred? What are the implications for crime prevention strategies and the costs of those strategies when directed at a more dispersed population of individuals arrested for misdemeanors? While we do not attempt to answer these questions, we encourage policymakers to further explore how mobility impacts practice and policy.

We are grateful to our colleagues in government who have expressed interest in the implications of this research. We are especially thankful to our colleagues at the New York City Police Department, Director of Research, Policy, and Planning Rebecca Neusteter, and Lieutenant Tara Coffey for making this data available. We express particular appreciation to Assistant Commissioner Ronald Wilhelmy, a long-standing supporter of the Misdemeanor Justice Project, who expressly asked us to undertake this analysis in the belief it would help the Police Department think strategically about the deployment of resources and development of crime prevention approaches. We are indebted to the Laura and John Arnold Foundation who have made this work possible with their generous support of our research endeavors. Their ongoing support for phase II of the Misdemeanor Justice Project will allow us to expand our work to examine trends in pretrial detention and stationhouse release of misdemeanor arrests. We anticipate that these reports will stimulate a discussion on those topics and look forward to that discussion.

We hope that a wider audience will find these analyses useful in policy discussions about the role of law enforcement in responding to public safety concerns of the neighborhoods of our City. Because our work documents the interactions between the justice system and the public, with high rates of interaction with young men of color, we also hope that this focus will result in policies that simultaneously promote public safety and public confidence in the justice system. The robust policy discussions now underway in our City, and indeed across the country, on the intersection between agencies of the justice system and public, particularly in the enforcement of low level offenses, is posing fundamental questions about the rule of law and we are gratified to see that the work of the Misdemeanor Justice Project is making a contribution to those discussions.

Jeremy Travis President John Jay College of Criminal Justice

GOALS OF THE REPORT

This report seeks to better understand longitudinal trends in the mobility of individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City from 2006 to 2014. Our analyses focused on five main objectives. First, we examined how often arrests occur in an individual's precinct of residence and alternatively, how often arrests occur outside the individual's precinct of residence. Second, we determined if charges varied based on whether an individual was arrested in their precinct of residence or somewhere else in New York City. Third, we examined whether these trends in mobility varied by gender, race, and age. Fourth, we analyzed geospatial patterns in misdemeanor arrests to better understand where individuals were going to when they were arrested outside their precinct of residence, and which precincts they left. And finally, we conducted an in-depth assessment of the precincts with the highest number of misdemeanor arrests in 2014 by borough to better understand mobility within and across precincts.

This is the first report released by Phase II of the Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP-II), which is conducting a more nuanced, in-depth analysis examining City-wide trends in misdemeanor arrests. Our first three reports from Phase I of the Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP), *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in New York, The Summons Report: Trends in the Issuance and Disposition of Summons in New York City*, and *Tracking Enforcement Rates in New York City* were released in October 2014, April 2015, and December 2015, respectively. To our knowledge, no other research has documented patterns of mobility for misdemeanor arrests in New York City. Therefore, we hope to fill an additional gap in our understanding of arrests for low-level offending.

The aims of this report are three-fold: (1) to document trends in the mobility of individuals arrested for misdemeanors in New York City from 2006 to 2014; (2) to compare patterns of mobility of individuals who were arrested for misdemeanors by geospatial location and charge type; and (3) to contribute to current policy discussions on effective policing strategies for reducing crime. As with all MJP reports, we do not offer in-depth interpretation, make causal inferences regarding the results, or provide policy recommendations.

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

- 1. In 2014, almost half (48.5 percent) of all individuals arrested for a misdemeanor were arrested outside of their home precinct.
- 2. If an individual was arrested outside of their home precinct, the arrest most often occurred in an adjacent precinct.
- 3. In 2014, almost half (44.6 percent) of all individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in Manhattan did not live in that borough. For other boroughs, individuals arrested there were much more likely to live in that borough: the Bronx (80.8 percent), Brooklyn (83.0 percent), Queens (73.3 percent), and Staten Island (87.0 percent).

- 4. In 2014, among home precinct arrests, the most frequent charges (out of 11 charge categories) were crimes against a person (24.5 percent) and offenses related to marijuana (16.8 percent).
- 5. In 2014, of arrests that occurred outside the home precinct, the most frequent charges (out of 11 charge categories) were property and theft-related (17.7 percent) and vehicle and driving-related (17.2 percent).
- 6. Males and Females were equally likely to have home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Blacks and Hispanics had more home precinct and mobile misdemeanor arrests, whereas Whites had more unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Younger age groups (16-17, 18-20) had more home precinct misdemeanor arrests, whereas older age groups (25-34, 35 and older) had more unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA ON MOBILITY

The data used in this report were provided by the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and include non-fingerprintable and fingerprintable misdemeanor arrests for individuals 16 years of age and older from 2006 to 2014. The NYPD provided us with the mobility variables; a variable for the home precinct (if the arrest was of a person who lived in New York City) and a variable for the precinct where the arrest occurred.

Location of Arrest: For the purposes of this report, each misdemeanor arrest was categorized into one of three categories: home precinct arrest, mobile arrest, and unknown home precinct arrest.

- Home precinct arrest: An arrest that occurred in the individual's precinct of residence in New York City.
- Mobile arrest: An arrest that occurred outside the individual's precinct of residence in New York City. We further analyzed mobile arrests at two levels:
 - o Mobile (going to): Where an individual was arrested in New York City and the arrest occurred outside the individual's precinct of residence. For example, if an individual lived in the 75th Precinct but was arrested in Midtown South (14th Precinct), then the mobile (going to) precinct would be Midtown South.
 - Mobile (leaving from): When an individual left their precinct of residence and was arrested for a misdemeanor in another precinct in New York City. Following the example above, the mobile (leaving from) precinct would be the 75th Precinct.
- Unknown home precinct arrest: A misdemeanor arrest in which the individual's home precinct was not known.

Unknown home precinct arrests could have occurred for several reasons. First, the arrest could represent an individual who traveled to or commuted to New York City but did not reside in the City and therefore did not have a home precinct. Second, this arrest could include homeless individuals who did not have an address. Third, this group could also include individuals who lived in New York City but had an out-of-state driver's license (e.g., college students, contractors, etc.). Lastly, this could have been a data entry error.

Charge Type: We categorized the misdemeanor arrests into 11 distinct charge types. These 11 charges captured 95% of all misdemeanor arrests. See Appendix B for specific charges.

- Marijuana (e.g. possession, sale);
- Theft of Services (e.g. turnstile jumping);
- Crimes against a Person (e.g. assault, harassment);
- Property and Theft-related (e.g. petit larceny, possession of stolen property);
- Vehicle and Driving-related (e.g. DWI, driving without a license);
- Drugs other than Marijuana (e.g. possession of controlled substance, paraphernalia);
- Trespassing;

- Weapon;
- Prostitution;
- Resisting Arrest; and
- Other (e.g. criminal contempt, obstructing government administration).

In this report, we present the data by raw numbers and percentages. Raw numbers are helpful for understanding the sheer volume of particular trends over time. Percentages are useful for understanding relative changes over time accounting for fluctuations in absolute numbers. Percentages also allow for relative comparisons across different demographic groups (e.g. men versus women).

There were some limitations to the data. First, the unit of analysis for this report was the arrest rather than the individual. Unlike prior reports, we often use the word "individual" to describe certain results for easier readability but recognize that an individual could represent multiple arrests in our data. Further, in our data, each arrest only included the top or the most severe charge. It is possible that multiple charges were issued for a single misdemeanor arrest. We do not capture these additional charges.

Second, the unknown home precinct group remains unclear and could impact both the home precinct and mobile misdemeanor arrest numbers. It is possible that individuals in this category may have lived in New York City and had an out-of-state driver's license or were homeless. Thus, the number of home precinct and mobile arrests could be slightly underreported. According to the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, the number of misdemeanor arrests for those who were street homeless in New York City accounted for approximately two percent of misdemeanor arrests from 2006 to 2014. The specific numbers were 5,626 in 2006, 4,977 in 2010, and 5,704 in 2014.

Third, our results indicate a decrease in unknown home precinct arrests and an increase in mobile arrests. In 2006, the NYPD implemented a technological feature that mandated the entry of the home address for the individual who is arrested. Therefore, the decrease in unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests may be an artifact of the implementation of this technology rather than an observed data trend.

Fourth, it is important to also note that our data capture precinct of arrest but not necessarily precinct of the incident. If an incident occurred outside the home precinct, the police may still have made the arrest at the individual's residence. This would be an instance where the home precinct matches the arresting precinct, but would not capture the mobility of the individual.

Finally, misdemeanor arrests that occurred at Rikers Island Correctional Facility during this time period were included in the reporting statistics for the 41st Precinct (Hunt's Point-the Bronx). Therefore, the misdemeanor arrests for the 41st Precinct are likely inflated due to the inclusion of these arrests. We were unable to distinguish which misdemeanor arrests occurred in the 41st Precinct and which occurred at Rikers Island Correctional Facility.⁶

⁵ Data source: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc.

⁶ http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/crime_mapping/nyc_crime_map_statistical_and_technical_notes.shtml

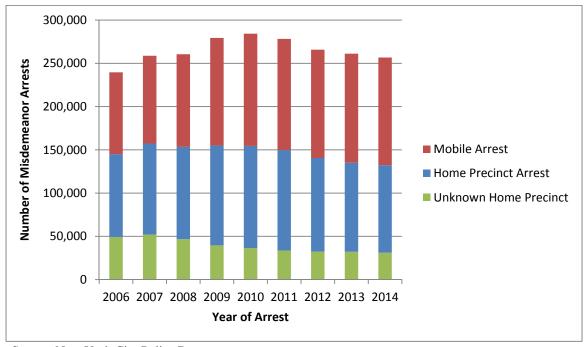
While we acknowledge these limitations, we believe the findings in the current report nevertheless provide an empirical framework to better understand geospatial patterns of misdemeanor arrests in New York City.

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS IN NEW YORK CITY BY LOCATION OF ARREST, 2006-2014

In this section, we present the cumulative numbers and percentages for all three categories of arrest (home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests) in New York City from 2006 to 2014. The percentages presented in these figures represent the number of arrests for each category of arrest relative to the total number of misdemeanor arrests for New York City.

Figure 4:

Misdemeanor Arrests by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 4 illustrates the number of misdemeanor arrests in New York City by location of arrest from 2006 to 2014. In 2006, there were 239,572 misdemeanor arrests. This number peaked at 284,317 in 2010 and was followed by a steady decline, ending in 2014 with 256,760 misdemeanor arrests.

With regard to location of arrest, after 2008, mobile misdemeanor arrests (red) comprised the highest number of misdemeanor arrests, followed by home precinct misdemeanor arrests (blue) and then unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests (green). In 2006, there were 95,810 home precinct misdemeanor arrests and 94,569 mobile misdemeanor arrests in New York City. Both arrest categories peaked in 2010 with 117,948 home precinct misdemeanor arrests and 129,807 mobile misdemeanor arrests, which then declined to 101,174 and 124,469 arrests, respectively. In 2014, mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for 124,469 of all misdemeanor arrests, while home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for 101,174 arrests.

Misdemeanor arrests with an unknown home precinct made up the lowest number of arrests, with 49,193 in 2006, reached its peak the following year with 51,971 arrests, and ended with 31,117 in 2014. Again, this decrease may have been an artifact of technology changes at the NYPD rather than a true decrease in unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests and a true increase in mobile misdemeanor arrests.

Figure 5:
Percent of Misdemeanor Arrests by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Data Source: New York City Police Department

2006

2007

Figure 5 presents the misdemeanor arrests as a percent based on location of arrest. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for the greatest proportion of arrests, ranging from 39.5 percent in 2006 to 48.5 percent in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests consistently accounted for 40.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests during the study period. Arrests with an unknown home precinct accounted for 20.5 percent of all misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and declined to 12.1 percent by 2014.

Year of Arrest

2008

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS BY LOCATION OF ARREST IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH, 2006-2014

In this section, we present trends in misdemeanor arrests for the five boroughs (Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island). The unit of analysis is slightly different for Figures 6-10 as compared to the rest of the report because we focus on mobility between boroughs rather than mobility between precincts. For example, in Figure 6, the number of home borough arrests (blue) represents the arrests of individuals who lived in Manhattan and were arrested in Manhattan.

Figures 6-10 display two bars per year. Both bars include unknown home borough misdemeanor arrests (green) and home borough misdemeanor arrests (blue) and do not vary by year. The red and purple bars differ by year. The red bar in each figure shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for individuals who were arrested in the borough of interest but lived in another New York City borough. The purple bar shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for individuals who lived in the borough of interest and were arrested in another borough.

Collectively, the figures below demonstrate that Manhattan had a consistently higher proportion of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to; 29-37 percent) compared to the other four boroughs (6-14 percent). This suggests that in any given year, over a quarter of all misdemeanor arrests in Manhattan were of individuals who lived in another borough. Alternatively, the other four boroughs consistently had a higher proportion of home borough arrests (67-87 percent) compared to Manhattan (40-45 percent).

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⁷ Notably, within New York City each borough represents a county: Manhattan (New York County), the Bronx (Bronx County), Brooklyn (Kings County), Queens (Queens County), and Staten Island (Richmond County).

90,000 80,000 **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 70,000 60,000 50,000 ■ Mobile Arrest (Leaving from) ■ Mobile Arrest (Going to) 40,000 ■ Home Borough Arrest 30,000 ■ Unknown Home Borough Arrest 20,000 10,000 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 6:
Misdemeanor Arrests for Manhattan by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 6 shows the number of misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for Manhattan from 2006 to 2014. Misdemeanor arrests in Manhattan increased from 19,295 arrests in 2006 (29.0 percent) to 26,858 in 2014 (37.3 percent) for individuals who lived elsewhere in New York City (red; mobile arrest [going to]). This was consistently higher than the number of misdemeanor arrests (purple; mobile arrest [leaving from]) of individuals who lived in Manhattan but were arrested in another borough (4,202 in 2006 to 6,745 in 2014). Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) comprised between 13.5 and 17.8 percent of arrests. Hence, more people traveled to Manhattan and were then arrested for a misdemeanor compared to individuals who lived in Manhattan and were arrested for a misdemeanor in another borough.

Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in Manhattan and were arrested in Manhattan comprised the largest percent, ranging from 40.3 to 44.6 percent and increased in volume from 26,848 in 2006 to 31,089 in 2014. Misdemeanor arrests in Manhattan where the home borough was unknown decreased consistently over time from 20,415 in 2006 (30.7 percent) to 14,145 in 2014 (19.6 percent).

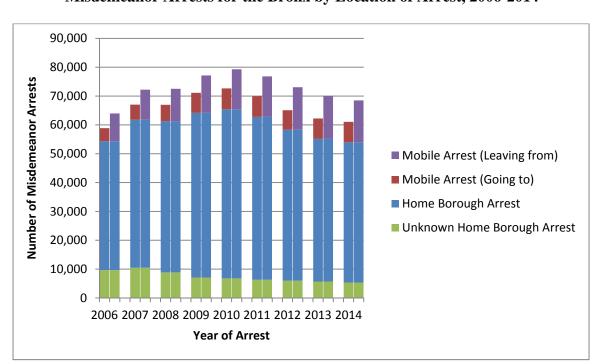


Figure 7:

Misdemeanor Arrests for the Bronx by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 7 shows misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for the Bronx from 2006 to 2014. Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who were arrested in the Bronx but lived in another New York City borough (red; mobile arrest [going to]) increased from 4,549 in 2006 to 7,099 in 2014. This was consistently lower than the number of misdemeanor arrests (purple; mobile arrest [leaving from]) for individuals who left the Bronx and were arrested in another borough (9,655 in 2006 to 14,542 in 2014). Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) comprised between 7.7 and 11.6 percent of misdemeanor arrests in the Bronx, while mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) ranged from 16.8 to 23.2 percent. This suggests that more individuals left the Bronx and were arrested in another borough, relative to individuals who were arrested for a misdemeanor in the Bronx and lived in another borough.

Similar to Manhattan, misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived and were arrested in the Bronx comprised the largest percent of arrests, ranging from 75.9 to 80.8 and increased slightly in volume from 44,683 in 2006 to 48,625 in 2014. Misdemeanor arrests in the Bronx with an unknown home borough decreased consistently over time from 9,639 in 2006 (16.4 percent) to 5,329 in 2014 (8.7 percent).

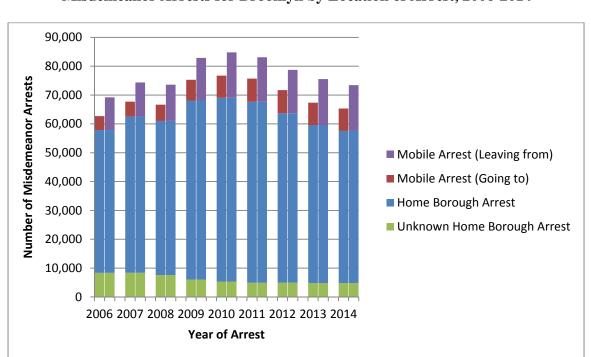


Figure 8:

Misdemeanor Arrests for Brooklyn by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 8 displays misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for Brooklyn. Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who were arrested in Brooklyn but lived somewhere else in New York City (red; mobile arrest [going to]) increased from 4,842 in 2006 to 7,760 in 2014. This was consistently lower than the number of misdemeanor arrests (purple; mobile arrest [leaving from]) for individuals who lived in Brooklyn and were arrested in another borough (11,349 in 2006 to 15,863 in 2014). Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) comprised between 7.6 to 11.9 percent of misdemeanor arrests in Brooklyn. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) comprised between 17.9 and 23.1 percent of arrests for individuals who lived in Brooklyn and were arrested in another borough. Similar to the Bronx, more individuals left Brooklyn and were arrested in another borough, compared to individuals who were arrested in Brooklyn and live elsewhere in New York City.

As with the prior boroughs, arrests for individuals who lived in Brooklyn and were arrested there comprised the largest proportion of misdemeanor arrests (between 79.0 and 83.0 percent); this increased slightly from 49,524 in 2006 to 52,765 in 2014. Misdemeanor arrests in Brooklyn with an unknown home borough decreased consistently over time from 8,346 in 2006 (13.3 percent) to 4,807 in 2014 (7.4 percent).

90,000 80,000 **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 70,000 60,000 50,000 ■ Mobile Arrest (Leaving from) ■ Mobile Arrest (Going to) 40,000 ■ Home Borough Arrest 30,000 ■ Unknown Home Borough Arrest 20,000 10,000 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 9:
Misdemeanor Arrests for Queens by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 9 shows misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for Queens. Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who were arrested in Queens but lived somewhere else in New York City (red; mobile arrest [going to]) increased from 4,338 (10.0 percent) in 2006 to 7,071 (14.4 percent) in 2014. This was consistently lower than misdemeanor arrests (purple; mobile arrest [leaving from] for individuals who lived in Queens and were arrested in another borough (7,012 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2014), and comprised between 19.4 and 24.0 percent. The difference in these two mobile arrest categories was not as disparate for Queens compared to the Bronx and Brooklyn.

Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in Queens and were arrested in Queens increased from 29,201 arrests in 2006 to 35,791 in 2014. This arrest category comprised between 67.4 and 73.3 percent of misdemeanor arrests in Queens. Lastly, misdemeanor arrests in Queens with an unknown home borough decreased consistently over time from 9,775 in 2006 (22.6 percent) to 6,272 in 2014 (12.8 percent).

90,000 80,000 **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 70,000 60,000 50,000 ■ Mobile Arrest (Leaving from) ■ Mobile Arrest (Going to) 40,000 ■ Home Borough Arrest 30,000 ■ Unknown Home Borough Arrest 20,000 10,000 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 Year of Arrest

Figure 10:

Misdemeanor Arrests for Staten Island by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 10 displays misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for Staten Island. Misdemeanor arrests for Staten Island were much fewer in comparison to the other boroughs from 2006 to 2014. Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who were arrested in Staten Island but lived somewhere else in New York City (red; mobile arrest [going to]) increased slightly from 513 in 2006 to 625 in 2014, but was consistently lower than the number of arrests (purple; mobile arrest [leaving from]) for individuals who lived in Staten Island and were arrested in another borough (1,319 in 2006 to 2,115 in 2014). Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) comprised between 5.9 and 7.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests in Staten Island, while mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) comprised between 15.8 and 21.8 percent of misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in Staten Island.

Misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in Staten Island and were also arrested there comprised the largest proportion of arrests for that borough, ranging from 81.1 to 87.4 percent and increased in volume from 6,586 in 2006 to 7,960 in 2014. Meanwhile, misdemeanor arrests in Staten Island with an unknown home borough decreased consistently over time from 1,018 in 2006 (12.5 percent) to 564 in 2014 (6.2 percent).

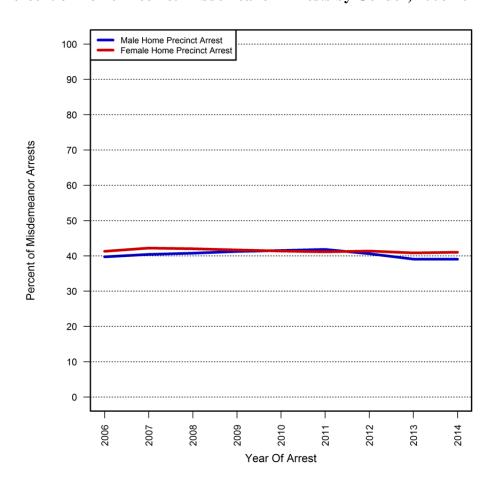
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS BY LOCATION OF ARREST IN NEW YORK CITY: DEMOGRAPHICS

The following figures show the percent of misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest (home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests) for gender, race/ethnicity, and age in New York City from 2006 to 2014. Going forward, the unit of analysis is precinct rather than borough.

Percentages were calculated using the number of arrest for each location for that demographic group divided by the total number of misdemeanor arrests for that demographic group. For example, in Figure 11, male home precinct misdemeanor arrests (blue) represents the percent of males arrested in their home precinct that year out of the total number of males arrested for a misdemeanor in that year. Similarly, female home precinct misdemeanor arrests (red) represent the percent of females arrested in their home precinct out of the total number of females arrested in that year.

Figure 11:

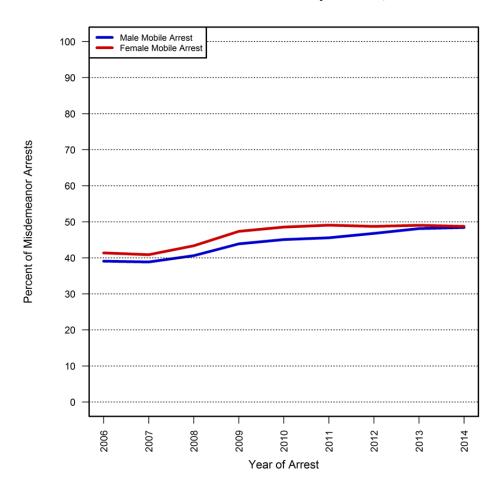
Percent of Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Gender, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 11 shows that the percent of males and females arrested in their home precinct were similar from 2006 to 2014. Females started slightly higher at 41.3 percent in 2006 compared to males at 39.7 percent. In 2014, female home precinct misdemeanor arrests comprised 41.0 percent of all female misdemeanor arrests, while male home precinct misdemeanor arrests comprised 39.0 percent of male misdemeanor arrests. Males had a higher number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests ranging from 79,323 in 2006 to 81,908 in 2014. Females had 16,487 home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and remained stable, ending with 19,266 home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2014.

Figure 12:
Percent of Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests by Gender, 2006-2014



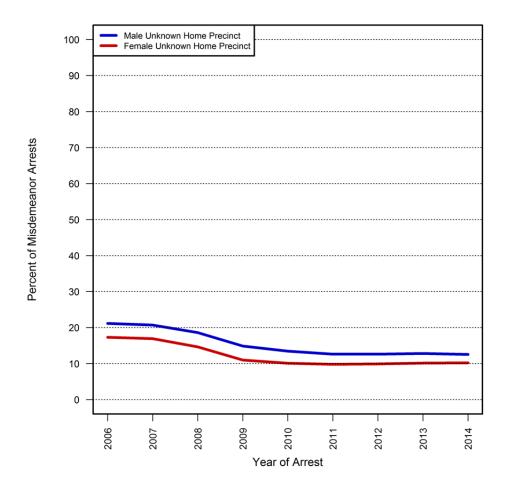
Data Source: New York City Police Department

As illustrated in Figure 12, the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests for males and females began at 40.0 percent in 2006 and increased to 49.0 percent in 2014. Female mobile misdemeanor arrests started with a higher percent (41.4 percent) in 2006 compared to male mobile misdemeanor arrests (39.1 percent). In 2014, female mobile misdemeanor arrests (48.7 percent) and male mobile misdemeanor arrests (48.4 percent) were similar. Males had a higher number of mobile misdemeanor arrests, increasing from 78,060 in 2006 to 101,594 in 2014.

Females had a much lower number of mobile misdemeanor arrests with 16,509 in 2006 and 22,875 in 2014.

Figure 13:

Percent of Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Gender, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 13 shows that the percent of males arrested with an unknown home precinct was consistently higher than the percent of females arrested with an unknown home precinct. Males started at 21.2 percent in 2006 compared to females at 17.3 percent. In 2014, males ended at 12.5 percent compared to females at 10.2 percent. Males had a higher number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests with 42,278 in 2006, which declined to 26,318 in 2014. Meanwhile, there were 6,915 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for females in 2006, which declined to 4,799 in 2014.

Figure 14:

Percent of Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2014

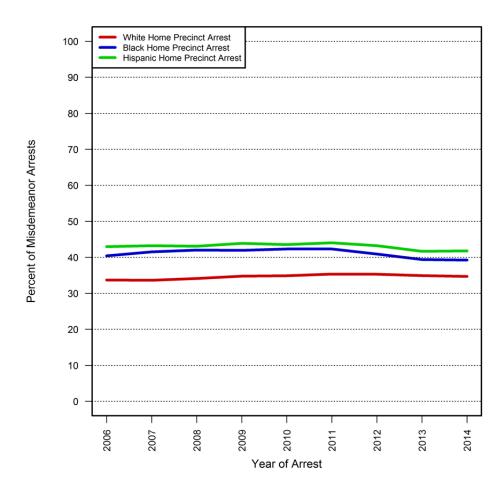
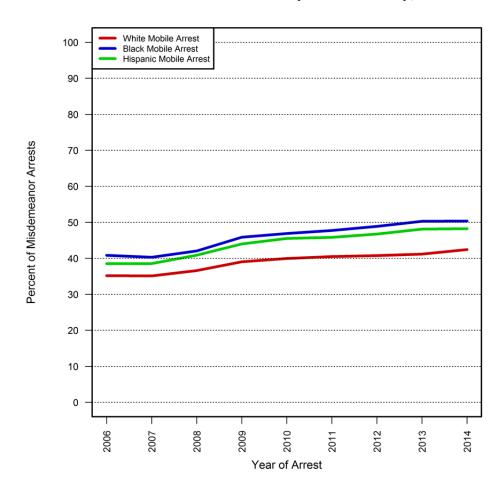


Figure 14 shows the percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests by race/ethnicity from 2006 to 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Blacks and Hispanics were similar throughout the study period. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Hispanics comprised 42.9 percent of all misdemeanor arrests among Hispanics in 2006; this proportion was similar in 2014 (41.8 percent). Home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Blacks comprised 40.4 percent of all misdemeanor arrests among Blacks in 2006. This did not change significantly in 2014 (39.2 percent). The percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Whites was consistently lower, ranging from 33.7 percent in 2006 to 34.7 percent in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Blacks were the highest with 46,665 arrests in 2006 and 46,269 in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Hispanics were the second highest with 34,745 arrests in 2006 and 37,366 in 2014. Lastly, home precinct misdemeanor arrests of Whites were the lowest with 10,431 in 2006 and 11,746 in 2014.

Figure 15:

Percent of Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2014



As seen in Figure 15, in 2006, the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests among Blacks (40.8 percent) and Hispanics (38.5 percent) were similar. In 2014, mobile misdemeanor arrests of Blacks increased to 50.4 percent, compared to mobile misdemeanor arrests of Hispanics at 48.2 percent. As with home precinct misdemeanor arrests, the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests of Whites was consistently lower, with 35.2 percent in 2006, which increased to 42.5 percent in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests among Blacks were the highest with 47,126 arrests in 2006, and this increased to 59,438 in 2014. Among Hispanics, mobile misdemeanor arrests were the second highest with 31,149 arrests in 2006, which increased to 43,134 in 2014. Finally, mobile misdemeanor arrests among Whites were the lowest with 10,890 arrests in 2006, which ended at 14,375 in 2014.

Figure 16:

Percent of Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2014

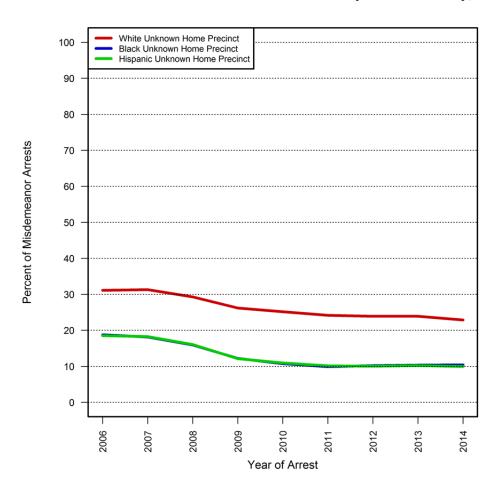


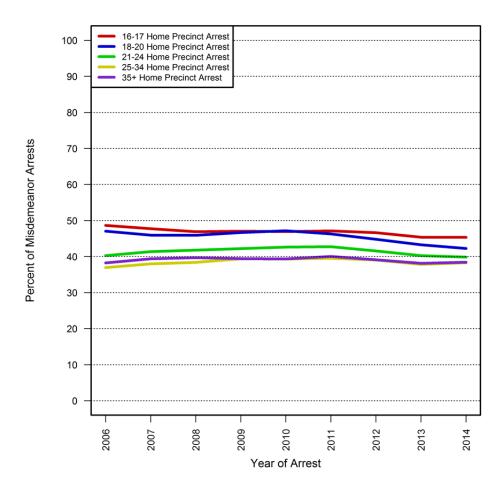
Figure 16 shows the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by race/ethnicity. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests among Blacks and Hispanics were almost identical from 2006 to 2014. Both groups started at 18.5 percent in 2006 and declined to approximately 10.0 percent by 2014. In contrast, the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests among Whites was consistently higher, and comprised 31.1 percent of misdemeanor arrests for Whites in 2006, which then declined to 22.9 percent in 2014. Blacks had the highest number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests with 21,632 in 2006, which declined to 12,275 in 2014. Hispanics had the second highest number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests with 14,994 in 2006, and declined to 8,901 arrests in 2014. Lastly, despite having the highest percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests, Whites had the lowest number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests with 9,632 arrests in 2006, which fell to 7,741 in 2014.

Figures 17-19 illustrate trends in home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by age groups (16-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-34, 35 and older). These age

groups were chosen based on policy (e.g., the age of criminal responsibility in New York, more common age of criminal responsibility in most states, the legal drinking age) and research on developmental patterns of antisocial activity (e.g. individuals 35 and older usually "age out" of antisocial activity). Again, these percentages are relative to all misdemeanor arrests for that particular age group.

Figure 17:

Percent of Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Age, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 17 shows home precinct misdemeanor arrests by age groups from 2006 to 2014. The two younger age groups (16-17 and 18-20) consistently had a higher percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests compared to the other age groups (21-24, 25-34, and 35 and older). The percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests among 16-17 year-olds was consistently the highest and ranged from 48.7 percent in 2006 to 45.4 percent in 2014. For this age group, the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests was 8,069 in 2006 and 6,369 in 2014.

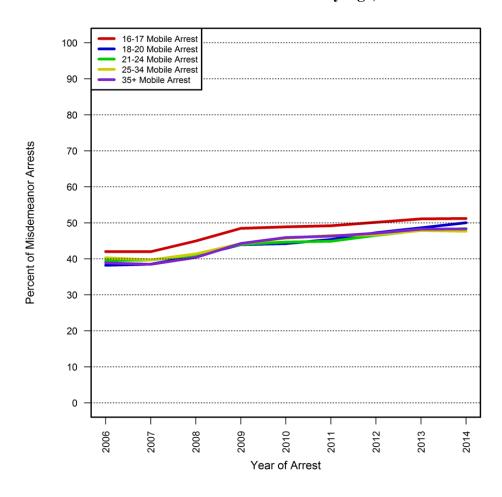
The percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests among 18-20 year-olds was the second highest and ranged from 47.1 percent in 2006 to 42.2 percent in 2014. For this age group, the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests was 13,655 in 2006 and 11,753 in 2014.

For 21-24 year-olds, home precinct misdemeanor arrests comprised between 40.3 percent in 2006 to 39.9 percent in 2014 of all misdemeanor arrests for that group. The number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests for this age group was 4,048 in 2006 and 16,208 in 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for 25-34 year-olds and those 35 and older were nearly identical from 2006 to 2014, at approximately 38.0 percent. For 25-34 year-olds, the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests was 22,851 in 2006 and this increased to 28,529 in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for those 35 and older were the highest compared to all other age groups with 37,181 in 2006 and 38,315 in 2014.

Figure 18:

Percent of Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests by Age, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 18 illustrates that the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests was similar across the five age groups and increased over time, with the 16-17 year-olds having slightly higher percentages compared to the other age groups.

In 2006, mobile misdemeanor arrests for 16-17 year-olds comprised 42.0 percent of all misdemeanor arrests for that age group. This increased to 51.2 percent in 2014. The number of mobile misdemeanor arrests was 6,967 in 2006 and increased to 7,189 in 2014.

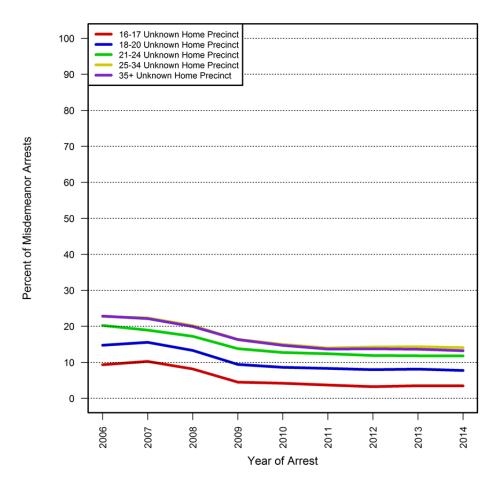
Mobile misdemeanor arrests for 18-20 year-olds also increased from 38.2 percent in 2006 to 50.0 percent in 2014. The number of mobile misdemeanor arrests for 18-20 year-olds was 11,086 in 2006 and increased to 13,914 in 2014.

Similar to their younger counterparts, the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests for 21-24 year-olds ranged from 39.5 percent in 2006 to 48.4 percent in 2014. The number of mobile misdemeanor arrests was 13,785 in 2006 and 19,673 in 2014.

As with the home precinct misdemeanor arrests, the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests for 25-34 year-olds and those 35 and older were nearly identical and started around 40.0 percent in 2006, and ended around 48.0 percent in 2014. For 25-34 year-olds, the number of mobile misdemeanor arrests was 24,916 in 2006 and 35,545 in 2014, while the number of mobile misdemeanor arrests for those 35 and older ranged from 37,813 in 2006 to 48,146 in 2014.

Figure 19:

Percent of Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Age, 2006-2014



As shown in Figure 19, the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased for all age groups from 2006 to 2014. Furthermore, the younger age groups consistently had a lower percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. The 16-17 year-old age group had the lowest percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests, which ranged from 9.3 percent in 2006 to 3.5 percent in 2014. For this age group, the number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests declined from 1,546 in 2006 to 486 in 2014.

For 18-20 year-olds, the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests compared to all misdemeanor arrests for this age group dropped from 14.8 percent in 2006 to 7.7 percent in 2014. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for 18-20 year-olds was 4,281 in 2006 and 2,156 in 2014.

The percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrest among 21-24 year-olds was 20.2 percent in 2006, which decreased to 11.8 percent in 2014. For this age group, the number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased from 7,065 in 2006 to 4,786 in 2014.

For both the 25-34 year-olds and those 35 and older the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests began at 22.8 percent in 2006 and ended at 14.0 percent in 2014. For 25-34 year-olds, the number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests was 14,080 in 2006 and 10,490 in 2014. For those 35 and older, the number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased from 22,217 in 2006 to 13,195 in 2014.

MOBILITY IN NEW YORK CITY BY CHARGE, 2006-2014

In this section, we present home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge type. The most frequent charges for misdemeanor arrests in New York City include marijuana, theft of services, crimes against a person, property and theft-related, vehicle and driving-related, drugs other than marijuana, and trespassing. Weapon, prostitution, resisting arrest, and other charges were less frequent and are not presented in this section of the report. See Appendix B for the frequency of specific charges.

60,000
40,000
30,000
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
Year of Arrest

Figure 20:

Marijuana Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 20 shows the number of misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges by location of arrest from 2006 to 2014. Arrests for marijuana charges increased dramatically from 37,523 in 2006 to a peak of 55,930 in 2011, followed by a steep decline to 31,604 in 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of all misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges. There were 19,799 home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 (52.8 percent), which increased to a peak of 30,388 in 2010 (54.1 percent), and decreased to 16,980 in 2014 (53.7 percent) in 2014.

Mobile misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges were 12,330 in 2006, nearly doubled to 21,407 in 2011, and then decreased sharply to 12,441 in 2014. Proportionally, mobile misdemeanor arrests ranged from 32.9 percent in 2006 to 39.4 percent in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges ranged from 5,394 arrests in 2006 to 2,183 in 2014 and accounted for 14.4 percent of marijuana charges in 2006, which then decreased to 6.9 percent in 2014.

50,000
40,000
30,000
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
Year of Arrest

Figure 21:
Theft of Services Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 21 illustrates the number of misdemeanor arrests for theft of services charges (e.g., turnstile jumping) by location of arrest from 2006 to 2014. Theft of services charges steadily increased from 14,754 in 2006 to a peak of 32,737 in 2013, and then declined slightly to 30,504 in 2014.

In 2006, there were 3,144 (21.3 percent) home precinct misdemeanor arrests for theft of services charges. This peaked at 7,385 home precinct misdemeanor arrests (22.6 percent) in 2013 and declined slightly to 6,371 the following year (20.9 percent).

Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of theft of services. Mobile misdemeanor arrests for theft of services was 8,344 in 2006, more than doubled to 22,522 in 2013, its peak year, and then decreased slightly to 21,234 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for 56.6 percent of theft of services charges in 2006 and increased to 69.6 percent in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for theft of services decreased from 3,266 in 2006 to 2,899 in 2014. This arrest category accounted for 22.1 percent of theft of services charges in 2006 – a slightly higher percentage than home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006. Unknown

home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased to 9.5 percent of all misdemeanor arrests for theft of services in 2014.

60,000

50,000

40,000

30,000

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Year of Arrest

Figure 22:
Crimes Against a Person Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 22 displays the number of misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person charges by location of arrest from 2006 to 2014. Crimes against a person remained relatively stable in number and proportion for all three arrest categories. Misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person ranged from 36,392 in 2006 to 40,128 in 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person. In 2006, 22,051 home precinct misdemeanor arrests occurred for crimes against a person and increased slightly to 24,773 in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for 60.6 percent of crimes against a person in 2006 and remained stable ending at 61.7 percent in 2014.

Mobile misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person were 10,689 (29.4 percent) in 2006, increased to a peak of 13,820 (32.3 percent) in 2013, and then decreased to 12,841 (32.0 percent) in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person was 3,652 (10.0 percent) in 2006, which decreased to 2,514 (6.3 percent) in 2014.

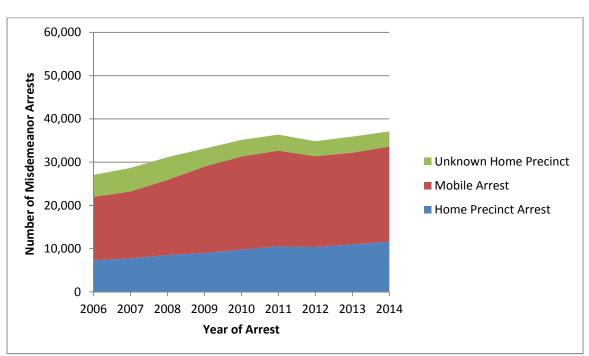


Figure 23:

Property and Theft-Related Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

As shown in Figure 23, misdemeanor arrests for property and theft-related charges increased from 27,037 in 2006 to a peak of 37,096 arrests in 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for property and theft-related charges increased from 7,308 in 2006 to 11,625 in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for 27.0 percent of all property and theft-related charges in 2006 and increased to 31.3 percent in 2014.

Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of property and theft-related charges. Property and theft-related charges started at 14,670 misdemeanor arrests in 2006, peaked at 22,097 in 2011, and then decreased to 21,995 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for 54.3 percent of property and theft-related charges in 2006 and rose to 59.3 percent in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for property and theft-related charges decreased from 5,059 in 2006 to 3,476 in 2014. Proportionally, this arrest category decreased by half, from 18.7 percent in 2006 to 9.4 percent in 2014.

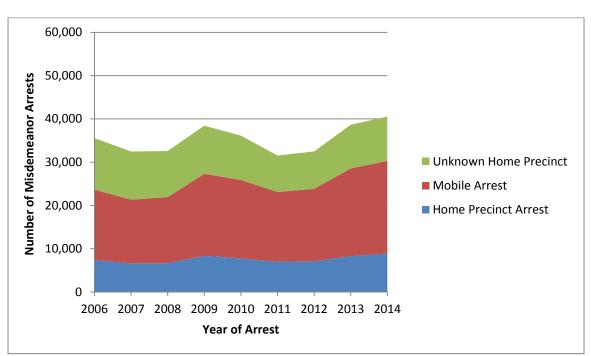


Figure 24:

Vehicle and Driving-Related Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

As shown in Figure 24, vehicle and driving-related charges fluctuated from 2006 to 2014. Misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges rose from 35,548 arrests in 2006 to 40,522 arrests in 2014.

In 2006, there were 7,395 home precinct misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges, and increased to 8,882 in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for approximately one-fifth of all vehicle and driving-related charges ranging from 20.8 percent in 2006 to 21.9 percent in 2014.

Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of vehicle and driving-related charges. In 2006, there were 16,234 mobile misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges, which increased to 21,369 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for nearly half of all vehicle and driving-related charges ranging from 45.7 percent in 2006 to 52.7 percent in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges were 11,919 (33.5 percent) in 2006, which decreased to 10,271 (25.3 percent) in 2014.

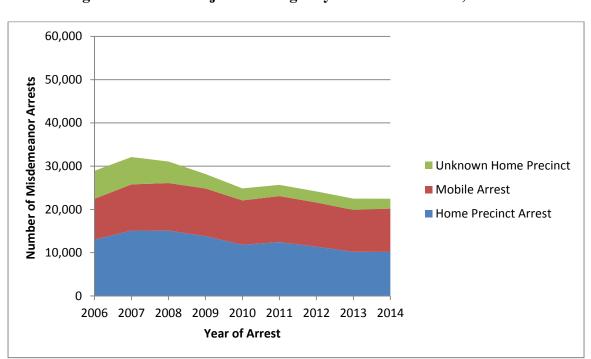


Figure 25:

Drugs other than Marijuana Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 25 displays drugs other than marijuana charges by location of arrest from 2006 to 2014. Drugs other than marijuana charges saw an initial increase in misdemeanor arrests from 28,925 in 2006 to its peak of 32,102 in 2007. After 2007, drugs other than marijuana charges declined to below the starting point at 22,470 arrests in 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of all drugs other than marijuana charges. In 2006, there were 13,001 home precinct misdemeanor arrests for drugs other than marijuana charges, this increased to a peak of 15,104 in 2007, and then declined to 10,171 misdemeanor arrests in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for 44.9 percent of all drugs other than marijuana charges in 2006, increased to 47.1 percent in 2007, and then decreased to 45.3 percent in 2014.

In 2006, there were 9,444 mobile misdemeanor arrests for drug other than marijuana. This increased to a peak of 11,022 mobile misdemeanor arrests in 2009, and then decreased to 10,028 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for 32.6 percent of drugs other than marijuana charges in 2006, increased to 39.1 percent in 2009, and increased further to 44.6 percent in 2014.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for drugs other than marijuana charges were 6,480 in 2006 and 2,271 in 2014. The proportion also decreased from 22.4 percent in 2006 to 10.1 percent in 2014.

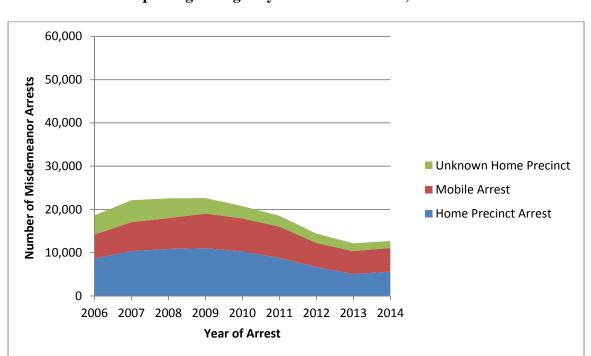


Figure 26:
Trespassing Charges by Location of Arrest, 2006-2014

Figure 26 shows that misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges increased from 18,611 in 2006 to a peak of 22,620 in 2009. The number of misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges then dropped by approximately half to 12,709 arrests by 2014.

Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for the highest number and proportion of trespassing charges. There were 8,652 home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006, which increased to a peak of 11,025 in 2009, and then decreased steadily to 5,613 arrests in 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests accounted for less than half of all trespassing charges, ranging from 46.5 percent in 2006 to 44.2 percent in 2014.

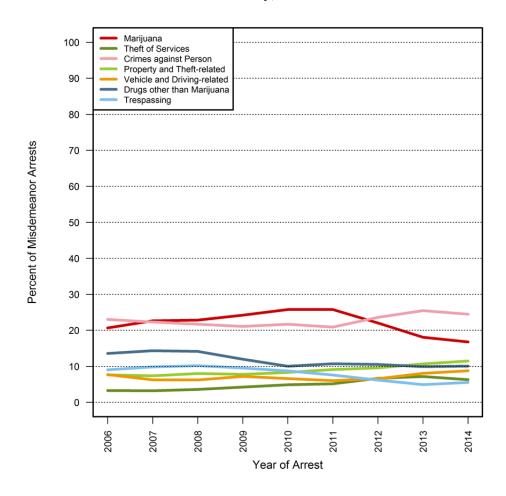
In 2006, there were 5,530 mobile misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges. This increased to a peak of 8,015 in 2009 and then declined to 5,463 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests accounted for 29.7 percent of all trespassing charges in 2006, and increased to 43.0 percent in 2014. Notably, in 2014, the proportion of mobile misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges nearly mirrored the proportion of home precinct misdemeanor arrests.

Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges decreased from 4,429 arrests (23.8 percent) in 2006 to 1,633 arrests (12.8 percent) in 2014.

Figures 27 -29 present the charge type as a percent of that location of arrest category (home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct arrests). For instance, in Figure 27, crimes against a person (pink) represent the percent of misdemeanor arrests for that charge out of the total number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests in New York City in that year. We only display the seven most frequent charge types (marijuana, theft of services, crimes against a person, property and theft-related, vehicle and driving-related, drugs other than marijuana and trespassing), which comprise between 85.0 to 90.0 percent of all misdemeanor arrests within a given year.

Figure 27:

Percent of Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge Type in New York City, 2006-2014



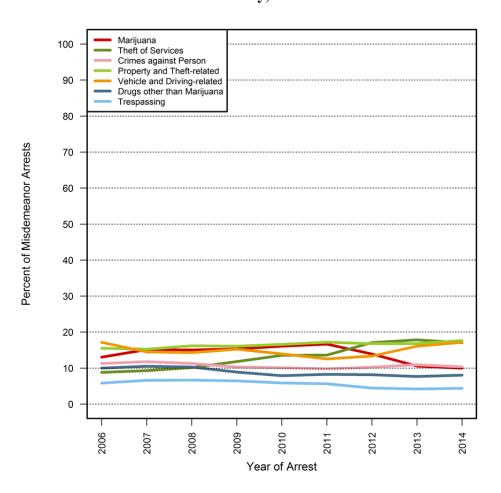
Data Source: New York City Police Department

As seen in Figure 27, crimes against a person accounted for the greatest proportion of home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and in 2014. In 2006, crimes against a person comprised 23.0 percent of all home precinct misdemeanor arrests. This charge type decreased to 20.9 percent in 2011 and then increased to 24.5 percent in 2014. Marijuana charges were higher than crimes against a person from 2008 to 2012. Marijuana charges comprised 20.7 percent of home

precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006, increased to 25.8 percent in 2011, and then decreased to 16.8 percent in 2014. The other charge types remained relatively low throughout the study period and did not account for more than 12.0 percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests, with the exception of drugs other than marijuana charges in years 2006 through 2008 (13.6-14.1 percent).

Figure 28:

Percent of Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge Type in New York City, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 28 illustrates the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests for New York City by charge type from 2006 to 2014. No single charge type comprised more than 18.0 percent of all mobile misdemeanor arrests in any given year. Vehicle and driving-related, property and theft-related, and marijuana charges accounted for the highest proportions of mobile misdemeanor arrests. Vehicle and driving-related charges accounted for 17.2 percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and in 2014. Property and theft-related charges accounted for 15.5 percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and then increased to 17.7 percent in 2014. Marijuana charges ranged from 13.0 percent in 2006 to 10.0 percent in 2014.

Figure 29:

Percent of Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge Type in New York City, 2006-2014

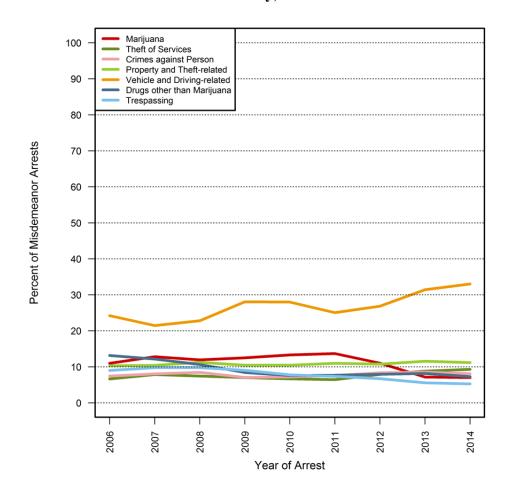


Figure 29 displays the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for New York City by charge type from 2006 to 2014. Vehicle and driving-related charges accounted for the greatest proportion of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests ranging from 24.2 percent in 2006 to 33.0 percent in 2014. All other charge types remained relatively low throughout the study period, accounting for no more than 14.0 percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests in any given year.

HOME PRECINCT, MOBILE, AND UNKNOWN HOME PRECINCT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS IN NEW YORK CITY (2006, 2010, and 2014)

In this section, we provide geospatial illustrations of the three arrest categories (home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests) in New York City for three years 2006, 2010 (the peak year for misdemeanor arrests), and 2014. We display these analyses as a percent of each arrest category within a precinct relative to the total number of misdemeanor arrests in that precinct. Each map contains five categories (0-19.9 percent, 20-35.9 percent, 36-51.9 percent, 52-67.9 percent, 68-100 percent) with darker shades of blue representing a higher percent for the category of interest. Exact numbers by precinct are available in Appendix C.

As a reminder, that misdemeanor arrests occurring at Rikers Island Correctional Facility during this time period were included in the reporting statistics for the 41st Precinct (Hunt's Point-the Bronx). As such, it is possible that the number of misdemeanor arrests as well as home precinct arrests within the 41st Precinct were inflated.

2006 2010 2014

- 0--19.9% 20--35.9% 36--51.9% 52--67.9% 68--100%

Figure 30:

Percent of Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 30 maps the percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests by precinct for 2006, 2010, and 2014. In 2006, 12 precincts had more than half (52 percent and higher) of all their misdemeanor arrests consist of home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Alternatively, that same year, 11 precincts had fewer than 20 percent of their misdemeanor arrests consist of home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Similarly in 2014, 12 precincts had more than half (52 percent and higher) of all their misdemeanor arrests comprised of home precinct misdemeanor arrests and 12 precincts had fewer than 20 percent.

The maps also show some geospatial variability across the City. Precincts in Staten Island, eastern parts of Brooklyn and Queens, and the Bronx consistently had the highest percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Conversely, precincts in lower Manhattan consistently had the lowest percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests.

2006 2010 2014

- 0--19.9% - 20--35.9% - 36--51.9% - 52--67.9% - 68--100%

Figure 31:

Percent of Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in New York City

Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 31 maps the percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for 2006, 2010, and 2014 for each precinct in New York City⁸. In 2006, there were 11 precincts that had more than half (52 percent or higher) of their misdemeanor arrests consist of mobile misdemeanor arrests. This number increased to 26 precincts in 2014. Hence, we see that a larger proportion of arrested were of individuals who left their precinct of residence and were arrested elsewhere in New York City. Again, this might be an artifact of the number of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreasing due to technology changes within the NYPD.

In 2006, two precincts had fewer than 20 percent of their arrests consist of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to). In 2014, there were no precincts had fewer than 20 percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests. Lower Manhattan consistently had the highest percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to). Stated differently, individuals who were arrested in Lower Manhattan were less likely to live in their precinct of arrest. Conversely, precincts in Staten Island, eastern parts of Brooklyn and Queens, and the Bronx consistently had the lowest percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to), although they each had more than 20 percent.

-

⁸ Please note that because the population base varies by precinct, we do not present mobile arrests (leaving from). We refer the reader to Figure 3 for arrest rates by precinct, which accounts for the population base.

Figure 32:

Percent of Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests in New York City

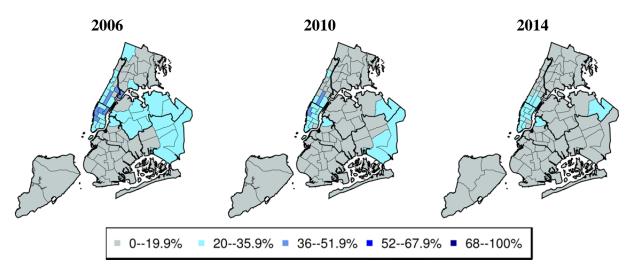


Figure 32 displays the percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for 2006, 2010, and 2014 for each precinct in New York City. Precincts in Lower Manhattan consistently had the highest percent of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests compared to the rest of the City. In 2006, several precincts in Queens had between 20 and 36 percent of their misdemeanor arrests consist of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. By 2014, only one precinct in Queens and one precinct in Brooklyn had between 20 and 36 percent of their misdemeanor arrests comprised of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests.

CASE STUDIES BY BOROUGH

In this section, we provide in-depth analyses of five precincts; the precinct from each borough that had the highest number of misdemeanor arrests in 2014. Our goal is to provide a geospatial illustration of how mobility can best be understood.

The selected precincts are as follows: Midtown South (the 14th Precinct) in Manhattan, the 40th Precinct (Mott Haven/Melrose) in the Bronx, the 75th Precinct (East New York) in Brooklyn, the 103rd Precinct (Jamaica Business District) in Queens, and the 120th Precinct (St. George) in Staten Island.

For each precinct, we present the number of home precinct, unknown home precinct, mobile (going to) and mobile (leaving from) misdemeanor arrests with a stacked bar chart. Similar to the borough-level analyses, the stacked bar charts below display two bars per year. Both bars include home precinct misdemeanor arrests (blue) and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests (green) and do not vary by year. The red and purple bars differ by year. The red bar in each figure shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for individuals who were arrested in that precinct but lived in another New York City precinct. The purple bar shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for individuals who left their home precinct and were arrested elsewhere in New York City.

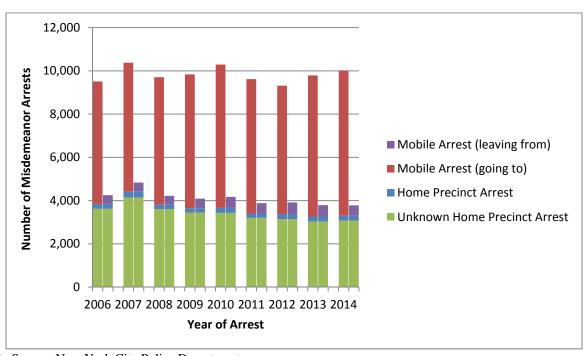
For each precinct, we also present charges for each arrest location category (home precinct, unknown home precinct, mobile [going to], and mobile misdemeanor arrests [leaving from]). In this section, we present all 11 charge categories rather than the seven most frequent categories. These categories include marijuana, theft of services, crimes against a person, property and theft-related, vehicle and driving-related, drugs other than marijuana, trespassing, weapon, prostitution, resisting arrest, and other.

Using maps, we display the two types of mobile misdemeanor arrests and five precincts. For mobile (going to) we present the five precincts where the individuals were most likely to have lived, if they lived in New York City, when they were arrested in the precinct of interest. For mobile (leaving from), we present the five precincts where individuals were most likely to have been arrested, if arrested in New York City, when they lived in the precinct of interest.

Midtown South (the 14th Precinct), Manhattan

Figure 33:

Home Precinct, Unknown Home Precinct, and Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to/Leaving from) for Midtown South, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 33 shows the number of home precinct, unknown home precinct, mobile (going to), and mobile (leaving from) misdemeanor arrests for Midtown South (the 14th Precinct) from 2006 to 2014. First, there were a small number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests; this number was relatively stable from 225 misdemeanor arrests in 2006 to 221 in 2014. Second, unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests stayed fairly stable, from 3,623 arrests in 2006 to 3,082 arrests in 2014, and accounted for about a third of all misdemeanor arrests. Third, there were a large number of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) and this constituted the largest proportion of misdemeanor arrests in Midtown South. This was also relatively stable from 5,663 misdemeanor arrests in 2006 to 6,630 misdemeanor arrests in 2010 and then 6,712 in 2014. Fourth, the number of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) was slightly higher than the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests and remained relatively stable from 404 in 2006 to 477 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) were significantly and consistently higher than mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from).

Figure 34:

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in Midtown South, 2006-2014

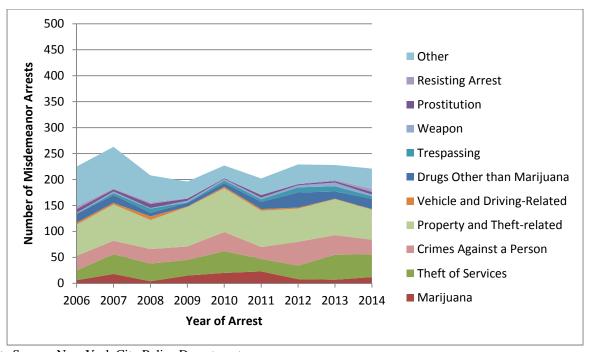


Figure 34 shows the home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge in Midtown South from 2006 to 2014. This represents a small number of arrests (below 270 arrests). On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges comprised the largest proportion (30.4 percent) of home precinct misdemeanor arrests ranging from 26.2 to 38.8 percent. This was followed by the other charge category (20.1 percent), which ranged from 12.7 to 34.2 percent. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for property and theft-related charges started at 60 arrests in 2006, peaked at 84 in 2010, and then dropped to 58 in 2014. Meanwhile, home precinct misdemeanor arrests for other charges decreased from 77 arrests in 2006 to 39 in 2014.

^{*} Please note the change in the Y axis relative to Midtown South graphs.

Figure 35:
Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in Midtown South, 2006-2014

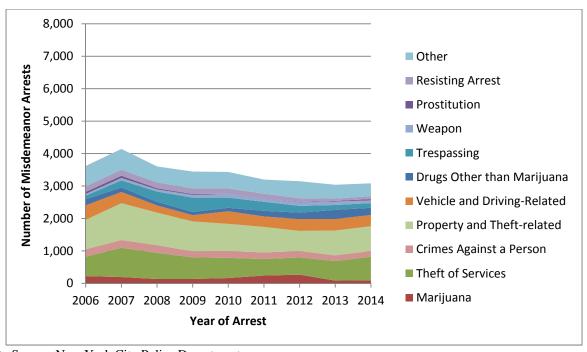


Figure 35 shows unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests in Midtown South by charge type from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges made up the largest proportion (25.2 percent) of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests ranging from 19.7 to 27.9 percent. This was followed by theft of services charges (19.4 percent), which ranged from 15.8 to 23.6 percent. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for property and theft-related charges started at 909 arrests in 2006, rose to a peak of 1,137 in 2007, and then dropped to 764 in 2014. In 2006, there were 600 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for theft of services charges, which increased to 728 in 2014. This indicates that individuals who were arrested in Midtown South without a known home precinct were most likely arrested for property and theft-related and theft of services charges.

8,000 7,000 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** ■ Resisting Arrest 6,000 ■ Prostitution 5,000 Weapon 4,000 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 3,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 2,000 ■ Property and Theft-related ■ Crimes Against a Person 1,000 ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 36:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) by Charge in Midtown South, 2006-2014

Figure 36 displays mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in Midtown South by charge type from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges made up the largest proportion (40.4 percent) of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to), ranging from 35.1 to 47.3 percent. This was followed by theft of services (25.4 percent), which ranged from 20.7 to 33.8 percent. In 2009 and 2011, property and theft-related charges comprised about half (47.0 percent) of all mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to). Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for property and theft-related charges started at 2,071 arrests in 2006, rose to a peak of 3,023 in 2010, and then dropped to 2,357 in 2014. In 2006, there were 1,173 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for theft of services, which increased to 2,268 in 2014. This indicates that those individuals who were arrested in Midtown South but lived elsewhere in New York City were most likely arrested for property and theft-related and theft of services charges.

Figure 37:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in Midtown South

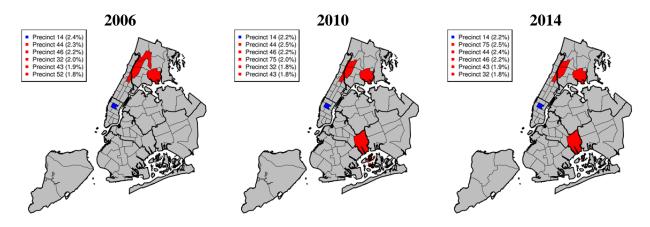


Figure 37 maps the five home precincts in New York City (red) where individuals were most likely to have lived when they were arrested for a misdemeanor in Midtown South (blue) in 2006, 2010, and 2014. These five precincts collectively accounted for a small proportion (around 10.0 percent) of all misdemeanor arrests in Midtown South in all three years. Four of these precincts (44th, 46th, 32nd, and 43rd) were the same for the three years and were in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx. This suggests that a large proportion of misdemeanor arrests in Midtown South were of individuals from all over the City and a third were possibly from outside the City (unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrest).

Figure 38:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) by Charge for Midtown South, 2006-2014

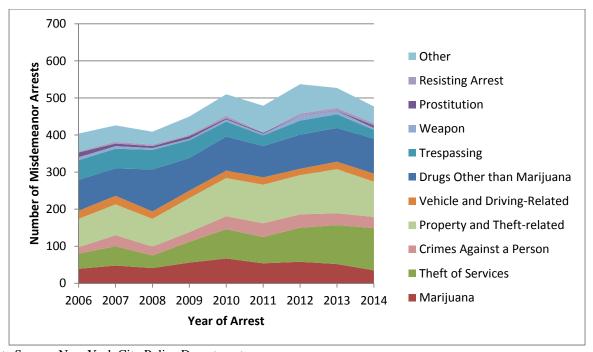
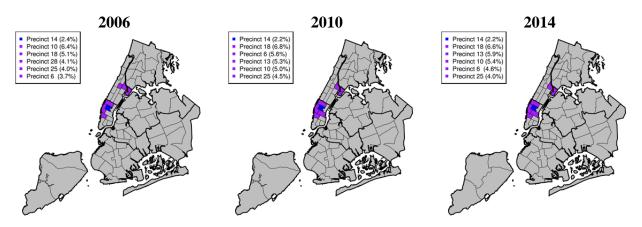


Figure 38 shows the charge types for mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) from 2006 to 2014 in Midtown South. In any given year, there were fewer than 600 mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from). On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges made up the largest proportion (20.2 percent) of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) ranging from 18.3 to 22.6 percent. This was followed by drugs other than marijuana charges (19.2 percent) ranging from 17.1 to 27.6 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for property and theft-related charges increased from 77 arrests in 2006 to a peak of 119 in 2013, and then fell to 95 in 2014. Meanwhile, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for drugs other than marijuana increased slightly from 83 arrests in 2006 to 94 in 2014.

^{*} Please note the change in the Y axis relative to other Midtown South graphs.

Figure 39:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) for Midtown South

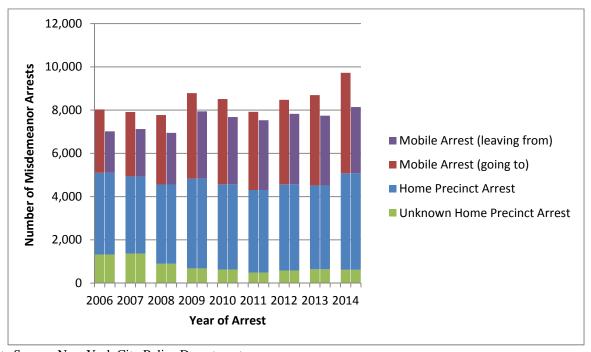


The maps in Figure 38 illustrate the locations of the precincts (purple) where individuals who lived in Midtown South were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City, when arrested outside their precinct of residence. Overall, individuals who lived in Midtown South and were arrested for a misdemeanor in another precinct were most often arrested in Lower Manhattan or Harlem. These five precincts accounted for 23.2 percent of misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in Midtown South in 2006, 27.1 percent in 2010, and 26.5 percent in 2014. Stated differently, about a quarter of misdemeanor arrests for residents of Midtown South occurred in one of these five precincts. Approximately 2.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests in Midtown South were of individuals who lived in that precinct.

The 40th Precinct (Mott Haven/Melrose), the Bronx

Figure 40:

Home Precinct, Unknown Home Precinct, and Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to/Leaving from) for the 40th Precinct, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 40 shows the number of home precinct, unknown home precinct, and mobile misdemeanor arrests (going on/leaving from) for the 40th Precinct, from 2006 to 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests remained relatively stable over time, from 3,783 arrests in 2006 to 4,460 in 2014. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests declined from 1,319 arrests in 2006 to 618 arrests in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) increased from 2,929 in 2006 to 4,648 arrests in 2014. Mobile (leaving from) also increased from 1,916 arrests in 2006 to 3,065 in 2014. In terms of mobile arrests, the mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) were consistently higher than the mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from).

5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 Weapon 2,500 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person 500 ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 41:

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 40th Precinct, 2006-2014

Figure 41 shows home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge in the 40th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, trespassing charges comprised the largest proportion (20.1 percent) of home precinct misdemeanor arrests, followed by marijuana charges (18.1 percent) and crimes against a person (17.5 percent). Trespassing charges ranged from 13.0 percent to 25.0 percent of home precinct misdemeanor arrests in the 40th Precinct. Marijuana charges ranged from 15.1 percent to 21.1 percent and crimes against a person ranged from 14.4 percent to 21.7 percent. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for trespassing charges were 740 in 2006, peaked at 987 in 2010, and then dropped to 863 in 2014. In 2006, there were 645 home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges, which peaked at 841 in 2012 and then dropped to 674 in 2014. Crimes against a person rose from 597 home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 to 824 in 2014.

5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 Weapon Trespassing 2,500 ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person 500 ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Figure 42:

Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 40th Precinct, 2006-2014

Figure 42 illustrates unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge for the 40th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, trespassing charges made up the largest proportion (23.7 percent) of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests, followed by drugs other than marijuana charges (15.3 percent), and vehicle and driving-related charges (13.8 percent). Trespassing charges for unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased from a peak of 378 arrests (28.7 percent) in 2006 to 111 (18.0 percent) in 2014. Vehicle and driving-related charges rose slightly from 161 (12.2 percent) in 2006 to 183 (29.6 percent) in 2014 but accounted for a higher proportion of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Meanwhile, drugs other than marijuana decreased from 258 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests (19.6 percent) to 44 (7.1 percent) in 2014.

Year of Arrest

5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 ■ Weapon 2,500 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person 500 ■ Theft of Services ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Figure 43 shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) by charge for the 40th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, theft of services charges for mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) comprised the largest proportion of arrests, increasing from 17.9 percent (524 arrests) in 2006 to 29.9 percent (1,250 arrests) in 2013, and then dropped to 23.2 percent (1,080 arrests) in 2014. Trespassing charges made up the second largest proportion of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) increasing from 12.7 percent (371 arrests) in 2006 to 13.8 percent (642 arrests). While trespassing charges nearly doubled, they only accounted for a slightly higher percentage of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) from 2006 to 2014, reflecting the increase in total arrests for this arrest category in the 40th Precinct.

Year of Arrest

Figure 44: $\label{eq:mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in the 40^{th}\ Precinct }$

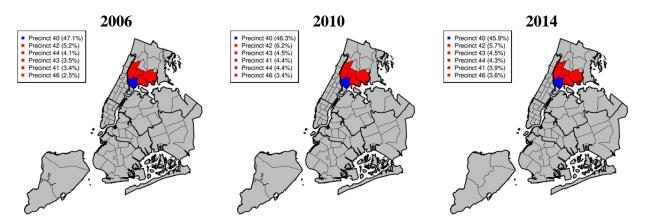


Figure 44 maps the five home precincts in New York City (red) where individuals were most likely to have lived when they were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 40th Precinct (blue) in 2006, 2010, and 2014. These five precincts collectively accounted for approximately one-fifth of all misdemeanor arrests in the 40th Precinct. All five precincts (41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 46th) were the same for the three years. All five precincts were located in the Bronx and were adjacent to the 40th Precinct.

5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 Weapon 2,500 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person 500 ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 45:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) by Charge for the 40th Precinct, 2006-2014

Figure 45 shows the charge types for mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) in the 40th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, theft of services charges comprised the largest proportion (16.5 percent) of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from), ranging from 11.2 percent to 21.6 percent. This was followed by property and theft-related charges (15.0 percent), which ranged from 11.7 to 18.4 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for theft of services charges increased from 236 arrests in 2006 to 703 in 2012, and then fell to 630 in 2014. In contrast, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for property and theft-related charges increased consistently from 224 arrests in 2006 to 563 in 2014.

 $\label{eq:Figure 46:}$ Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) for the 40^{th} Precinct

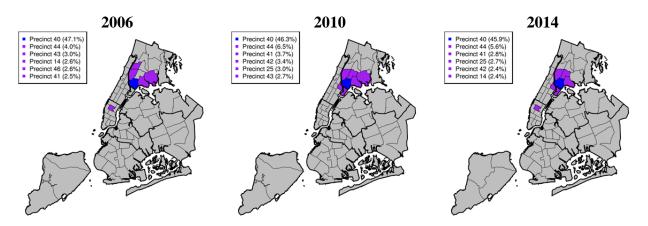
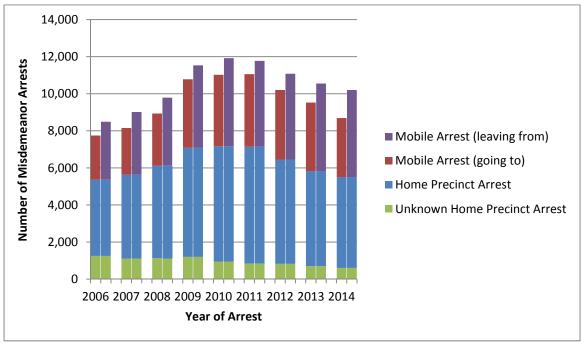


Figure 46 shows the locations of the five precincts (purple) where individuals who lived in the 40th Precinct were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City, when arrested outside their precinct of residence. Individuals who lived in the 40th Precinct and were arrested in another precinct were most often arrested for a misdemeanor in adjacent precincts in the Bronx and Manhattan, and Midtown South. Two of these precincts were the same for all three years (41st and 44th). Collectively, these five precincts accounted for 14.8 percent of misdemeanor arrests of individuals who lived in the 40th Precinct in 2006, 19.2 percent in 2010, and 15.9 percent in 2014. Notably, over 40.0 percent of the misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in the 40th Precinct occurred in the 40th Precinct.

The 75th Precinct (East New York), Brooklyn

Figure 47:

Home Precinct, Unknown Home Precinct, and Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to/Leaving from) for the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 47 shows the number of misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for the 75th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests increased from 4,113 in 2006 to a peak of 6,299 in 2011, and then decreased to 4,903 in 2014. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests decreased by more than half, from 1,252 arrests in 2006 to 604 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) increased from 2,381 in 2006 to a peak of 3,914 in 2011, and then decreased to 3,179 in 2014. Further, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) also increased from 3,126 in 2006 to a peak of 4,744 in 2010, and then decreased slightly to 4,694 in 2014. For the 75th Precinct, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) were consistently higher than mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to).

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014

7,000
6,000
8 Resisting Arrest
Prostitution
Weapon
Trespassing
Drugs Other than Marijuana
Vehicle and Driving-Related
Property and Theft-related
Crimes Against a Person

■ Theft of Services

■ Marijuana

Figure 48:

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014

Data Source: New York City Police Department

0

Figure 48 shows home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge type in the 75th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges accounted for the highest proportion of charges but fluctuated from 1,068 arrests (26.0 percent) in 2006, to 2,331 (37.4 percent) in 2010, and then dropped to 1,072 (21.9 percent) in 2014. Crimes against a person accounted for the second highest proportion of home precinct misdemeanor arrests but remained more stable, from 849 arrests (20.6 percent) in 2006, to 1,272 (20.4 percent) in 2010, and then ended at 1,133 (23.1 percent) in 2014.

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 Year of Arrest

Figure 49:

Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014

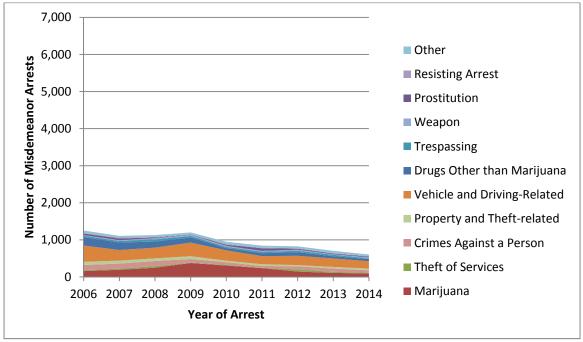


Figure 49 displays unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge for the 75th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, vehicle and driving-related charges made up the largest proportion (29.7 percent) of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests, ranging from 25.7 percent to 35.1 percent, followed by marijuana charges (21.7 percent), which ranged from 12.5 percent to 32.3 percent. In 2006, there was a peak of 440 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges, which then dropped to 198 arrests in 2014. In contrast, unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges increased from 157 arrests in 2006 to a peak of 375 in 2009, and then dropped to 95 in 2014.

Figure 50:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) by Charge in the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014

7,000

6,000

Resisting Arrest
Prostitution
Weapon

Resisting Arrest

Prostitution

Weapon

Trespassing

Drugs Other than Marijuana

Vehicle and Driving-Related

Property and Theft-related

Crimes Against a Person

Theft of Services

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Year of Arrest

Figure 50 displays mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) by charge for the 75th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, marijuana charges made up the largest proportion (24.1 percent) of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to), ranging from 19.4 percent to 30.5 percent. This was followed by vehicle and driving-related charges (16.9 percent) which ranged from 14.8 percent to 22.5 percent. Marijuana charges more than doubled from 462 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in 2006 to 1,175 in 2010 before dropping to 668 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for vehicle and driving-related charges increased from 535 arrests in 2006 to a peak of 747 in 2009, and then decreased to 575 in 2014.

Figure 51: $\label{eq:mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in the 75th Precinct }$

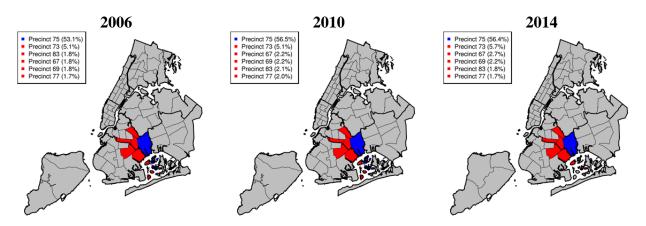


Figure 51 maps the five home precincts in New York City (red) where individuals were most likely to have lived when they were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 75th Precinct (blue) in 2006, 2010, and 2014. These five precincts collectively accounted for less than one-fifth of misdemeanor arrests in the 75th Precinct, and ranged from 12.1 percent in 2006, to 13.7 percent in 2010, and ended at 14.1 percent in 2014. Across all three years, individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in the 75th Precinct were most likely to have lived in adjacent Brooklyn precincts. All five precincts (67th, 69th, 73rd, 77th, and 83rd) were the same for all three years.

7,000 Other 6,000 Number of Misdemeanor Arrests 5,000 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 ■ Resisting Arrest ■ Prostitution Weapon Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 52:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) by Charge for the 75th Precinct, 2006-2014

Figure 52 displays the number of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) by charge type for the 75th Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges made up the largest proportion of charges (17.5 percent) ranging from 15.9 percent to 18.4 percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from). Theft of services comprised the second largest proportion of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from; 16.2 percent) and ranged from 8.7 percent to 21.1 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for property and theft-related charges started at 508 arrests in 2006, peaked at 850 in 2011, and then dropped slightly to 821 in 2014. In contrast, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for theft of services charges more than tripled from 319 arrests in 2006 to 991 in 2014.

Figure 53:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) for the 75th Precinct

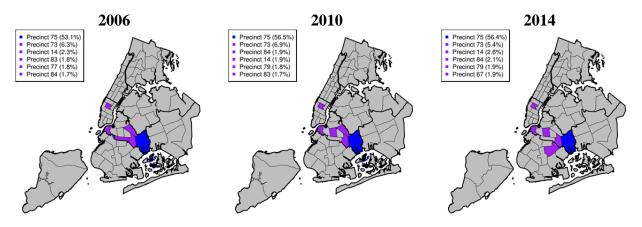
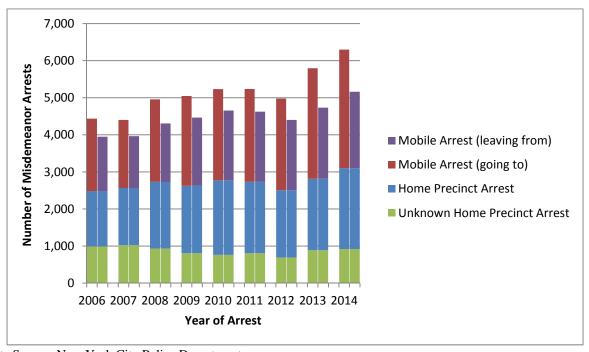


Figure 53 illustrates the five precincts (purple) where individuals who lived in the 75th Precinct were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City, when arrested outside their precinct of residence. Individuals who lived in the 75th Precinct and were arrested for a misdemeanor were most often arrested in other Brooklyn precincts or in Midtown South (the 14th Precinct). Three precincts (Midtown South, 73rd and 84th) were the same for all three years. Collectively, these five precincts accounted for 13.9 percent to 14.3 percent of misdemeanor arrests of individuals who lived the 75th Precinct and were arrested. Further, more than 50.0 percent of the misdemeanor arrests that occurred in the 75th precinct were of individuals who lived in that precinct.

The 103rd Precinct (Jamaica Business District), Queens

Figure 54:

Home Precinct, Unknown Home Precinct, and Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to/Leaving from) for the 103rd Precinct, 2006-2014



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 54 shows the number of misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for the 103^{rd} Precinct from 2006 to 2014. The number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests increased consistently from 1,493 arrests in 2006 to 2,181 in 2014. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests remained fairly stable from 991 arrests in 2006 to 920 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) were high and increased from 1,953 in 2006 to 3,198 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) also rose from 1,464 arrests in 2006 to 2,060 in 2014. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) were consistently higher than mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from).

3,500 Other 3,000 Number of Misdemeanor Arrests 2,500 2,500 1,500 1,500 ■ Resisting Arrest ■ Prostitution Weapon Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related ■ Property and Theft-related 500 ■ Crimes Against a Person ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 55:

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 103rd Precinct, 2006-2014

Figure 55 shows the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge type in the 103rd Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, crimes against a person comprised the largest proportion (24.2 percent) of home precinct misdemeanor arrests ranging from 20.4 percent to 29.3 percent, followed by marijuana charges (19.9 percent) ranging from 11.8 percent to 27.1 percent. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person remained fairly stable but rose from 417 in 2006 to a peak of 566 in 2013, and then fell slightly to 528 in 2014. Marijuana charges, on the other hand, showed a different trend. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges nearly doubled from 278 in 2006 to a peak of 522 in 2011, and then decreased to 258 in 2014.

Figure 56:

Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 103rd Precinct, 2006-2014

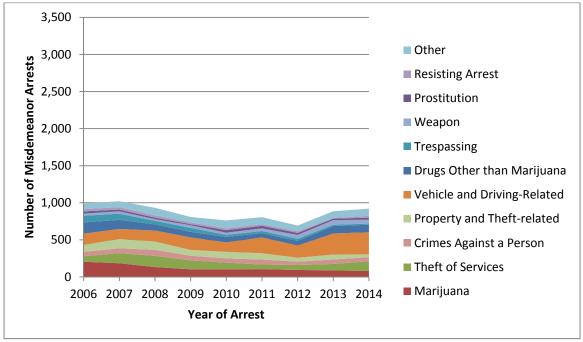


Figure 56 displays unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests in the $103^{\rm rd}$ Precinct by charge from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, vehicle and driving-related charges comprised the largest proportion of unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests (21.7 percent) ranging from 13.2 percent to 32.4 percent. This was followed by marijuana charges (14.0 percent), ranging from 8.7 percent to 20.6 percent and theft of services charges (11.8 percent) which ranged from 7.7 percent to 16.2 percent. Unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges rose steadily from 154 in 2006 to 298 in 2014. In contrast, marijuana charges for unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests declined from 204 arrests in 2006 to 80 in 2014. Lastly, theft of services charges fluctuated from 76 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 and then increased to 132 in 2014.

3,500 Other 3,000 **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** ■ Resisting Arrest 2,500 ■ Prostitution Weapon 2,000 Trespassing 1,500 ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,000 ■ Property and Theft-related 500 ■ Crimes Against a Person ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 57:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) by Charge in the 103rd Precinct, 2006-2014

In Figure 57, we see mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in the 103^{rd} Precinct by charge type from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, theft of services charges comprised the largest proportion of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to; 15.3 percent), which ranged from 10.4 percent to 18.1 percent. This was followed by marijuana charges (15.1 percent), ranging from 8.5 percent to 19.4 percent, and vehicle and driving-related charges (14.7 percent), ranging from 9.9 percent to 21.4 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for theft of services charges more than doubled from 204 arrests in 2006 to 533 in 2014. Vehicle and driving-related charges also increased substantially from 284 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in 2006 to 683 in 2014. In contrast, we observed a different pattern for marijuana charges with 374 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in 2006, which increased to a peak of 487 in 2011, and then decreased to 273 in 2014.

Figure 58:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in the 103rd Precinct

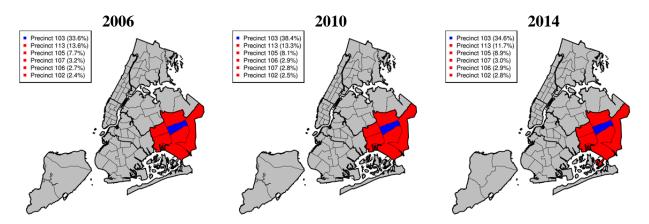


Figure 58 maps the five home precincts in New York City (red) where individuals were most likely to have lived when they were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 103rd Precinct (blue) in 2006, 2010, and 2014. These five precincts collectively accounted for over a quarter of all misdemeanor arrests in the 103rd Precinct. The proportions ranged from 29.6 percent in 2006, to 29.7 percent to 2010, and then to 29.3 percent in 2014. We see that across all three years, most individuals who were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 103rd Precinct lived in surrounding precincts in Queens. The five precincts (102nd, 105th, 106th, 107th and 113th) were the same for all three years. The 113th Precinct consistently accounted for more than 10.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests in the 103rd Precinct.

Figure 59:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) by Charge for the 103rd Precinct, 2006-2014

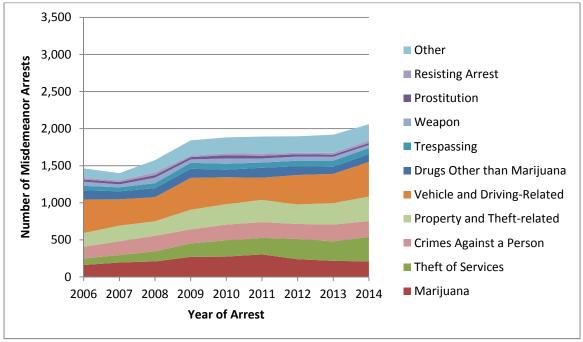
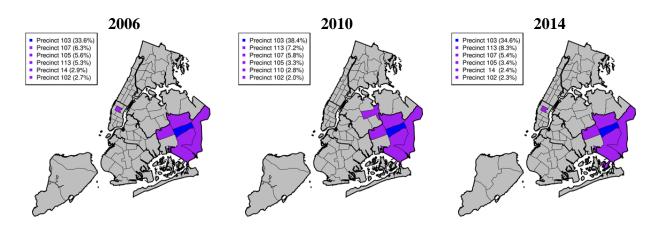


Figure 59 shows mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) by charge type in the 103^{rd} Precinct from 2006 to 2014. On average over the eight years, vehicle and driving-related charges made up the largest proportion (21.9 percent) of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from), ranging from 15.8 percent to 30.9 percent. This was followed by property and theft-related charges (14.5 percent), which ranged from 12.4 percent to 16.0 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for vehicle and driving-related charges were 452 arrests in 2006, dropped to a low of 299 in 2011, and then rose to 469 in 2014. Meanwhile, mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for property and theft-related charges increased from 185 arrests in 2006 to 330 in 2014.

Figure 60: $\label{eq:mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) for the 103^{rd} \ Precinct }$



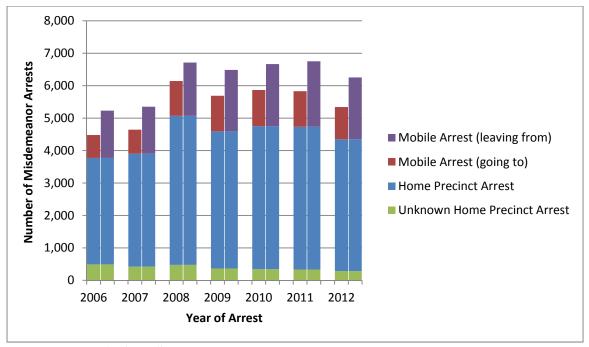
The maps in Figure 62 show the five precincts (purple) where individuals who lived in the 103rd Precinct were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City, when arrested outside of their precinct of residence. Individuals who lived in the 103rd Precinct and were arrested in another precinct were most often arrested for a misdemeanor in adjacent precincts in Queens, or in Midtown South (the 14th Precinct). In particular, individuals who lived in the 103rd Precinct and were arrested for a misdemeanor outside their precinct of residence were most frequently arrested in the 113th Precinct or 107th Precinct. In 2006, the five precincts collectively accounted for 23.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in the 103rd Precinct, 21.1 percent in 2010, and 21.7 percent in 2014. More than a third of the misdemeanor arrests that occurred in the 103rd Precinct were of individuals who lived in that precinct.

The 120th Precinct (St. George), Staten Island

For the 120th Precinct, we did not extend our analysis to 2014 because Staten Island rezoned their precincts and added an additional precinct in 2013.

Figure 61:

Home Precinct, Unknown Home Precinct, and Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to/Leaving from) for the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012



Data Source: New York City Police Department

Figure 61 shows the number of misdemeanor arrests by location of arrest for the 120th Precinct, from 2006 to 2012. First, we see that home precinct misdemeanor arrests increased from 3,283 in 2006 to 4,063 in 2012. Second, unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests were low and declined from 491 in 2006 to 284 in 2012. Third, mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) increased slightly from 704 arrests in 2006 to 994 arrests in 2012. Fourth, the number of mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) also increased from 1,456 in 2006 to 1,908 in 2012. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) were consistently higher than mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to).

5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 Weapon 2,500 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000 ■ Crimes Against a Person 500 ■ Theft of Services 0 ■ Marijuana 2006 2009 2012 2007 2008 2010 2011 **Year of Arrest**

Figure 62:

Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012

Figure 62 displays the number of home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge in the 120th Precinct from 2006 to 2012. On average over the eight years, marijuana charges comprised the largest proportion (20.5 percent) of home precinct misdemeanor arrests, ranging from 14.9 percent to 25.7 percent. This was followed by crimes against a person (19.1 percent), which ranged from 15.8 percent to 21.4 percent, and drugs other than marijuana (16.2 percent), which ranged from 11.8 percent to 21.6 percent. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for marijuana charges increased significantly from 488 in 2006 to 1,132 in 2011, but then fell to 813 in 2012. Home precinct misdemeanor arrests for drugs other than marijuana charges followed a similar pattern, nearly doubling in a two-year span from 551 arrests in 2006 to 992 in 2008 before dropping to 478 in 2012. Meanwhile, home precinct misdemeanor arrests for crimes against a person increased from 687 in 2006, to a peak of 894 in 2010, and then decreased slightly to 870 in 2012.

Figure 63:
Unknown Home Precinct Misdemeanor Arrests by Charge in the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012

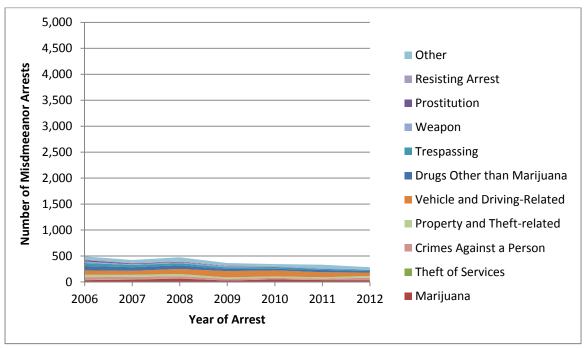


Figure 63 displays unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests by charge type in the 120th Precinct from 2006 to 2012. Overall, there were fewer than 500 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests per year. Of those misdemeanor arrests, vehicle and driving-related charges accounted for the largest proportion, on average over the eight years (24.3 percent), ranging from 17.3 percent to 33.7 percent. This was followed by drugs other than marijuana charges (13.6 percent), ranging from 9.0 percent to 17.1 percent. In 2006, there were 85 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests for vehicle and driving-related charges, which peaked at 122 arrests in 2009, and then fell to 66 in 2012. Drugs other than marijuana charges showed an overall decline from 84 unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests in 2006 to 28 in 2014.

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) by Charge in the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012 5,000 4,500 Other **Number of Misdemeanor Arrests** 4,000 ■ Resisting Arrest 3,500 ■ Prostitution 3,000 Weapon 2,500 Trespassing ■ Drugs Other than Marijuana 2,000 ■ Vehicle and Driving-Related 1,500 ■ Property and Theft-related 1,000

■ Crimes Against a Person

■ Theft of Services

■ Marijuana

2012

Figure 64:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) by Charge in the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012

Data Source: New York City Police Department

2007

2008

2009

Year of Arrest

500

0

2006

Figure 64 illustrates mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) by charge type in the 120th Precinct from 2006 to 2012. On average over the eight years, drugs other than marijuana and marijuana charges each accounted for approximately 18.0 percent of mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to), totaling around 36.0 percent. In 2006, there were 87 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) for marijuana charges, which peaked at 290 arrests in 2011, and then fell to 191 in 2012. Drugs other than marijuana charges increased from 124 mobile misdemeanor arrests (going to) in 2006, to a peak of 263 in 2008, and then decreased to 159 in 2012.

2010

2011

Figure 65: $\label{eq:mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Going to) in the 120$^{th} Precinct }$

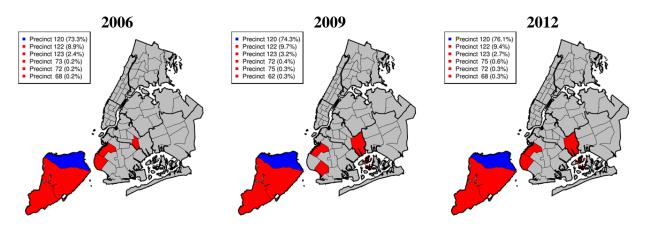


Figure 65 shows the five home precincts in New York City (red) where individuals were most likely to have lived when they were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 120th Precinct (blue) in 2006, 2009, and 2012. These five precincts collectively accounted for a small proportion of misdemeanor arrests in the 120th Precinct and remained below 15 percent. Most individuals who were arrested for a misdemeanor in the 120th Precinct lived in other Staten Island precincts. Individuals who lived in the 122nd Precinct accounted for 8.9 percent to 9.7 percent of misdemeanor arrests in the 120th Precinct. Over 84.0 percent of misdemeanor arrests in the 120th Precinct were of individuals who lived in Staten Island.

Figure 66:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) by Charge for the 120th Precinct, 2006-2012

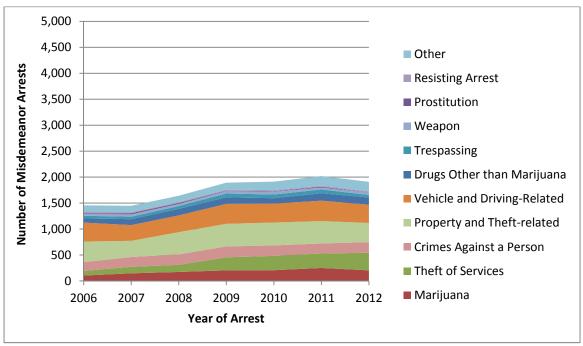
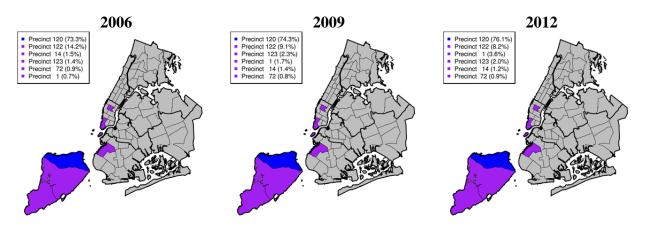


Figure 66 displays mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) by charge for the 120th Precinct from 2006 to 2012. On average over the eight years, property and theft-related charges made up the largest proportion of these misdemeanor arrests (22.9 percent), ranging from 19.4 percent to 27.3 percent, followed by vehicle and driving-related charges (20.3 percent), which ranged from 18.4 percent to 25.1 percent. Mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) for property and theft-related charges increased from 397 arrests in 2006, to a peak of 440 in 2010, and then fell to 370 in 2012. Vehicle and driving-related charges were fairly stable with 366 mobile misdemeanor arrests (leaving from) in 2006, which peaked at 393 in 2011, and then dropped slightly to 352 in 2012.

Figure 67:

Mobile Misdemeanor Arrests (Leaving from) for the 120th Precinct



The maps in Figure 67 show the five precincts (purple) where individuals who lived in the 120th Precinct were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City, when arrested outside their precinct of residence. Collectively, these five precincts accounted for 18.7 percent of misdemeanor arrests for individuals who lived in the 120th Precinct and were arrested somewhere else in 2006, 15.3 percent in 2009, and 16.0 percent in 2012. These individuals were most often arrested for a misdemeanor in other Staten Island precincts, as well as precincts in Brooklyn and Lower Manhattan. These five precincts (1st, 72nd, 122nd, 123rd, and Midtown South) were the same for all three years. Individuals were most frequently arrested for a misdemeanor in the 122nd Precinct when they were arrested outside their precinct of residence, with percentages ranging from 8.2 to 14.2 percent. Almost three quarters of the misdemeanor arrests in the 120st Precinct were of individuals who lived in that precinct.

CONCLUSION

This report examined the mobility of individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in New York City from 2006 to 2014. The objectives of this report were to gain a better understanding of geospatial patterns in mobility, charges that more often occurred in an individual's precinct of residence as well as outside the precinct of residence, and whether these trends varied across demographic groups.

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

- 1. In 2014, almost half (48.5 percent) of all individuals arrested for a misdemeanor were arrested outside of their home precinct.
- 2. If an individual was arrested outside of their home precinct, the arrest most often occurred in an adjacent precinct.
- 3. In 2014, almost half (44.6 percent) of all individuals arrested for a misdemeanor in Manhattan did not live in that borough. For other boroughs, individuals arrested there were much more likely to live in that borough: the Bronx (80.8 percent), Brooklyn (83.0 percent), Queens (73.3 percent), and Staten Island (87.0 percent).
- 4. In 2014, among home precinct arrests, the most frequent charges (out of 11 charge categories) were crimes against a person (24.5 percent) and offenses related to marijuana (16.8 percent).
- 5. In 2014, of arrests that occurred outside the home precinct, the most frequent charges (out of 11 charge categories) were property and theft-related (17.7 percent) and vehicle and driving-related (17.2 percent).
- 6. Males and Females were equally likely to have home precinct, mobile, and unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Blacks and Hispanics had more home precinct and mobile misdemeanor arrests, whereas Whites had more unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests. Younger age groups (16-17, 18-20) had more home precinct misdemeanor arrests, whereas older age groups (25-34, 35 and older) had more unknown home precinct misdemeanor arrests.

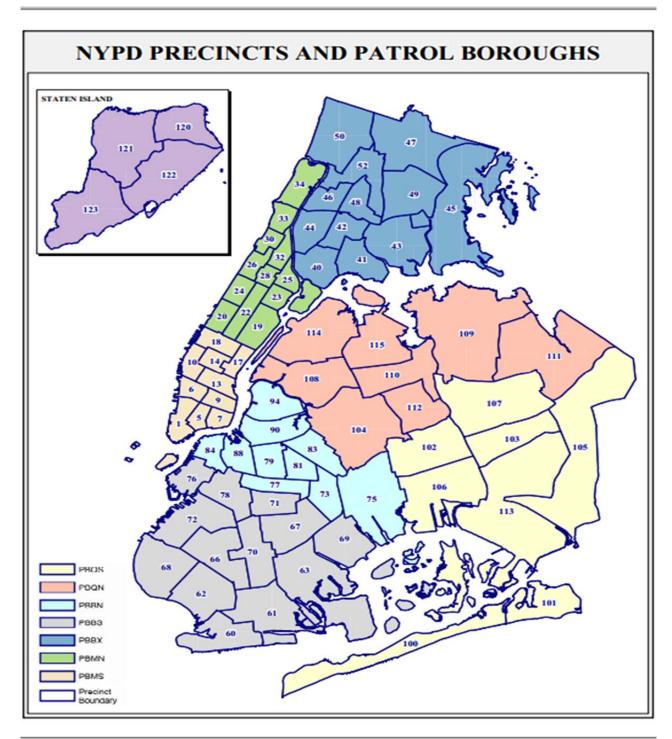
We hope this report adds to the current policy discussion regarding the most effective policing strategies for reducing low-level offending. Specifically, we believe this report adds to conversations around neighborhood policing strategies that focus on officers building relationships and trust with members of the community in an effort to prevent and reduce crime. Our findings call into question whether these strategies are appropriate for specific areas that are experiencing a high number of arrests for individuals who do not live in that precinct. These strategies may prove to be particularly ineffective in places like Lower Manhattan where a sizeable number of misdemeanor arrests were of individuals who lived in other areas of the City and outside the City. Our report raises important questions about the processing of these misdemeanor arrests in the courts. Are individuals who are arrested outside their precinct of

residence more likely to miss court proceedings? Are there alternative ways to process these cases that would be beneficial to the District Attorneys, the courts, and defendants? Are diversion programs more likely to be completed successfully by individuals arrested within their precinct of residence?

This is the first report (out of four) released from the second phase of the Misdemeanor Justice Project (MJP-II). MJP-II will continue to provide more in-depth analyses regarding the macrolevel trends discovered during phase I of the project. Our next report will examine trends in the issuance of Desk Appearance Tickets (DAT's) by demographics and the types of charges associated with these arrests. We will also examine longitudinal trends in pretrial detention for individuals who are charged with a misdemeanor in New York City. We believe the current report adds to our understanding of the enforcement and processing of low-level offending in New York City. As the national discussion on policing and community relationships continues to grow, it is our goal to provide an objective and empirical framework that informs and engages other researchers, practitioners, and policymakers on the best ways to address low-level offending.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: NEW YORK CITY PRECINCTS BY PATROL BOROUGH



Map Source: New York City Police Department

APPENDIX B: CHARGE CODES, FREQUENCY, AND CATEGORIES FROM 2006 to 2014 FOR NEW YORK CITY⁹

Code	Description	Frequency	Percent	Category
PL 22110	Marijuana Possession, 5th degree	698242	13.3	Marijuana
PL 22003	Controlled Substance, 7th degree	595686	11.3	Drugs other than Marijuana
PL 16515	Theft of Services	552814	10.5	Theft of Services
PL 10313 PL 12000	Assault, 3 rd Degree	530235	10.3	Person
VTL05110	Aggravated Unlicensed Operation of a	439030	8.4	Vehicle and
VILUSIIU	Motor Vehicle, 3rd degree	439030	8.4	Driving-Related
PL 15525	Petit Larceny	258452	4.9	Property and Theft-
FL 13323	rem Larceny	230432	4.9	related
PL 16540	Criminal Possession of Stolen Property, 5th degree	207030	3.9	Property and Theft- related
PL 14015	Criminal Trespass, 2nd degree	193282	3.7	Trespassing
PL 14010	Criminal Trespass, 3rd degree	174281	3.3	Trespassing
VTL11920	Operating a Motor Vehicle while under the	130461	2.5	Vehicle and
	influence of Alcohol or Drugs			Driving-Related
PL 22140	Criminal Sale of Marijuana, 4th degree	119425	2.3	Marijuana
PL 26501	Criminal Possession of a Weapon, 4th degree	116416	2.2	Weapon
PL 20530	Resisting Arrest	106723	2.0	Resisting Arrest
PL 24030	Aggravated Harassment 2nd degree	86748	1.7	Person
PL 14500	Criminal Mischief, 4th degree	86156	1.6	Property and Theft- related
PL 12014	Menacing, 2nd degree	81648	1.6	Person
PL 21550	Criminal Contempt, 2nd degree	73731	1.4	Other
LOC00000	New York State Laws, Unclassified Misdemeanor	69608	1.3	Other
PL 19505	Obstructing Governmental Administration, 2nd degree	60671	1.2	Other
PL 23000	Prostitution offenses	51975	1.0	Prostitution
PL 24037	Loitering for purposes related to prostitution	45748	.9	Prostitution
AC 20453	Unlicensed vending	35137	.7	Other
PL 23003	Prostitution in a school zone	32381	.6	Prostitution
PL 16571	Trademark counterfeiting, 2nd degree	28987	.6	Property and Theft- related
PL 22050	Drug Paraphernalia, 2nd degree	27904	.5	Drugs other than Marijuana
PL 12020	Reckless Endangerment, 2nd degree	25557	.5	Person
PL 26010	Endangering the welfare of a child	24556	.5	Person
PL 14560	Criminal Mischief - Graffiti	21895	.4	Property and Theft- related
PL 14035	Possession of Burglar's tools	19847	.4	Property and Theft-related
PL 12015	Menacing, 3rd degree	15677	.3	Person

⁹ Appendix includes charges for 95% of all misdemeanor arrests in the data

PL 16505	Unauthorized use of a vehicle, 2nd degree	15133	.3	Vehicle and Driving-Related
PL 22530	Possession of gambling device	15074	.3	Other
TAX18140	Tax Charge	13999	.3	Other
PL 24500	Public lewdness	13300	.3	Other
PL 22505	Promoting gambling, 2nd degree	12548	.2	Other
PL 22115	Marijuana Possession, 4th degree	11061	.2	Marijuana
PL 19023	False Personation	10794	.2	Other
PL 22045	Criminally possessing a Hypodermic	10180	.2	Drugs other than
	Instrument (Controlled Substance)			Marijuana

APPENDIX C: PRECINCT TOTALS FROM 2006-2014

			2006					2007		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
1	85	2060	637	2782	364	109	2292	972	3373	336
5	381	1378	920	2679	386	352	1369	932	2653	502
6	99	1439	940	2478	168	124	1768	1226	3118	171
7	698	830	524	2052	582	830	934	576	2340	569
9	680	1063	739	2482	770	770	1213	748	2731	833
10	290	898	1057	2245	558	214	656	884	1754	569
13	193	1205	704	2102	477	250	1361	901	2512	527
14	225	5663	3623	9511	404	263	5967	4146	10376	426
17	83	599	544	1226	236	80	606	683	1369	239
18	280	1763	1050	3093	427	229	1638	1015	2882	438
Manhattan	3014	16898	10738	30650	4372	3221	17804	12083	33108	4610
South	3014	10070	10730	30030	4312	3221	1/004	12003	33100	4010
19	397	1421	920	2738	492	339	1293	896	2528	548
20	206	765	500	1471	373	228	786	654	1668	373
22	0	323	250	573	0	0	288	262	550	1
23	1718	1424	784	3926	1471	1804	1311	786	3901	1569
24	692	684	449	1825	987	839	825	624	2288	902
25	1132	1995	2251	5378	1267	1435	2546	2197	6178	1317
26	380	940	542	1862	579	421	924	564	1909	682
28	1010	1952	1009	3971	1318	1057	2004	841	3902	1431
30	1186	1010	601	2797	1313	1413	1234	679	3326	1322
32	1627	1443	677	3747	2000	1818	1432	700	3950	2261
33	1524	1343	969	3836	1163	1796	1675	1200	4671	1254
34	1649	1410	725	3784	1180	1737	1608	948	4293	1327
Manhattan North	11521	14710	9677	35908	12143	12887	15926	10351	39164	12987

			2008					2009		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
1	110	2530	988	3628	358	106	2764	878	3748	402
5	410	1601	847	2858	497	440	1730	659	2829	539
6	121	1767	1088	2976	200	128	2024	993	3145	210
7	699	927	470	2096	639	805	1155	398	2358	743
9	779	1340	822	2941	933	742	1289	635	2666	979
10	240	862	1031	2133	571	276	844	1010	2130	600
13	211	1486	961	2658	628	279	1855	956	3090	696
14	208	5895	3605	9708	409	196	6192	3447	9835	450
17	86	518	442	1046	309	100	637	418	1155	313
18	216	1734	1029	2979	440	217	2015	1057	3289	523
Manhattan	3080	18660	11283	33023	4984	3289	20505	10451	34245	5455
South	3000	10000	11203	33023	4704	3209	20303	10431	34243	3433
19	306	1328	627	2261	592	334	1335	453	2122	638
20	209	814	571	1594	394	292	868	539	1699	416
22	0	285	264	549	2	0	313	208	521	0
23	1700	1364	615	3679	1715	1953	1732	589	4274	1915
24	757	808	565	2130	975	821	876	358	2055	1076
25	1627	2734	1716	6077	1484	1738	3211	1280	6229	1698
26	443	1114	536	2093	655	515	1175	419	2109	818
28	988	2047	777	3812	1490	1265	2845	680	4790	1672
30	1263	1143	578	2984	1462	1592	1624	568	3784	1573
32	2295	1836	639	4770	2375	2300	1852	432	4584	2836
33	1861	1749	1153	4763	1317	1805	1749	896	4450	1396
34	1616	1507	800	3923	1274	1792	1752	758	4302	1376
Manhattan North	13065	16729	8841	38635	13735	14407	19332	7180	40919	15414

			2010					2011		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
1	111	2758	751	3620	425	134	2790	966	3890	394
5	383	2137	758	3278	579	373	1905	701	2979	568
6	154	2142	905	3201	245	110	2171	850	3131	213
7	803	1365	454	2622	746	836	1493	548	2877	777
9	848	1594	691	3133	1128	825	1720	553	3098	1092
10	245	880	835	1960	668	279	1071	673	2023	622
13	347	2238	782	3367	785	382	2885	922	4189	753
14	227	6630	3434	10291	510	202	6212	3203	9617	479
17	91	727	436	1254	326	123	827	364	1314	327
18	267	2351	1056	3674	515	255	2317	1219	3791	489
Manhattan	3476	22822	10102	36400	5927	3519	23391	9999	36909	5714
South	3470	22822	10102	30400	3921	3519	23391	9999	30909	5/14
19	356	1275	451	2082	647	373	1422	418	2213	665
20	281	806	427	1514	440	308	869	388	1565	469
22	1	417	237	655	2	0	414	179	593	1
23	1884	1816	432	4132	2030	2079	1794	383	4256	2076
24	796	881	296	1973	1107	744	840	198	1782	1169
25	2017	4055	966	7038	1832	1896	3835	664	6395	1704
26	507	1414	379	2300	927	617	1396	317	2330	879
28	1078	2728	467	4273	1772	1069	2630	424	4123	1871
30	1367	1273	383	3023	1746	1564	1283	321	3168	1801
32	2303	1834	339	4476	3005	2227	1891	331	4449	2932
33	1800	1727	899	4426	1495	1884	1619	681	4184	1528
34	1853	1806	680	4339	1506	1937	1726	547	4210	1523
Manhattan North	14243	20032	5956	40231	16509	14698	19719	4851	39268	16618

			2012					2013		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
1	145	2796	906	3847	344	119	2506	783	3408	333
5	372	2004	779	3155	613	395	2208	905	3508	610
6	97	1900	763	2760	199	92	2012	902	3006	209
7	830	1514	524	2868	797	738	1383	504	2625	806
9	798	1465	650	2913	1057	726	1357	592	2675	964
10	317	1043	604	1964	655	344	1246	800	2390	674
13	331	2877	805	4013	849	370	2745	796	3911	851
14	229	5934	3150	9313	537	228	6522	3038	9788	527
17	109	890	380	1379	263	112	897	479	1488	270
18	232	2227	995	3454	481	233	2120	1087	3440	516
Manhattan	3460	22650	9556	35666	5795	3357	22996	9886	36239	5760
South			7550	33000	3173		22990		30239	3700
19	363	1509	428	2300	610	356	1390	413	2159	650
20	269	837	374	1480	476	249	929	391	1569	406
22	0	380	155	535	1	0	286	109	395	1
23	1837	1618	360	3815	1958	1737	1775	391	3903	2089
24	908	978	237	2123	1186	828	885	270	1983	1185
25	2164	3971	744	6879	1729	2162	3867	841	6870	1737
26	704	1464	333	2501	894	575	1433	381	2389	836
28	1054	2879	475	4408	1744	1032	2798	379	4209	1716
30	1471	1516	317	3304	1659	1411	1517	355	3283	1601
32	2080	1929	335	4344	2945	1742	1777	312	3831	2961
33	1777	1529	541	3847	1554	1785	1670	562	4017	1579
34	1954	1951	596	4501	1507	1655	1853	575	4083	1466
Manhattan North	14581	20561	4895	40037	16263	13532	20180	4979	38691	16227

			2014		
				Total	
				Misdemeanor	
	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Arrests in	Mobile
Precinct	Precinct	Going to	Home Precinct	PCT	Leaving from
1	164	2137	858	3159	429
5	419	2091	818	3328	635
6	110	1971	738	2819	205
7	676	1212	450	2338	825
9	678	1441	504	2623	1028
10	302	1082	687	2071	671
13	386	2517	743	3646	891
14	221	6712	3082	10015	477
17	98	850	417	1365	321
18	272	2445	1005	3722	499
Manhattan	3326	22458	9302	35086	5981
South					
19	293	1312	440	2045	640
20	298	1007	384	1689	435
22	0	232	109	341	0
23	1662	1728	442	3832	1832
24	739	886	249	1874	1144
25	2160	3772	814	6746	1857
26	409	1040	266	1715	848
28	926	2627	386	3939	1600
30	1255	1352	315	2922	1521
32	1720	1711	320	3751	2785
33	1617	1542	461	3620	1586
34	1770	2105	657	4532	1430
Manhattan North	12849	19314	4843	37006	15678

			2006			2007				
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
40	3783	2929	1319	8031	1916	3571	2977	1364	7912	2188
41	1289	1608	859	3756	1397	1695	1794	904	4393	1613
42	1902	1430	393	3725	2574	1903	1385	353	3641	2899
43	5161	2062	983	8206	3011	5850	2543	1020	9413	3298
44	4002	2778	1629	8409	3039	4806	3396	1684	9886	3429
45	778	774	378	1930	1190	783	721	386	1890	1316
46	4133	3282	1571	8986	3149	4545	3682	1466	9693	3498
47	2432	911	680	4023	2200	2886	1048	943	4877	2438
48	1749	1365	512	3626	1976	2787	1933	647	5367	2154
49	796	755	284	1835	1495	912	791	286	1989	1788
50	514	435	260	1209	926	731	538	351	1620	1023
52	2402	1962	771	5135	2524	2847	2455	1045	6347	2806
Bronx	28941	20291	9639	58871	25397	33316	23263	10449	67028	28450

	2008							2009		
Precinct	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
40	3664	3213	896	7773	2387	4151	3952	681	8784	3111
41	2000	2055	631	4686	1813	2020	2451	467	4938	2026
42	2110	1657	324	4091	2942	2710	2300	288	5298	3358
43	5408	2551	736	8695	3514	5475	2660	538	8673	4128
44	4817	3619	1504	9940	3544	4978	4254	1058	10290	4183
45	734	1026	465	2225	1408	866	1093	333	2292	1581
46	4754	3972	1301	10027	3503	4782	4321	966	10069	4077
47	3231	1207	863	5301	2568	3217	1456	871	5544	3086
48	2391	1621	563	4575	2418	2325	1931	429	4685	2763
49	896	831	254	1981	1927	1018	878	243	2139	2029
50	756	574	394	1724	1062	868	737	456	2061	1197
52	2676	2350	925	5951	3137	2874	2739	743	6356	3257
Bronx	33437	24676	8856	66969	30223	35284	28772	7073	71129	34796

			2010			2011				
Precinct	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
40	3941	3945	627	8513	3111	3820	3613	487	7920	3225
41	1944	2492	372	4808	2117	2089	2785	412	5286	2166
42	2562	2384	283	5229	3547	2562	2265	250	5077	3512
43	5494	2931	483	8908	4261	5886	3498	649	10033	4280
44	5680	4749	1205	11634	4304	5273	4687	1110	11070	4122
45	841	1052	297	2190	1689	936	1073	301	2310	1713
46	4091	3270	771	8132	4444	3435	3084	689	7208	4236
47	3300	1397	917	5614	3359	2845	1215	706	4766	3423
48	2455	2150	423	5028	2890	2242	1905	349	4496	2837
49	1191	1080	218	2489	2313	1184	965	223	2372	2230
50	712	604	266	1582	1347	846	625	311	1782	1256
52	3595	4029	919	8543	3315	3216	3608	811	7635	3202
Bronx	35806	30083	6781	72670	36697	34334	29323	6298	69955	36202

			2012					2013		
Precinct	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Precinct	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from		to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
40	3982	3907	586	8475	3259	3876	4176	640	8692	3228
41	1996	2365	437	4798	1990	2003	2378	351	4732	1954
42	2395	2009	230	4634	3401	2360	2086	226	4672	3333
43	4803	2888	622	8313	3974	3683	1852	434	5969	4134
44	4452	4472	890	9814	4078	3987	4581	843	9411	4027
45	873	1014	260	2147	1606	851	907	271	2029	1520
46	2996	2713	707	6416	4368	2586	2519	508	5613	4304
47	2737	1297	625	4659	3530	2617	1261	611	4489	3347
48	2379	1839	338	4556	2930	2328	2159	407	4894	2648
49	1295	1246	222	2763	2112	1543	1581	339	3463	2068
50	714	559	284	1557	1217	627	607	310	1544	1323
52	2790	3411	764	6965	3236	2792	3190	751	6733	3222
Bronx	31412	27720	5965	65097	35701	29253	27297	5691	62241	35108

			2014		
				Total	
				Misdemeanor	
		Mobile	Unknown	Arrests in	Mobile
Precinct	Home Precinct	Going to	Home Precinct	PCT	Leaving from
40	4460	4648	618	9726	3065
41	1859	2516	406	4781	1805
42	2293	2022	258	4573	3317
43	3678	1831	421	5930	4026
44	3212	3851	692	7755	3866
45	882	983	292	2157	1547
46	2820	2257	414	5491	4030
47	2783	1130	585	4498	3240
48	2334	1982	376	4692	2591
49	1394	1488	291	3173	2098
50	705	570	303	1578	1239
52	2865	3161	673	6699	3058
Bronx	29285	26439	5329	61053	33882

			2006					2007		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
60	1466	963	342	2771	912	1600	1067	394	3061	987
61	865	810	223	1898	959	1033	978	222	2233	1022
62	697	631	245	1573	1072	799	628	180	1607	1149
63	571	768	199	1538	1008	619	867	318	1804	1174
66	511	495	141	1147	981	480	488	117	1085	1080
67	2238	1515	501	4254	2402	2462	1721	537	4720	2519
68	474	517	215	1206	732	538	619	199	1356	753
69	975	645	199	1819	1031	1027	695	191	1913	1291
70	1609	1318	477	3404	2005	1606	1435	488	3529	2066
71	1631	1253	283	3167	1782	1672	1353	330	3355	1785
72	1293	1155	428	2876	991	1351	1181	395	2927	1003
76	619	703	320	1642	500	570	679	282	1531	503
78	242	719	217	1178	525	249	600	141	990	532
Brooklyn South	13191	11492	3790	28473	14900	14006	12311	3794	30111	15864
73	2695	1999	591	5285	2302	3238	2561	713	6512	2334
75	4113	2381	1252	7746	3126	4522	2524	1107	8153	3386
77	1951	1370	308	3629	2353	2071	1390	330	3791	2605
79	1822	1511	498	3831	2403	2415	2043	578	5036	2571
81	1138	972	181	2291	1789	1355	1183	265	2803	2093
83	2209	1377	518	4104	1948	2398	1379	479	4256	2074
84	285	1563	342	2190	469	294	1608	352	2254	473
88	588	975	263	1826	853	594	997	309	1900	884
90	1086	956	381	2423	941	1029	852	268	2149	1100
94	293	399	222	914	418	264	298	196	758	433
Brooklyn North	16180	13503	4556	34239	16602	18180	14835	4597	37612	17953

			2008					2009		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
60	1553	960	357	2870	1099	1894	1179	240	3313	1218
61	912	920	190	2022	1028	1014	1043	161	2218	1191
62	796	679	146	1621	1136	862	699	109	1670	1230
63	591	773	218	1582	1103	662	796	123	1581	1312
66	427	480	105	1012	1091	486	464	91	1041	1143
67	2175	1446	352	3973	2660	2336	1853	289	4478	3297
68	545	662	207	1414	770	689	885	176	1750	794
69	922	673	211	1806	1196	943	652	142	1737	1582
70	1719	1561	341	3621	1985	1805	1893	218	3916	2373
71	1322	1278	276	2876	1913	1527	1394	200	3121	2211
72	1105	988	237	2330	1023	1117	1005	166	2288	1219
76	611	617	221	1449	482	623	626	134	1383	565
78	253	605	157	1015	475	241	660	99	1000	571
Brooklyn South	12931	11642	3018	27591	15961	14199	13149	2148	29496	18706
73	3261	2985	728	6974	2564	4046	3722	542	8310	3268
75	4984	2823	1128	8935	3675	5882	3700	1200	10782	4450
77	1984	1652	399	4035	2574	2119	1884	274	4277	3050
79	2172	1963	505	4640	2706	2941	3024	547	6512	3087
81	1486	1230	251	2967	2177	1636	1685	139	3460	2630
83	2276	1441	523	4240	2276	2485	1670	336	4491	2812
84	254	1721	327	2302	466	263	2085	247	2595	533
88	449	955	186	1590	877	546	1201	136	1883	1041
90	1113	1114	345	2572	1077	1069	1201	261	2531	1243
94	313	341	175	829	447	320	438	195	953	535
Brooklyn North	18292	16225	4567	39084	18839	21307	20610	3877	45794	22649

			2010					2011		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
60	1686	1201	234	3121	1272	1488	1035	155	2678	1225
61	1029	893	114	2036	1208	996	987	115	2098	1200
62	731	644	80	1455	1268	763	688	84	1535	1242
63	726	735	115	1576	1308	698	756	74	1528	1328
66	522	485	80	1087	1143	435	417	100	952	1204
67	2316	1702	256	4274	3341	2313	1591	183	4087	3503
68	707	976	106	1789	852	688	873	99	1660	826
69	1080	756	141	1977	1558	1061	779	149	1989	1626
70	2042	1956	227	4225	2359	1729	1823	180	3732	2218
71	1698	1706	202	3606	2232	1582	1765	191	3538	2103
72	1170	1148	160	2478	1198	1011	1007	126	2144	1169
76	540	615	118	1273	632	533	487	87	1107	665
78	223	523	93	839	601	200	594	73	867	589
Brooklyn South	14470	13340	1926	29736	18972	13497	12802	1616	27915	18898
73	4301	4096	410	8807	3254	4731	4555	436	9722	3432
75	6225	3847	949	11021	4744	6299	3914	844	11057	4630
77	2318	2085	217	4620	3292	2044	1888	210	4142	3028
79	2497	2783	506	5786	3180	2298	2448	376	5122	3041
81	2007	1969	172	4148	2906	1706	1872	183	3761	2863
83	2468	1594	327	4389	3070	2681	2102	392	5175	2991
84	294	2072	219	2585	543	292	2063	267	2622	545
88	647	1244	131	2022	1097	634	1344	136	2114	1027
90	1048	1242	232	2522	1265	1265	1567	276	3108	1358
94	394	466	242	1102	483	356	445	179	980	588
Brooklyn North	22199	21398	3405	47002	23834	22306	22198	3299	47803	23503

			2012					2013		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
60	1248	969	141	2358	1207	1314	1173	187	2674	1205
61	1023	986	91	2100	1166	932	874	90	1896	1162
62	820	723	80	1623	1256	771	557	65	1393	1259
63	616	751	85	1452	1312	551	769	90	1410	1329
66	443	491	93	1027	1183	470	531	96	1097	1161
67	2365	1942	421	4728	3202	2330	1811	316	4457	3217
68	587	831	60	1478	817	648	808	104	1560	811
69	1036	829	149	2014	1531	1021	836	157	2014	1530
70	1532	1596	149	3277	2244	1651	1424	151	3226	2176
71	1303	1536	159	2998	2124	1294	1498	173	2965	2100
72	1107	1111	119	2337	1158	1017	1058	155	2230	1164
76	595	740	134	1469	570	437	622	129	1188	567
78	212	828	109	1149	533	203	1206	93	1502	564
Brooklyn South	12887	13333	1790	28010	18303	12639	13167	1806	27612	18245
73	3842	3699	468	8009	3336	3191	3055	393	6639	3482
75	5630	3747	824	10201	4623	5128	3691	704	9523	4720
77	1768	1746	219	3733	2927	1718	1733	254	3705	2786
79	2226	2225	326	4777	2802	1926	2273	308	4507	2608
81	1525	1891	202	3618	2574	1433	1679	191	3303	2481
83	2425	2049	383	4857	2763	2024	1748	300	4072	2597
84	344	1901	192	2437	579	233	1907	212	2352	518
88	764	1360	154	2278	1084	628	820	116	1564	1059
90	1122	1384	202	2708	1340	1072	1505	269	2846	1322
94	351	544	187	1082	588	382	617	245	1244	546
Brooklyn North	19997	20546	3157	43700	22616	17735	19028	2992	39755	22119

			2014		
				Total	
				Misdemeanor	Mobile
	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Arrests in	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	Going to	Home Precinct	PCT	from
60	1402	1251	165	2818	1264
61	969	937	109	2015	1201
62	1025	721	110	1856	1369
63	612	699	119	1430	1360
66	548	599	101	1248	1182
67	2341	1990	381	4712	3033
68	660	829	93	1582	877
69	1089	1009	178	2276	1577
70	1551	1652	269	3472	2247
71	1341	1564	185	3090	1898
72	1025	1152	187	2364	1140
76	381	621	141	1143	521
78	208	1088	116	1412	517
Brooklyn					
South	13152	14112	2154	29418	18186
73	3003	2770	348	6121	3521
75	4903	3179	604	8686	4694
77	1515	1568	199	3282	2598
79	1581	1836	248	3665	2567
81	1151	1560	183	2894	2227
83	1595	1544	322	3461	2526
84	257	2111	212	2580	484
88	629	866	104	1599	1030
90	865	1398	193	2456	1276
94	331	599	240	1170	537
Brooklyn	4=0	. 			
North	15830	17431	2653	35914	21460

			2006					2007		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
100	574	299	136	1009	342	558	297	147	1002	416
101	1364	278	393	2035	584	1467	383	393	2243	601
102	931	795	361	2087	1395	1042	845	524	2411	1490
103	1493	1953	991	4437	1464	1545	1836	1021	4402	1399
105	1493	855	884	3232	1665	1315	657	720	2692	1651
106	879	761	288	1928	1144	1100	854	305	2259	1256
107	730	967	461	2158	952	660	707	378	1745	947
113	1438	774	865	3077	2083	1585	903	1033	3521	1911
Queens South	8902	6682	4379	19963	9629	9272	6482	4521	20275	9671
104	950	749	563	2262	1111	951	613	428	1992	1154
108	633	879	550	2062	933	619	947	591	2157	998
109	1479	1229	963	3671	1090	1243	1018	731	2992	1158
110	1169	1898	896	3963	1556	1237	1988	890	4115	1594
111	370	551	370	1291	468	409	471	328	1208	494
112	410	840	319	1569	411	393	780	288	1461	427
114	2141	1294	809	4244	1421	2461	1468	1035	4964	1588
115	1907	1456	926	4289	1633	1996	1650	1029	4675	1561
Queens North	9059	8896	5396	23351	8623	9309	8935	5320	23564	8974

			2008					2009		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
100	640	336	155	1131	475	650	403	121	1174	527
101	1716	485	368	2569	733	1752	526	249	2527	965
102	1147	1020	442	2609	1559	1032	1054	310	2396	1979
103	1800	2224	932	4956	1575	1815	2425	808	5048	1842
105	1254	622	641	2517	1756	1465	825	644	2934	2108
106	1023	861	258	2142	1357	1063	973	228	2264	1487
107	736	862	433	2031	952	923	1038	431	2392	1124
113	1800	991	1078	3869	2176	2005	1387	1235	4627	2490
Queens South	10116	7401	4307	21824	10583	10705	8631	4026	23362	12522
104	1114	872	413	2399	1227	1463	1014	340	2817	1460
104	524	910	456	1890	937	584	851	326	1761	1155
109	1295	1022	713	3030	1364	1425	1185	598	3208	1503
110	1235	1975	806	4016	1586	1264	2234	582	4080	1936
111	398	501	334	1233	489	407	552	383	1342	580
112	379	749	319	1447	469	418	1037	292	1747	482
114	1999	1308	726	4033	1476	1936	1438	508	3882	1919
115	2111	1899	1094	5104	1696	2676	2456	1156	6288	1873
Queens North	9055	9236	4861	23152	9244	10173	10767	4185	25125	10908

			2010					2011		
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
100	647	439	114	1200	609	660	450	88	1198	609
101	1797	475	240	2512	1048	1682	478	197	2357	1022
102	1123	1034	267	2424	1881	1005	897	171	2073	1900
103	2010	2461	762	5233	1882	1924	2506	807	5237	1894
105	1565	799	622	2986	2266	1538	773	491	2802	2110
106	1084	1005	214	2303	1556	1083	1014	193	2290	1431
107	799	1023	370	2192	1213	766	954	338	2058	1237
113	1865	1167	1189	4221	2544	1926	1069	1177	4172	2554
Queens	10890	8403	3778	23071	12999	10584	8141	3462	22187	12757
South										
104	1688	1250	369	3307	1518	1787	1230	332	3349	1593
108	682	1017	345	2044	1094	627	954	310	1891	1055
109	1548	1287	533	3368	1487	1764	1488	542	3794	1381
110	1249	2411	638	4298	1894	1306	2173	560	4039	1871
111	497	513	374	1384	616	438	521	324	1283	590
112	395	1207	240	1842	493	432	1158	215	1805	491
114	1885	1431	447	3763	1939	1912	1196	377	3485	1987
115	2491	2092	1004	5587	1900	2266	1797	858	4921	1858
Queens North	10435	11208	3950	25593	10941	10532	10517	3518	24567	10826

			2012			2013					
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	
100	579	401	79	1059	570	545	409	101	1055	563	
101	1458	341	171	1970	979	1458	457	197	2112	1080	
102	1103	943	187	2233	1740	1183	1112	264	2559	1870	
103	1812	2474	693	4979	1897	1929	2980	886	5795	1918	
105	1476	715	457	2648	2121	1652	889	642	3183	2319	
106	1028	1072	235	2335	1498	1044	1201	228	2473	1572	
107	791	962	289	2042	1189	856	1130	281	2267	1312	
113	1902	1376	1234	4512	2388	2154	1800	783	4737	2553	
Queens	10149	8284	3345	21778	12382	10821	9978	3382	24181	13187	
South											
104	1691	1229	287	3207	1592	1608	1209	273	3090	1557	
108	533	749	227	1509	964	630	1062	239	1931	1033	
109	1710	1292	456	3458	1424	1709	1332	431	3472	1526	
110	1197	2047	476	3720	1724	1354	2210	518	4082	1956	
111	415	519	320	1254	530	439	492	254	1185	636	
112	448	1147	212	1807	517	437	1273	205	1915	587	
114	1662	1321	351	3334	1774	1854	1435	408	3697	2081	
115	1918	1625	648	4191	1930	2046	1903	501	4450	2027	
Queens North	9574	9929	2977	22480	10455	10077	10916	2829	23822	11403	

			2014		
				Total	
				Misdemeanor	Mobile
	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Arrests in	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	Going to	Home Precinct	PCT	from
100	695	617	131	1443	582
101	1741	674	309	2724	1072
102	971	958	196	2125	1799
103	2181	3198	920	6299	2060
105	1559	811	566	2936	2467
106	932	905	217	2054	1502
107	838	1146	265	2249	1305
113	2226	2327	885	5438	2476
Queens South	11143	10636	3489	25268	13263
104	1532	1233	275	3040	1621
108	606	1007	277	1890	1081
109	1772	1239	390	3401	1538
110	1424	2181	430	4035	1873
111	347	438	223	1008	617
112	400	1303	196	1899	525
114	1860	1536	473	3869	2089
115	2233	1972	519	4724	2015
Queens North	10174	10909	2783	23866	11359

			2006			2007					
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	
120	3283	704	491	4478	1456	3481	739	423	4643	1447	
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
122	1275	1170	436	2881	937	1252	936	316	2504	1017	
123	444	223	91	758	510	437	223	117	777	481	
Staten	5002	2097	1018	8117	2903	5170	1898	856	7924	2945	
Island	3002	2097	1016	0117	2903	3170	1090	050	1924	2943	

			2008			2009					
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile	
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	
120	4596	1072	475	6143	1642	4229	1097	364	5690	1893	
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
122	1663	1120	345	3128	1275	1298	1009	207	2514	1235	
123	539	319	129	987	594	569	376	120	1065	670	
Staten	6798	2511	949	10258	3511	6096	2482	691	9269	3798	
Island	0/90	2511	949	10256	3311	0090	2402	091	9209	3/90	

	2010					2011				
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
120	4409	1114	344	5867	1913	4400	1097	332	5829	2020
121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	1468	1025	196	2689	1373	1527	998	200	2725	1389
123	552	382	124	1058	642	626	372	113	1111	631
Staten	6429	2521	664	9614	3928	6553	2467	645	9665	4040
Island	0429	2521	004	9014	3920	0555	2407	043	9005	4040

	2012					2013				
		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile		Mobile	Unknown	Total	Mobile
	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving	Home	Going	Home	Misdemeanor	Leaving
Precinct	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from	Precinct	to	Precinct	Arrests in PCT	from
120	4063	994	284	5341	1908	2823	872	214	3909	1746
121	0	0	0	0	0	806	608	106	1520	544
122	1560	911	201	2672	1265	1204	726	150	2080	1150
123	608	326	90	1024	566	644	313	123	1080	592
Staten	6231	2231	575	9037	3739	5477	2519	593	8589	4032
Island	0231	4431	3/3	9037	3139	34//	2519	393	0309	4032

	2014								
				Total					
				Misdemeanor					
	Home	Mobile	Unknown	Arrests in	Mobile				
Precinct	Precinct	Going to	Home Precinct	PCT	Leaving from				
120	1901	872	114	2887	1817				
121	1992	1409	205	3606	1117				
122	911	537	117	1565	1113				
123	611	352	128	1091	613				
Staten	5415	3170	564	9149	4660				
Island	5415	3170	504	9149	4000				