

# Data Report: Trends in Admissions to New York City Jails, 1995–2019

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The Data Collaborative for Justice (DCJ) at John Jay College of Criminal Justice houses a group of research initiatives that raise important questions and share critical research about the criminal legal system and its role in creating safe, just, and equitable communities. DCJ conducts data analysis and research on enforcement in the community, the adjudication of cases in the courts, and the use of confinement in jails and prisons. DCJ's work has informed policy reforms, facilitated partnerships between researchers and government agencies across the country, spurred new scholarly research on lower-level enforcement, and has been cited extensively in the press. For more information about the Data Collaborative for Justice please visit: <https://datacollaborativeforjustice.org/>

In this data report, the Data Collaborative for Justice (DCJ) examines how individuals enter the New York City jail system, showing trends in admissions by admission type (pretrial, city sentenced, and technical parole violation), demographics (race/ethnicity and age), borough, and charge types for felony and misdemeanor admissions from 1995 to 2019. This report also examines legal status type and felony and misdemeanor charge types by race/ethnicity and by age. This report updates and expands on DCJ's prior report, [Trends in Admissions: New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2015](#).

This data report is accompanied by:

- [Data Report: Trends in the Pretrial Jail Population in New York City, 2000-2019](#). This report examines three interrelated characteristics that influence the daily pretrial population of the New York City jail system: bail amount, length of stay, and discharge type (e.g., being discharged ROR, time served, or after having paid bail). This report investigates these characteristics by charge level and type, demographics (age, sex, race/ethnicity), and borough.

DCJ also plans to release two additional reports:

- [New York City Jail Trends in 2019](#). This report will focus on 2019 admissions and length of stay for the New York City jail system for three admission types (pretrial, city sentenced, and technical parole violations) and by demographics (race/ethnicity and age). This report will also present in-depth analyses on the most common charges admitted for pretrial detention and city sentences in 2019, and investigate whether admissions and length of stay trends for those charges varied across demographic groups. For pretrial admissions, the report also examines whether trends in bail amounts and discharge types in 2019 varies by demographic group. Finally, this report contextualizes these findings alongside an analysis of city and state criminal justice policies that may have impacted these trends, ranging from law enforcement to the court system.
- [Women and Girls in New York City Jails, 1995 to 2019](#). This report disaggregates admission and custody trends for women and girls in the New York City jail system by demographics (race/ethnicity and age) and charges from 1995 to 2019.

These four reports collectively examine the New York City jail population within the context of significant policy reforms in an effort to close Rikers Island. DCJ hopes these data provide metrics that can help the public and policymakers identify opportunities for further reductions in the jail population to meet the City's stated goal of closing Rikers Island by 2027. Further, these data will serve as baselines to examine 2020 changes in New York City jail populations, particularly in light of Covid-19.

## Acknowledgements

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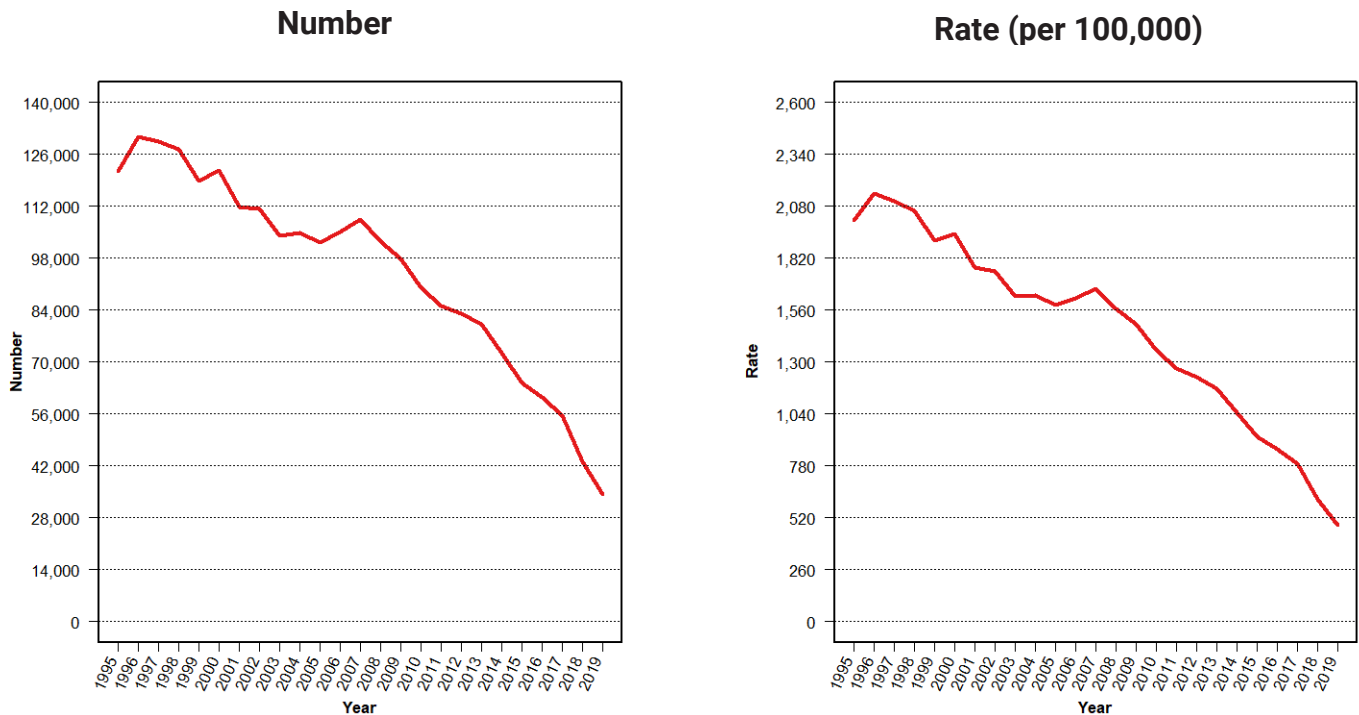
We would also like to thank the New York City Department of Correction (DOC), particularly to Lawton Bourne and D.B. Firstman for providing the data, clarifying data questions, and commenting on preliminary analyses. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not those of DOC. DOC does not assume liability for its contents or use thereof.

# Admissions Overview

## Highlights: Total Admissions<sup>1</sup>

- From 1995 to 2019, admissions to New York City jails declined by 72%, from 121,412 admissions to 34,389 admissions.
- When accounting for the population base (individuals 16 and older) in New York City, the rate of admissions declined from 2,008 (per 100,000) in 1995 to 485 (per 100,000) in 2019, a 76% decrease.

Figure 1. Number and Rate of Admissions to New York City Department of Correction, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

<sup>1</sup> In the dataset that we used for these analyses, we removed cases that were below 16 years of age and those that were missing age. Therefore, our numbers are slightly lower than the actual number of individuals admitted to DOC.

# Trends in Admissions by Charge Level

## Highlights: Admissions by Charge Level

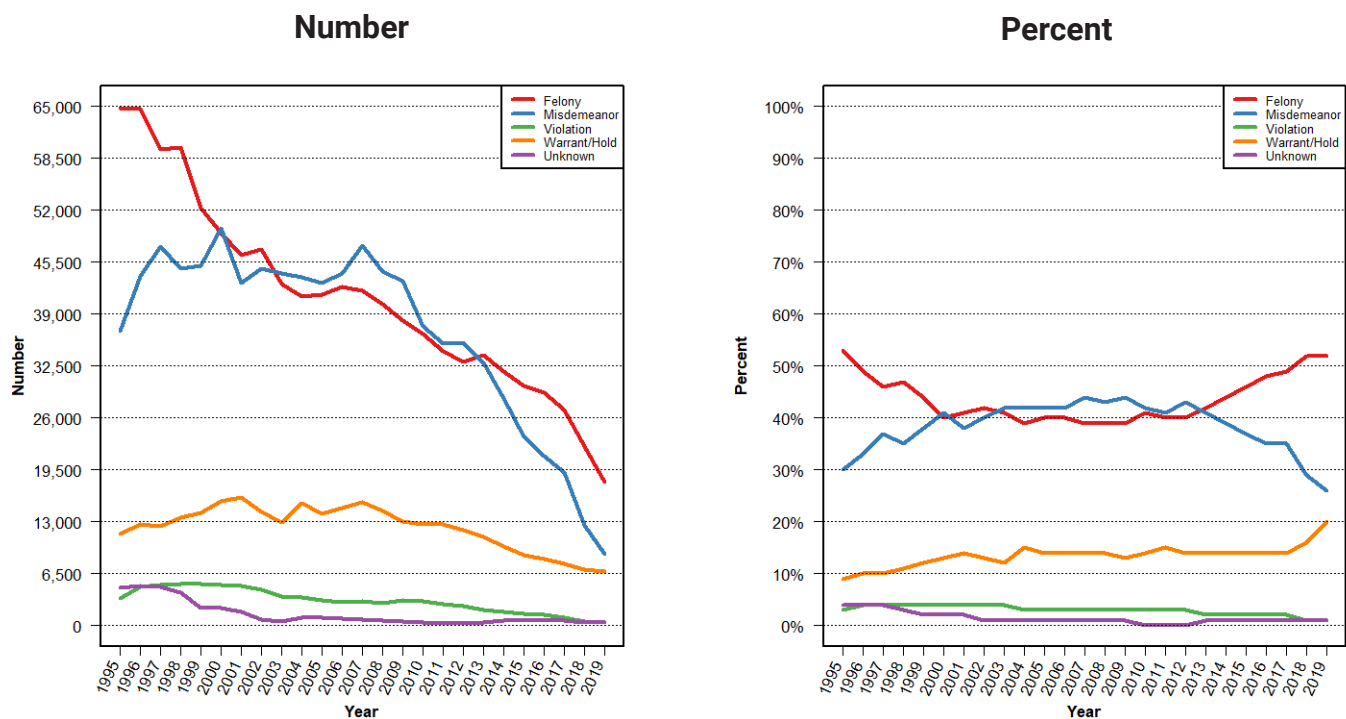
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions by charge level** declined by:

- 72% (from 64,849 to 17,916) for felony charges;
- 75% (from 36,903 to 8,942) for misdemeanor charges;
- 90% (from 3,413 to 353) for violations; and
- 41% (from 11,482 to 6,737) for warrants/holds.

The **proportion of admissions by charge level** changed as follows:

- Felony charges declined from 53% in 1995 to 39% in 2000s and then increased to 52% in 2019.
- Misdemeanor charges increased from 30% in 1995 to 44% in 2009 and then decreased to 26% in 2019.
- Violations decreased from 3% in 1995 to 1% in 2019.
- Warrants/holds increased from 9% in 1995 to 20% in 2019.

Figure 2. Number and Percent of Admissions by Charge Level, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

# Trends in Admissions by Legal Status

## Highlights: Admissions by Legal Status

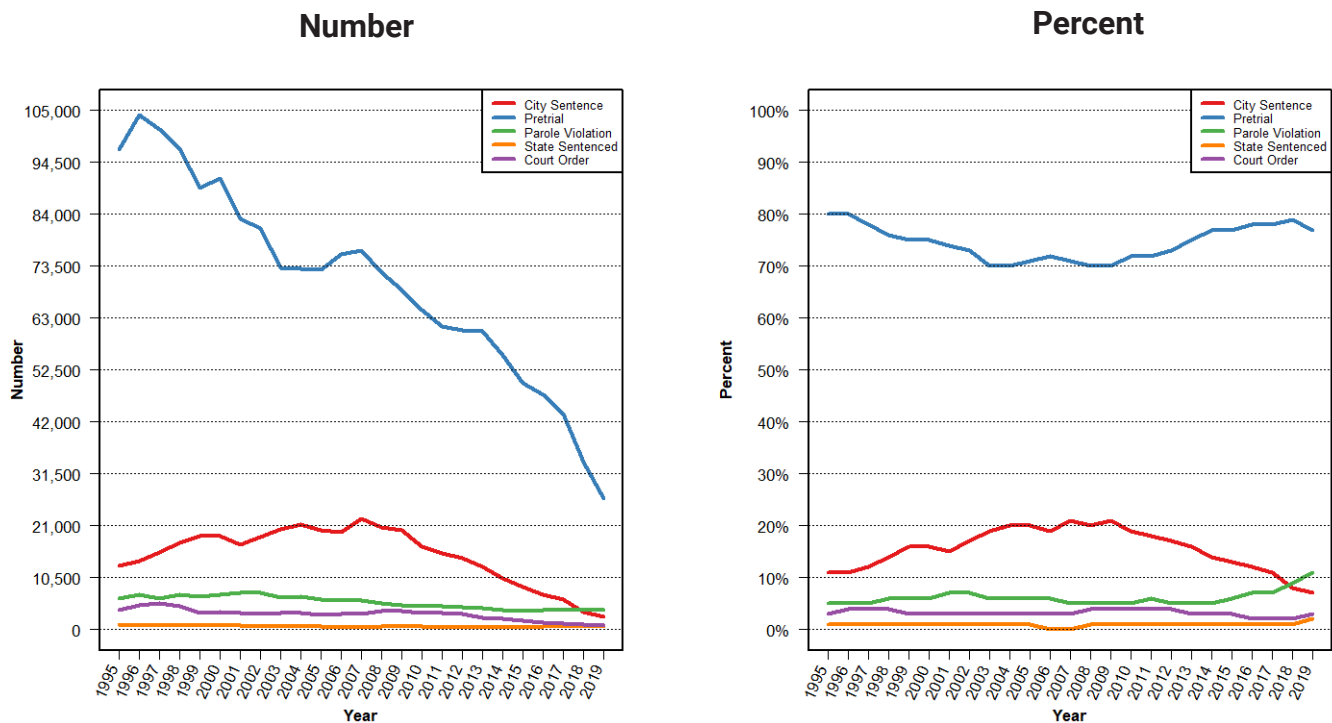
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of jail admissions** declined by:

- 73% (from 97,150 to 26,563) for pretrial detention;
- 81% (from 12,899 to 2,505) for city sentences;
- 38% (from 6,252 to 3,885) for parole violations;
- 78% (from 3,959 to 878) for court orders; and
- 41% (from 949 to 558) for state sentences.

The **proportion of jail admissions** changed as follows:

- Pretrial detention declined from 80% in 1995 to 70-72% between 2003-2011, then increased to 77% in 2019.
- City sentenced increased from 11% in 1995 to 21% in 2005 and 2007, then decreased to 7% in 2019.
- Courts order hovered around 3%.
- State sentences hovered around 1%.

Figure 3. Trends in Admissions by Legal Status, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

# Trends in Admissions by Borough

## Highlights: Admissions by Borough

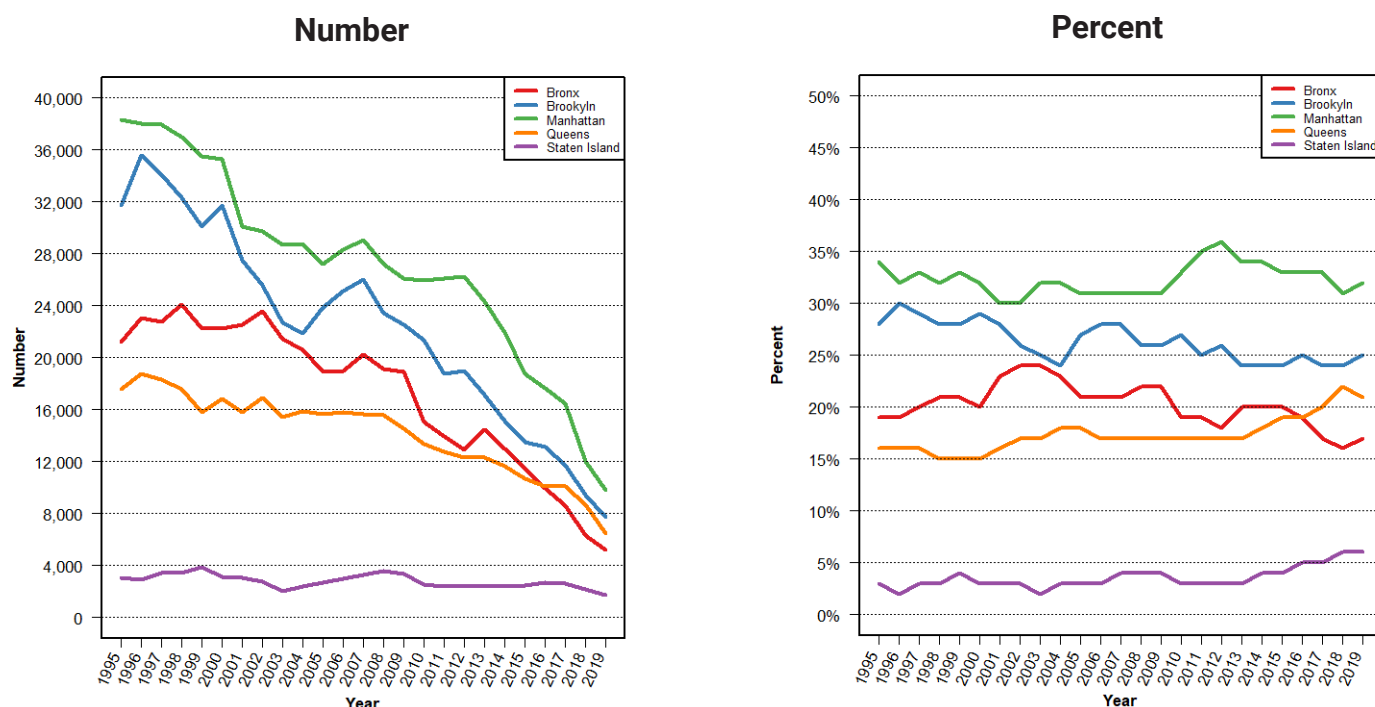
From 1995 to 2019, the number of admissions by borough declined by:

- 74% for Manhattan (from 38,344 to 9,803);
- 76% for Brooklyn (from 31,754 to 7,701) and for the Bronx (from 21,245 to 5,183);
- 63% for Queens (from 17,557 to 6,467); and
- 42% for Staten Island (from 3,017 to 1,755).

The proportion of admissions by borough changed as follows:

- Manhattan comprised 34% of admissions in 1995 and 32% in 2019.
- Brooklyn comprised 28% of admissions in 1995 and 25% in 2019.
- The Bronx comprised 19% of admissions in 1995 and 17% in 2019.
- Queens comprised 16% of admissions in 1995 and 21% in 2019.
- Staten Island doubled from 3% in 1995 to 6% in 2019.

Figure 4. Number and Percent of Admissions by Borough, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Admissions by Borough by Legal Status

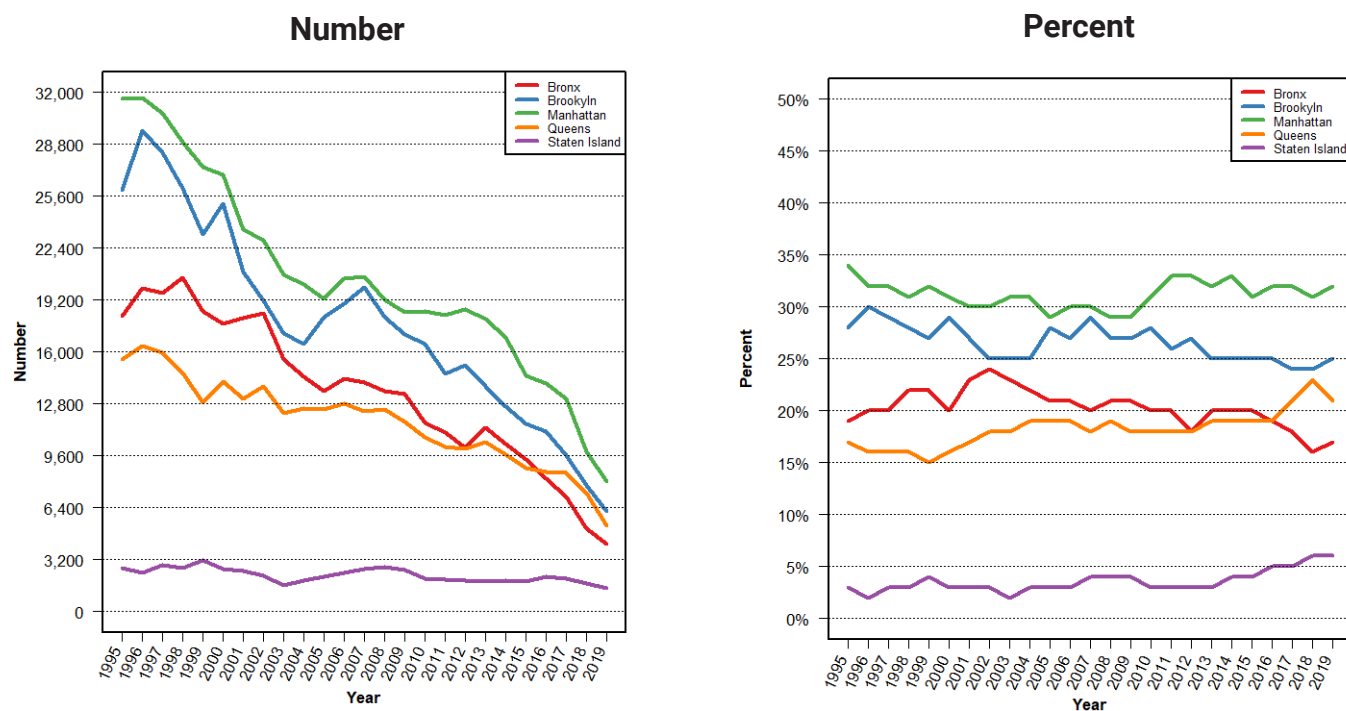
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of pretrial admissions** declined by:

- 75% for Manhattan (from 31,588 to 7,991);
- 76% for Brooklyn (from 25,975 to 6,181);
- 77% for the Bronx (from 18,218 to 4,138);
- 66% for Queens (from 15,551 to 5,306); and
- 47% for Staten Island (from 2,700 to 1,422).

The **proportion of pretrial admissions** changed as follows:

- Manhattan decreased from 34% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 32% in 2019.
- Brooklyn decreased from 28% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 25% in 2019.
- The Bronx decreased from 19% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 17% in 2019.
- Queens increased from 17% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 21% in 2019.
- Staten Island doubled in pretrial admissions from 3% in 1995 to 6% in 2019.

Figure 5. Number and Percent of Pretrial Admissions by Borough, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



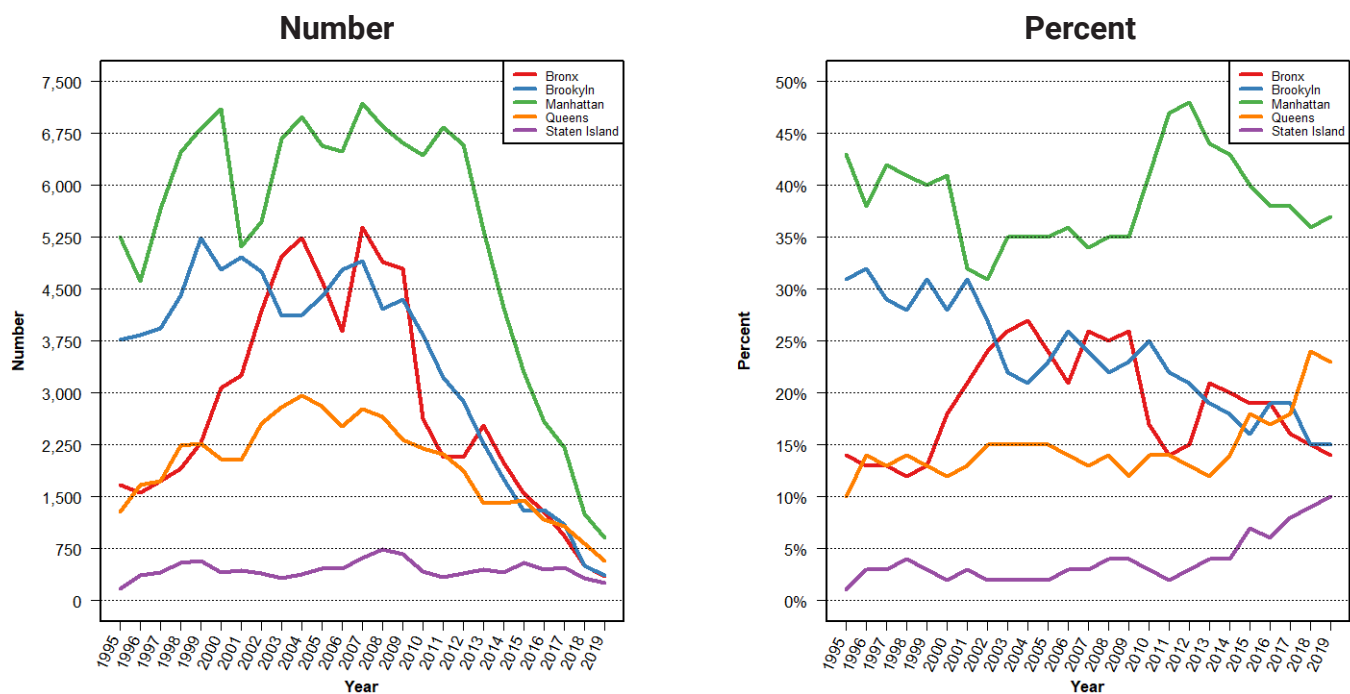
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for city sentences** changed as follows:

- Declined by 83% for Manhattan (from 5,261 to 904);
- Declined by 90% for Brooklyn (from 3,767 to 359);
- Declined by 79% for the Bronx (from 1,667 to 349);
- Declined by 55% for Queens (from 1,278 to 569); and
- Increased by 43% for Staten Island (from 172 to 246).

The **proportion of city sentence admissions** changed as follows:

- Manhattan declined slightly from 43% in 1995 to 37% in 2019.
- Brooklyn declined by almost half from 31% in 1995 to 15% in 2019.
- The Bronx comprised 14% of city sentence admissions in 1995 and 2019.
- Queens more than doubled from 10% in 1995 to 23% in 2019.
- Staten Island increased from 1% in 1995 to 10% in 2019.

Figure 6. Number and Percent of City Sentenced Admissions by Borough, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Admissions by Borough by Charge Level

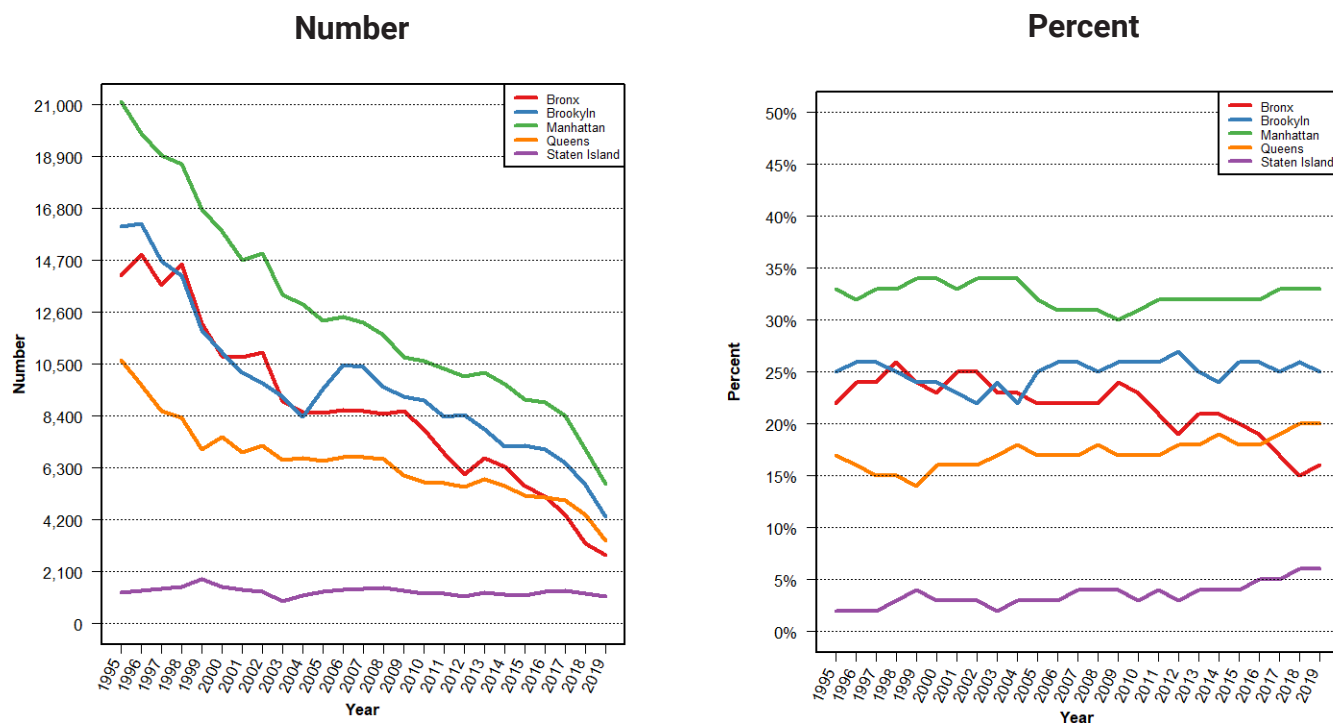
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of felony admissions by borough** declined by:

- 73% for Manhattan (from 21,118 to 5,631) and Brooklyn (from 16,075 to 4,328);
- 80% for the Bronx (from 14,100 to 2,762);
- 68% for Queens (from 10,651 to 3,373); and
- 13% for Staten Island (from 1,272 to 1,108).

The **proportion of felony admissions by borough** changed as follows:

- Manhattan and Brooklyn comprised the same proportions in 1995 and 2019 – 33% and 25%, respectively.
- The Bronx decreased from 22% in 1995 to 16% in 2019.
- Queens increased slightly from 17% of admissions in 1995 to 20% in 2019.
- Staten Island more than doubled from 2% in 1995 to 6% in 2019.

Figure 7. Number and Percent of Felony Admissions by Borough, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

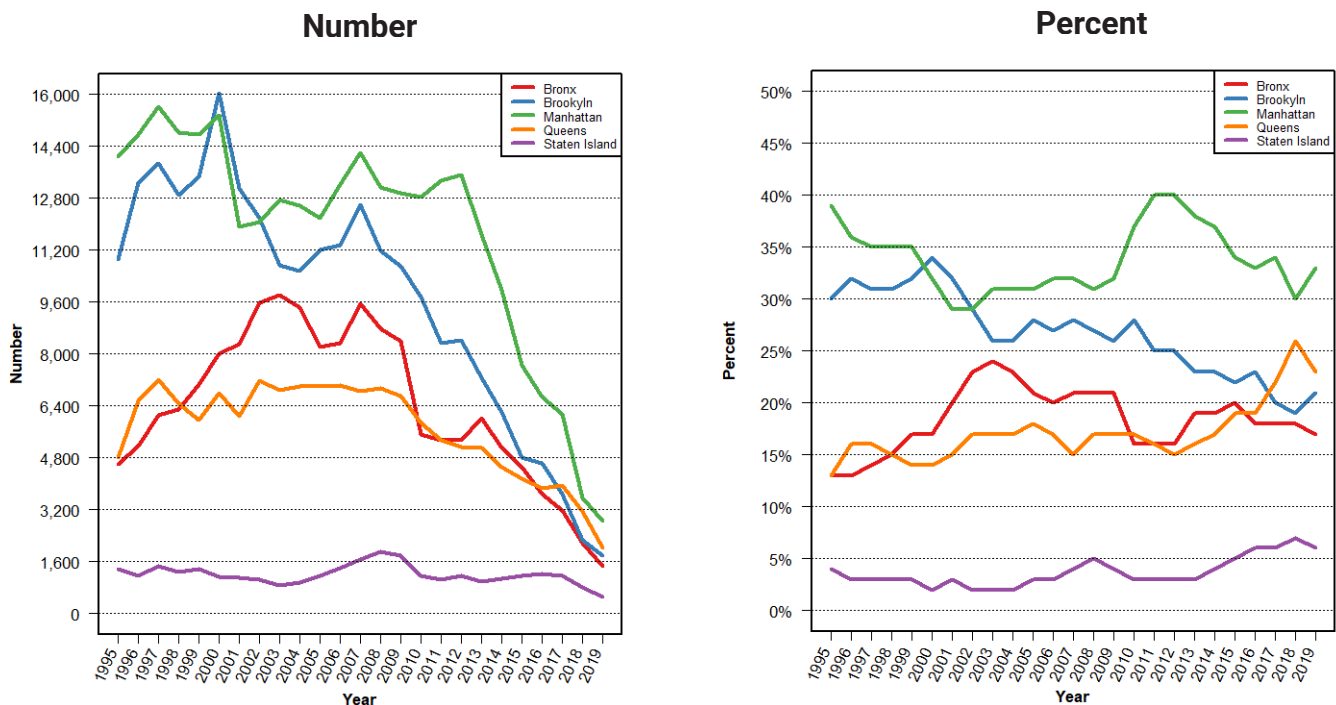
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of misdemeanor admissions by borough** declined by:

- 80% for Manhattan (from 14,074 to 2,842);
- 84% for Brooklyn (from 10,919 to 1,783);
- 68% for the Bronx (from 4,609 to 1,460);
- 58% for Queens (from 4,821 to 2,030); and
- 64% for Staten Island (from 1,383 to 502).

The **proportion of misdemeanor admissions by borough** changed as follows:

- Manhattan declined slightly from 39% in 1995 to 33% in 2019;
- Brooklyn declined from 30% in 1995 to 21% in 2019;
- The Bronx increased from 13% in 1995 to 17% in 2019;
- Queens increased from 13% in 1995 to 23% in 2019; and
- Staten Island increased from 4% in 1995 to 6% in 2019.

Figure 8. Number and Percent of Misdemeanor Admissions by Borough, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Trends in Admissions by Sex

### Highlights: Overall Admissions by Sex

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions by sex** declined by:

- 71% for males, (from 108,141 to 31,423); and
- 78% for females (from 13,265 to 2,898).

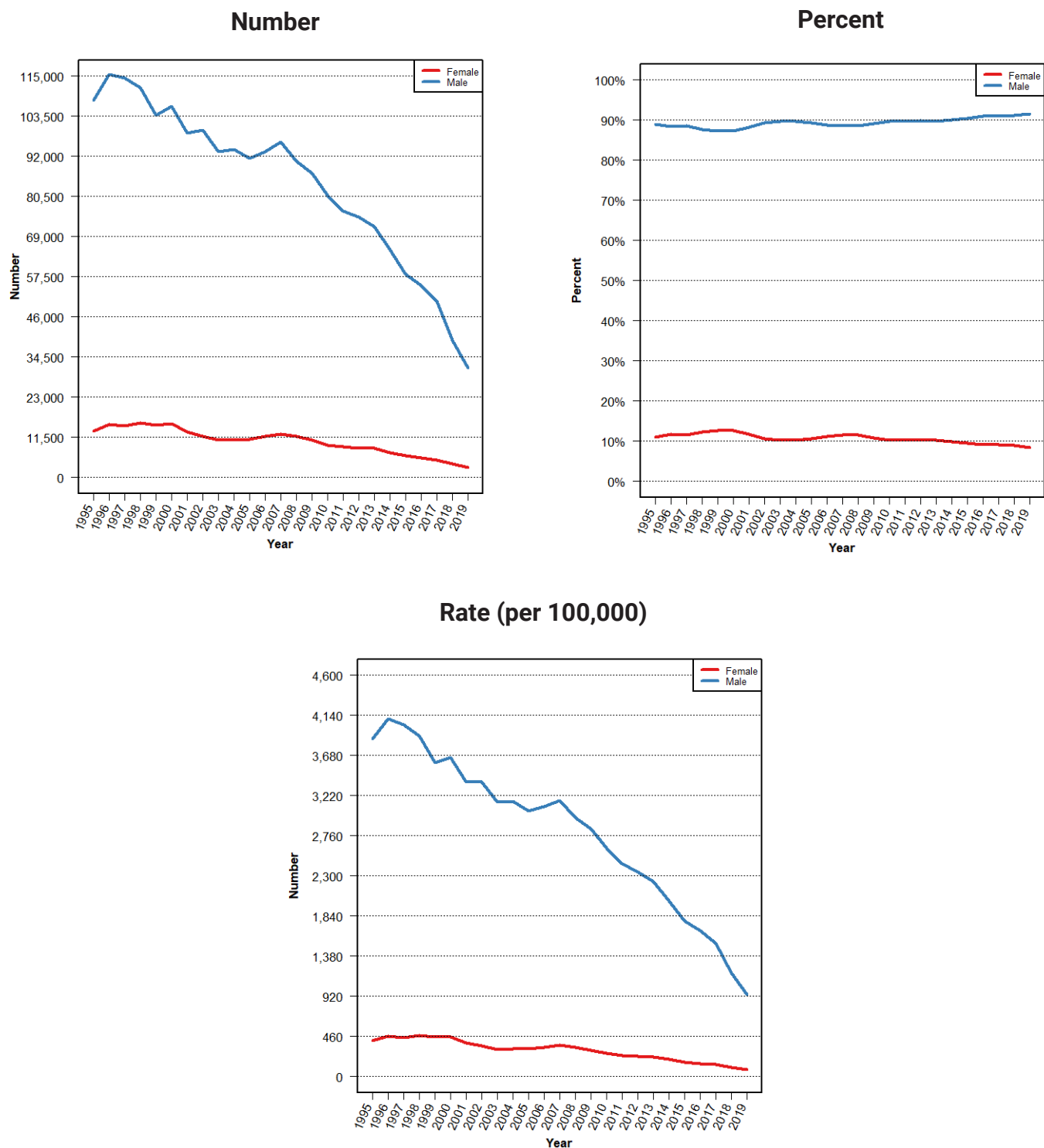
The **proportion of admissions by sex** changed as follows:

- Males comprised 89% of admissions in 1995 and 92% in 2019.
- Females comprised 11% of admissions in 1995 and 8% in 2019.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each sex), the **admission rate by sex** per 100,000 declined by:

- 76% for males (from 3,875 to 943); and
- 81% for females (from 408 to 77).

Figure 9. Number, Percent, and Rate of Overall Admissions by Sex, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

### Highlights: Pretrial Admissions by Sex

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of pretrial admissions by sex** declined by:

- 72% for males (from 85,112 to 24,012); and
- 79% for females (from 12,032 to 2,484).

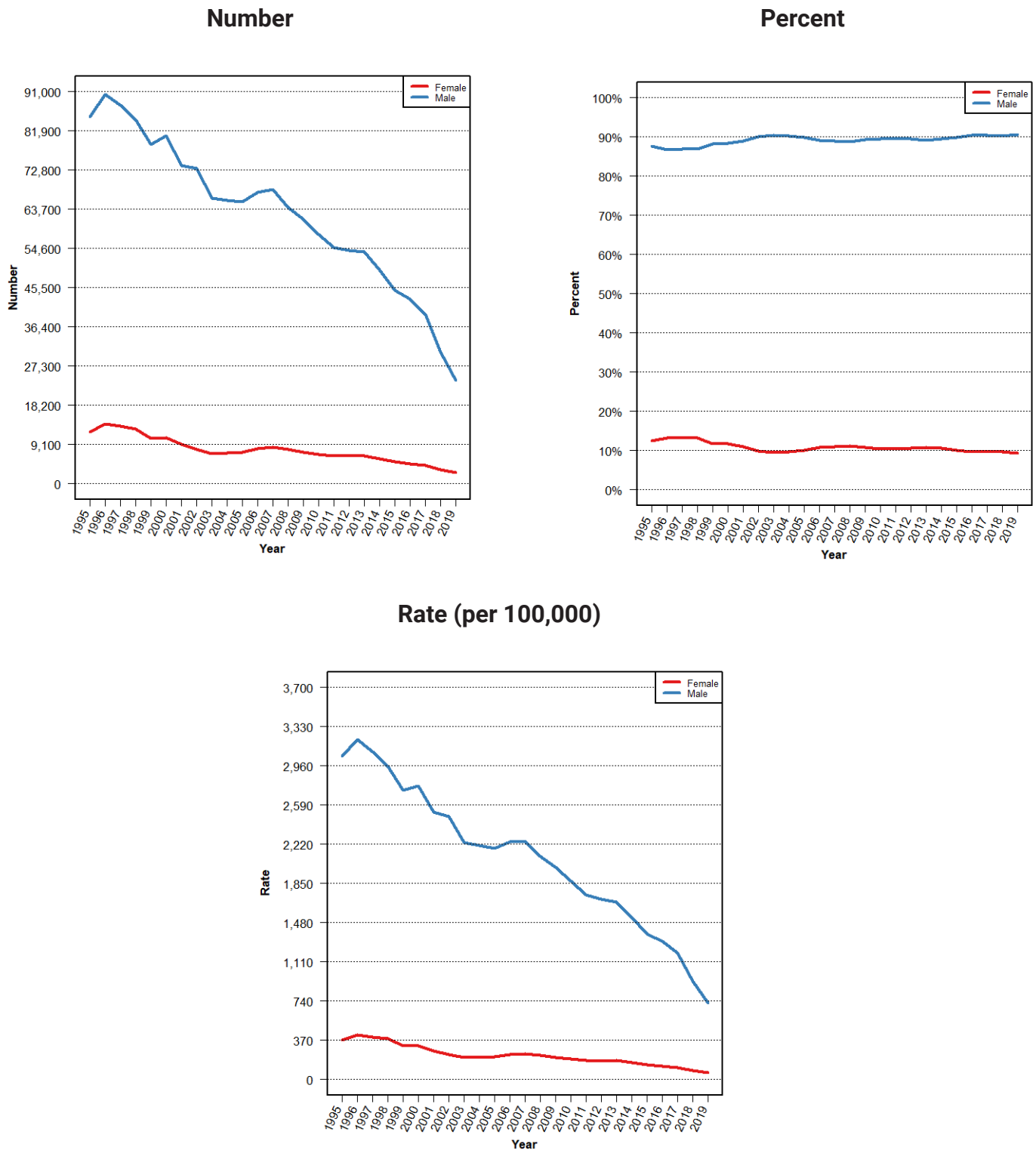
The **proportion of pretrial admissions by sex** changed as follows:

- Males comprised 88% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 91% in 2019.
- Females comprised 12% of pretrial admissions in 1995 and 9% in 2019.

When accounting for the population base of city (16 and older for each sex), the **pretrial admission rate by sex** per 100,000 declined by:

- 76% for males (from 3,050 to 721); and
- 82% for females (from 370 to 66).

Figure 10. Number, Percent, and Rate of Pretrial Admissions by Sex, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: City Sentenced Admissions by Sex

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of city sentenced admissions by sex** declined by:

- 81% for males (from 12,366 to 2,328); and
- 67% for females (from 533 to 177).

The **proportion of city sentenced admissions by sex** changed as follows:

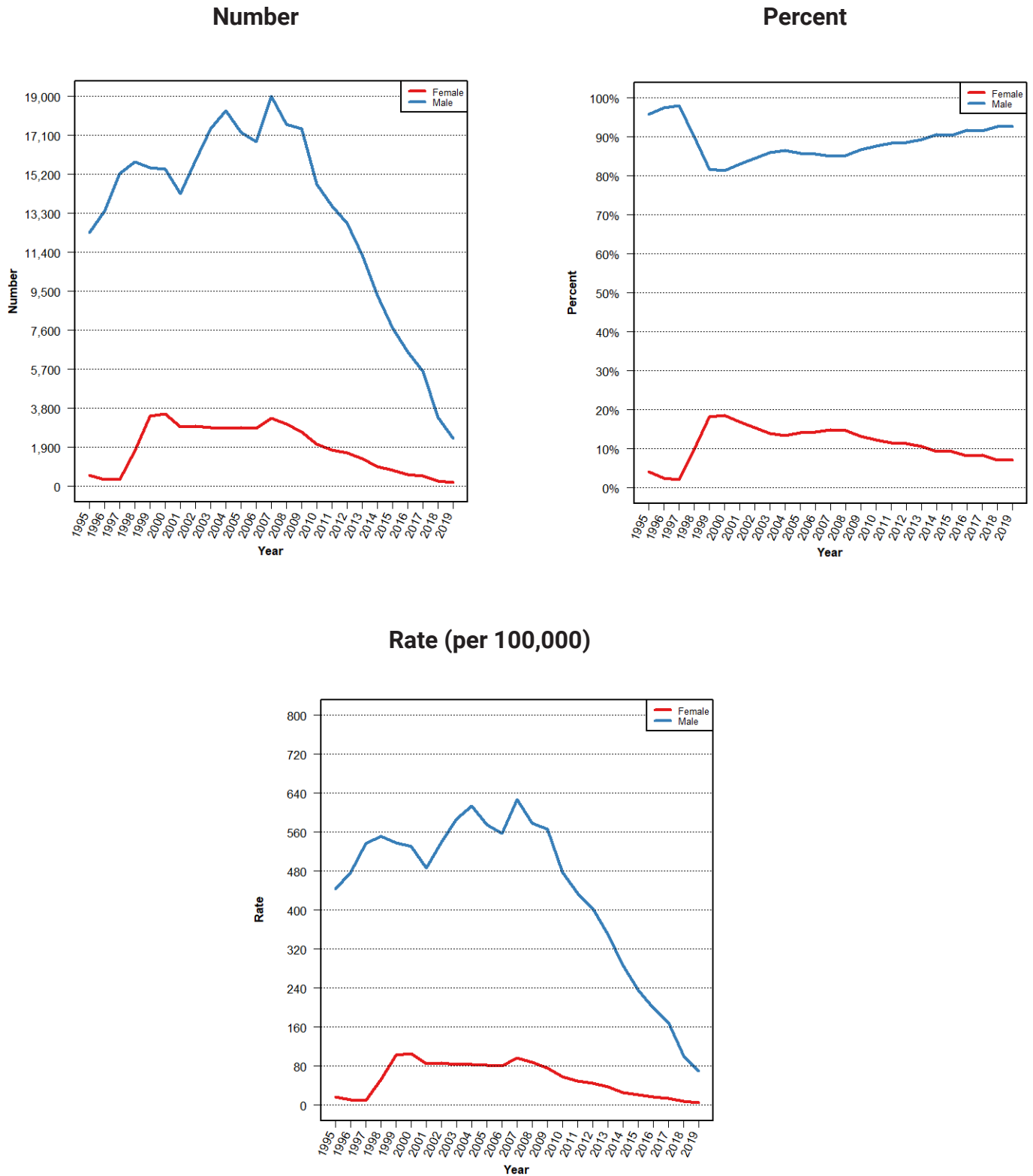
- Males comprised 96% of city sentenced admissions in 1995 and 93% in 2019.
- Females comprised 4% of city sentenced admissions in 1995 and 7% in 2019.

When accounting for the population base of city (16 and older for each sex), the **city sentenced admission rate by sex** per 100,000 declined by:

- 84% for males (from 433 to 70); and
- 69% for females (from 16 to 5).



Figure 11. Number, Percent, and Rate of City Sentenced Admissions by Sex, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Sex

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for technical parole violations by sex** declined by:

- 35% for males (from 5,781 to 3,730); and
- 67% for females (from 471 to 154).

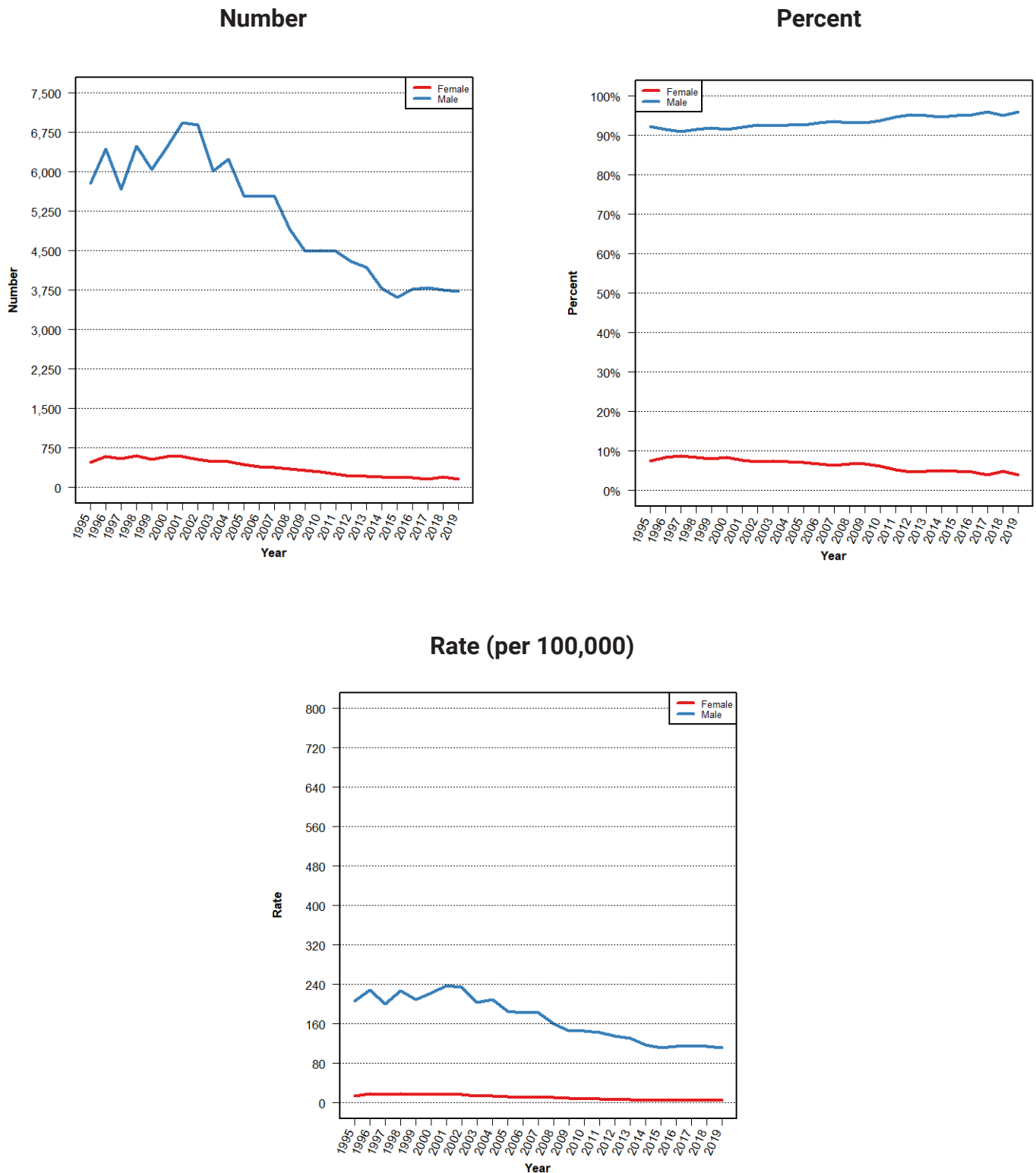
The **proportion of admissions for technical parole violations by sex** changed as follows:

- Males comprised 92% of technical parole violation admissions in 1995 and 96% in 2019.
- Females comprised 8% of technical parole violation admissions in 1995 and 4% in 2019.

When accounting for the population base of city (16 and older for each sex), the **admission rate for technical parole violations by sex** per 100,000 declined by:

- 46% for males (from 207 to 112); and
- 71% for females (from 14 to 4).

Figure 12. Number, Percent, and Rate of Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Sex, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Trends in Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

### Highlights: Overall Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 72% for Black individuals (from 65,912 to 18,223);
- 74% for Latinx individuals (from 41,810 to 10,943); and
- 72% for White individuals (from 11,247 to 3,199).

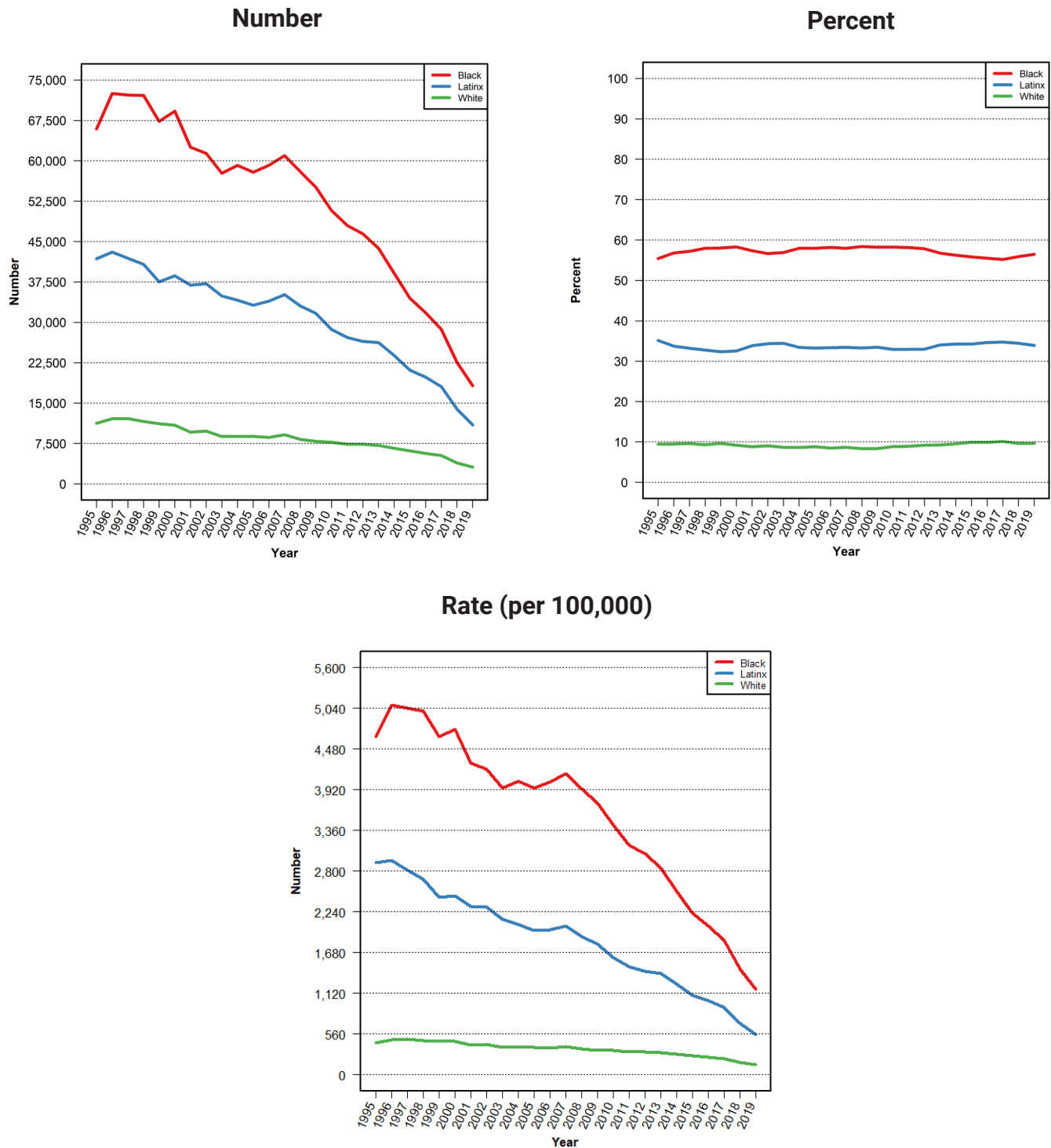
The **proportion of admissions by race/ethnicity** changed as follows:

- Black, Latinx, and White individuals comprised similar proportions in 1995 and 2019, at approximately 55%, 33% and 9%, respectively.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 75% for Black individuals (from 4,652 to 1,170);
- 81% for Latinx individuals (from 2,921 to 555); and
- 69% for White individuals (from 439 to 134).

Figure 13. Number, Percent, and Rate of Overall Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

### Highlights: Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 73% for Black individuals (from 51,925 to 13,771);
- 74% for Latinx individuals (from 34,167 to 8,640); and
- 72% for White individuals (from 8,968 to 2,453).

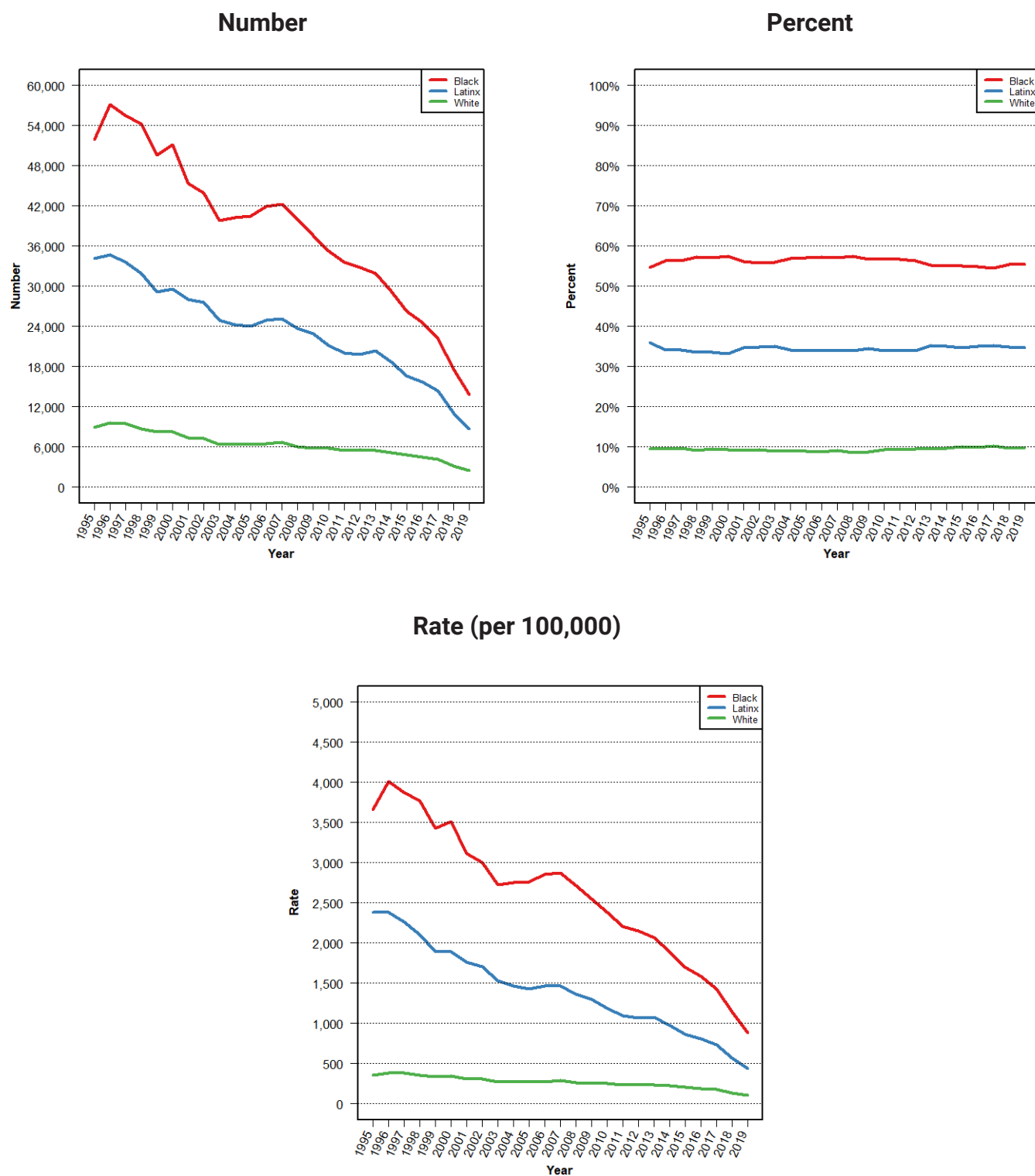
The **proportion of pretrial admissions by race/ethnicity** changed as follows:

- Black, Latinx, and White individuals comprised similar proportions in 1995 and 2019, hovering at 55%, 35% and 9%, respectively.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **pretrial admission rate by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 75% for Black individuals (from 3,665 to 885);
- 81% for Latinx individuals (from 2,387 to 438); and
- 70% for White individuals (from 350 to 105).

Figure 14. Number, Percent, and Rate of Pretrial Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: City Sentenced Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of city sentenced admissions by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 83% for Black individuals (from 7,695 to 1,271);
- 78% for Latinx individuals (from 3,561 to 776); and
- 79% for White individuals (from 1,462 to 301).

The **proportion of city sentenced admissions by race/ethnicity** changed as follows:

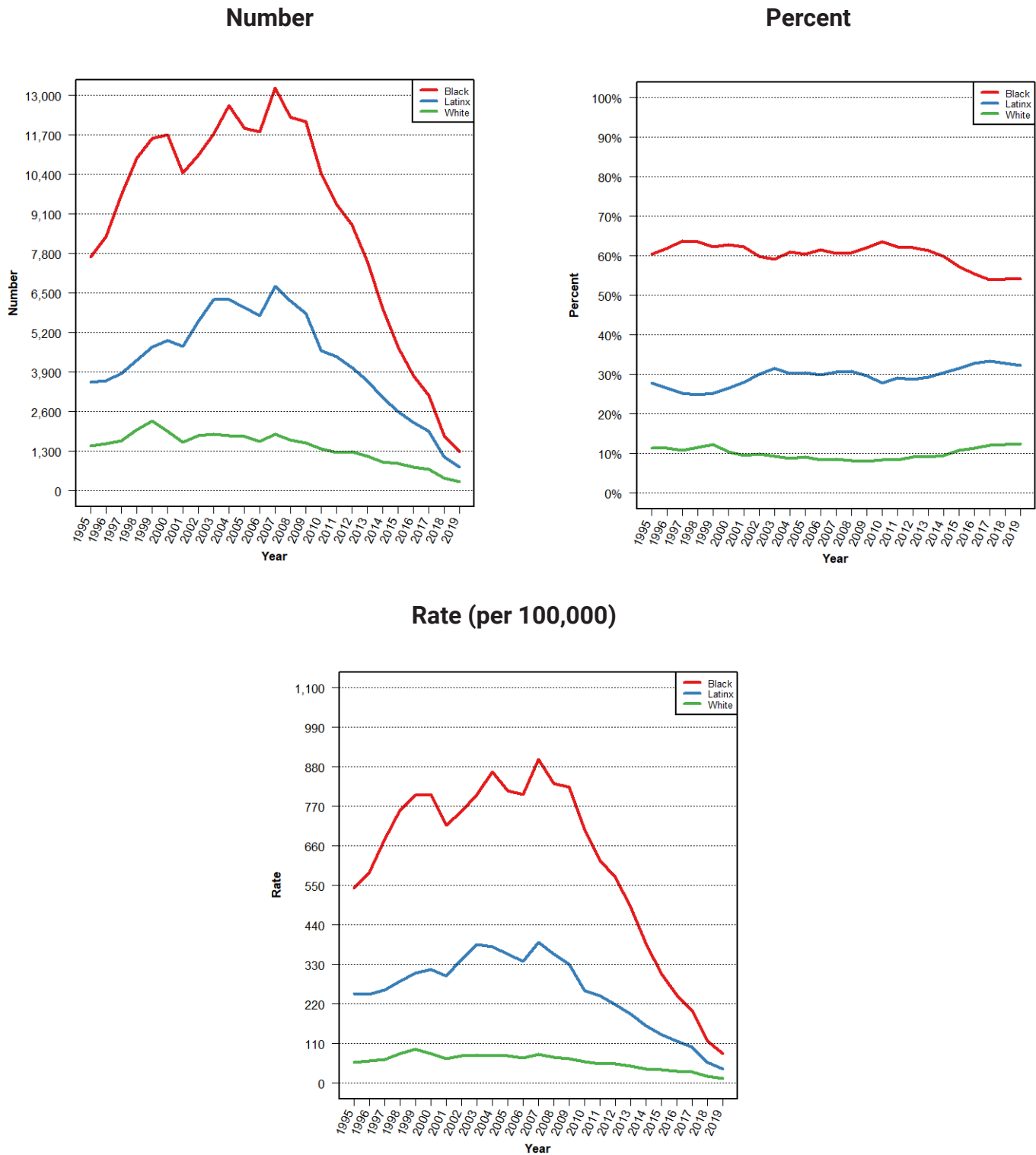
- Black individuals made up 60% of city sentenced admissions in 1995 and 54% in 2019.
- Latinx individuals made up 28% of city sentenced admissions in 1995 and increased to 32% in 2019.
- White individuals comprised 11-12% of city sentenced admissions in 1995 and 2019.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **city sentenced admission rate by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 85% for Black individuals (from 543 to 82);
- 84% for Latinx individuals (from 249 to 39); and
- 77% for White individuals (from 57 to 13).



Figure 15. Number, Percent, and Rate of City Sentenced Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for technical parole violations by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 34% for Black individuals (from 3,617 to 2,396);
- 48% for Latinx individuals (from 2,134 to 1,115); and
- 44% for White individuals (from 413 to 232).

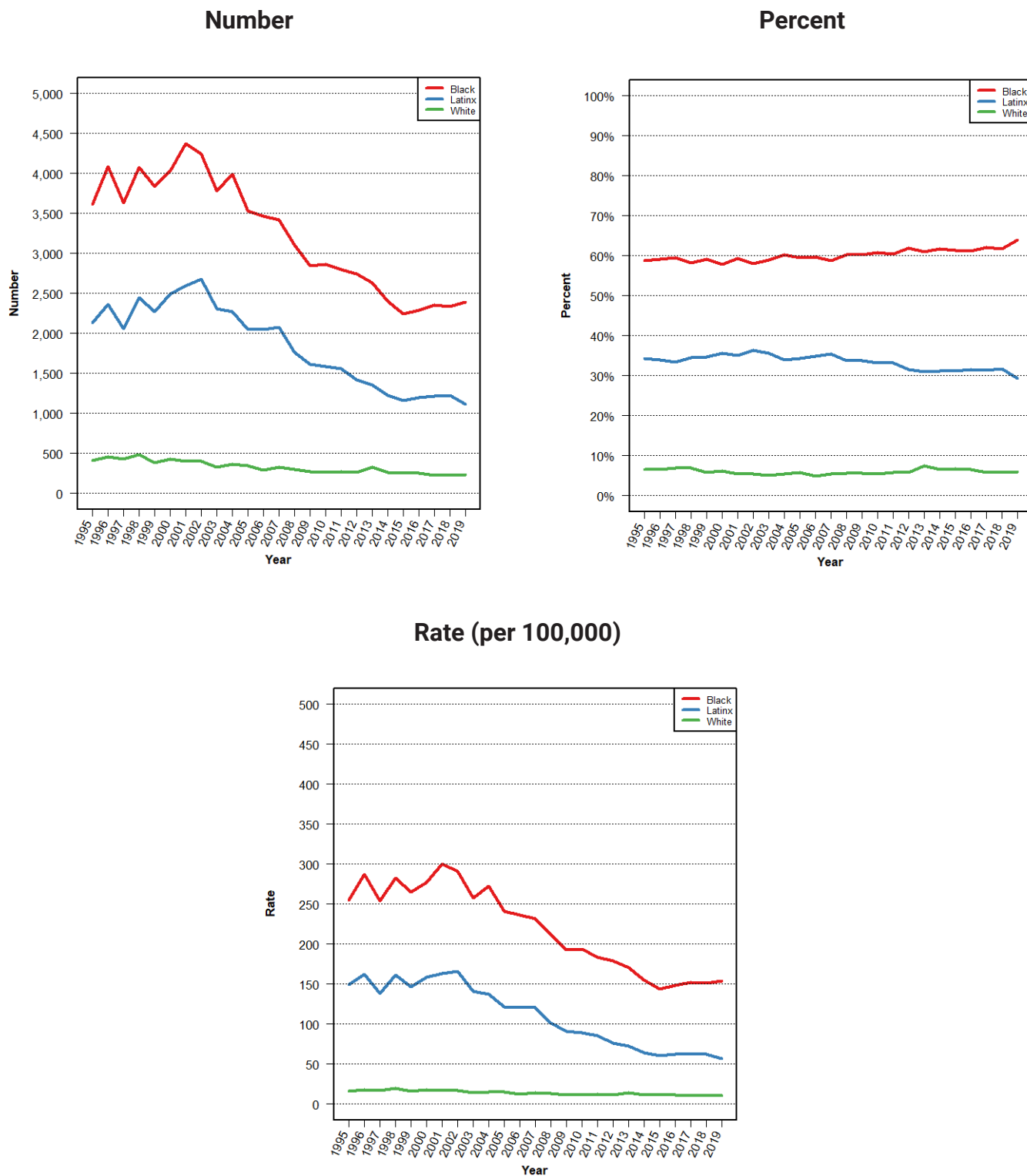
The **proportion of admissions for technical parole violations by race/ethnicity** changed as follows:

- Increased from 59% in 1995 to 64% in 2019 for Black individuals.
- Decreased from 34% in 1995 to 29% in 2019 for Latinx individuals.
- Stayed the same at 6% in 1995 and 2019 for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for technical parole violations by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 39% for Black individuals (from 255 to 154);
- 62% for Latinx individuals (from 149 to 57); and
- 37% for White individuals (from 16 to 10).

Figure 16. Number, Percent, and Rate of Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Trends in Admissions by Age

### Highlights: Overall Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions by age** declined for all groups except 55-64 year-olds.

- For 55-64 year olds, the admissions increased by 71% (from 1,524 to 2,605).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 92% for 16-17 year-olds (from 4,603 to 342);
- 84% for 18-20 year-olds (from 12,377 to 1,973);
- 73% for 21-24 year-olds (from 15,138 to 4,207);
- 75% for 25-34 year-olds (from 47,657 to 11,909) and for 35-44 year-olds (from 31,468 to 7,974);
- 37% for 45-54 year-olds (from 8,257 to 5,206); and
- 10% for individuals 65 and older (from 388 to 353).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions by age groups** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 4% to 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 10% to 6% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed the same (12%) for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 39% to 35% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 26% to 23% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 15% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 8% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

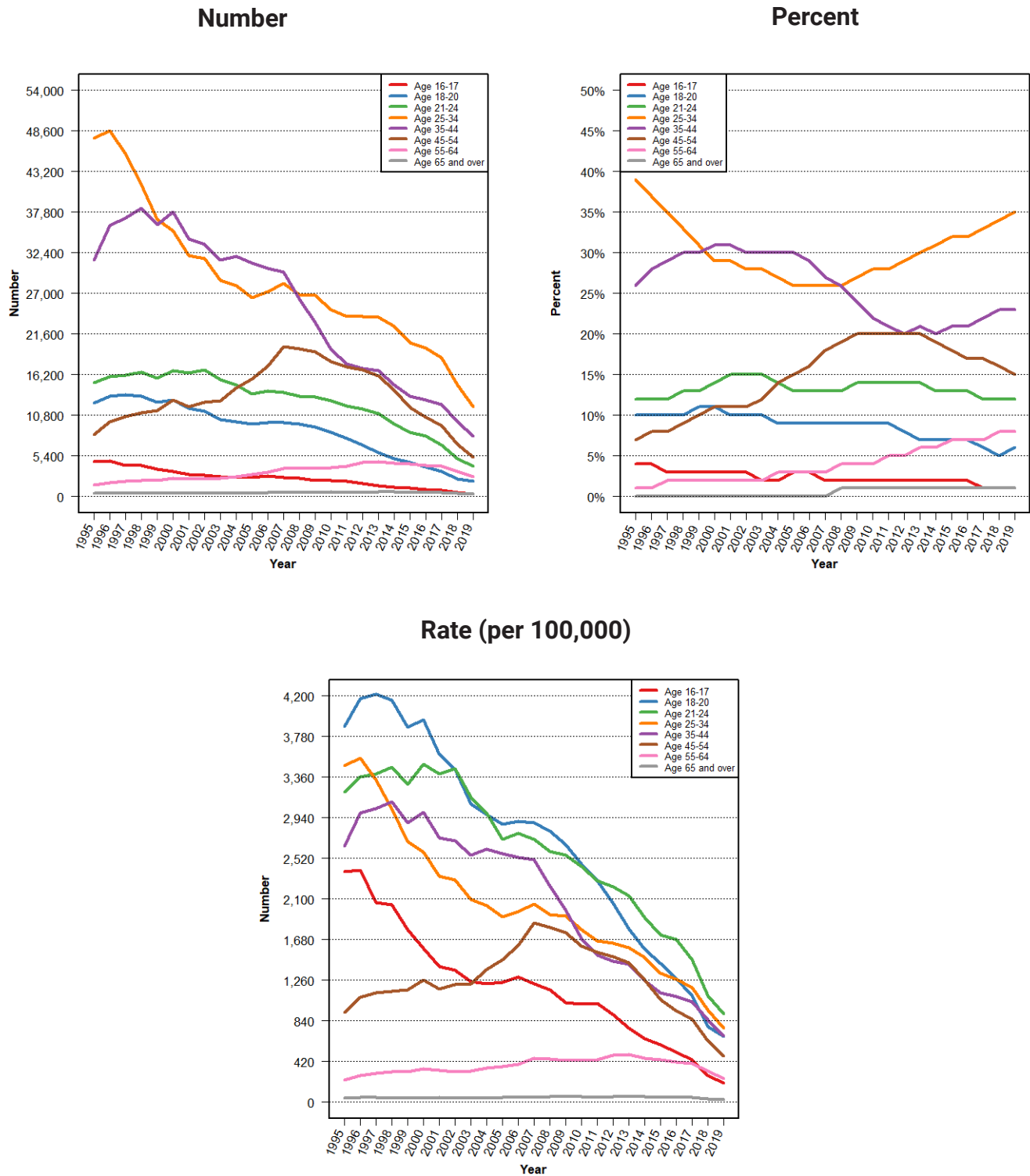
When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate by age group** per 100,000 declined for all age groups except:

- For 55-64 year olds, the rate increased by 7% (from 229 to 246).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 92% for 16-17 year-olds (from 2,379 to 199);
- 83% for 18-20 year-olds (from 3,885 to 679);
- 72% for 21-24 year-olds (from 3,208 to 910);
- 78% for 25-34 year-olds (from 3,482 to 765);
- 74% for 35-44 year-olds (from 2,644 to 688);
- 48% for 45-54 year-olds (from 925 to 477); and
- 37% for individuals 65 and older (from 41 to 26).

Figure 17. Number, Percent, and Rate of Overall Admissions by Age Group, 1995-2019



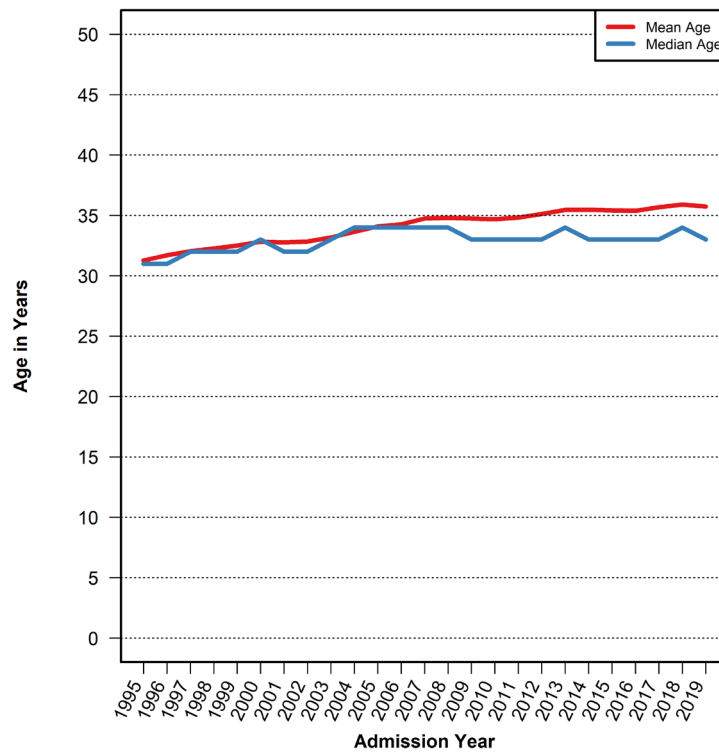
Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Mean and Median Age at Admission

From 1995 to 2019, the **mean age at admission** increased from 31 years to 36 years.

From 1995 to 2019, the **median age at admission** increased from 31 years to 33 years.

Figure 18. Mean and Median Age of Admission, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Pretrial Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of pretrial admissions by age** declined for all groups except 55-64 year-olds (for whom admissions increased by 55% (from 1,180 to 1,826)).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 93% for 16-17 year-olds (from 4,409 to 332);
- 84% for 18-20 year-olds (from 11,052 to 1,804);
- 74% for 21-24 year-olds (from 12,553 to 3,324);
- 75% for 25-34 year-olds (from 37,195 to 9,276) and for 35-44 year-olds (from 24,200 to 6,049);
- 40% for 45-54 year-olds (from 6,256 to 3,701); and
- 18% for individuals 65 and older (from 305 to 251).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of pretrial admissions by age groups** varied as follows:

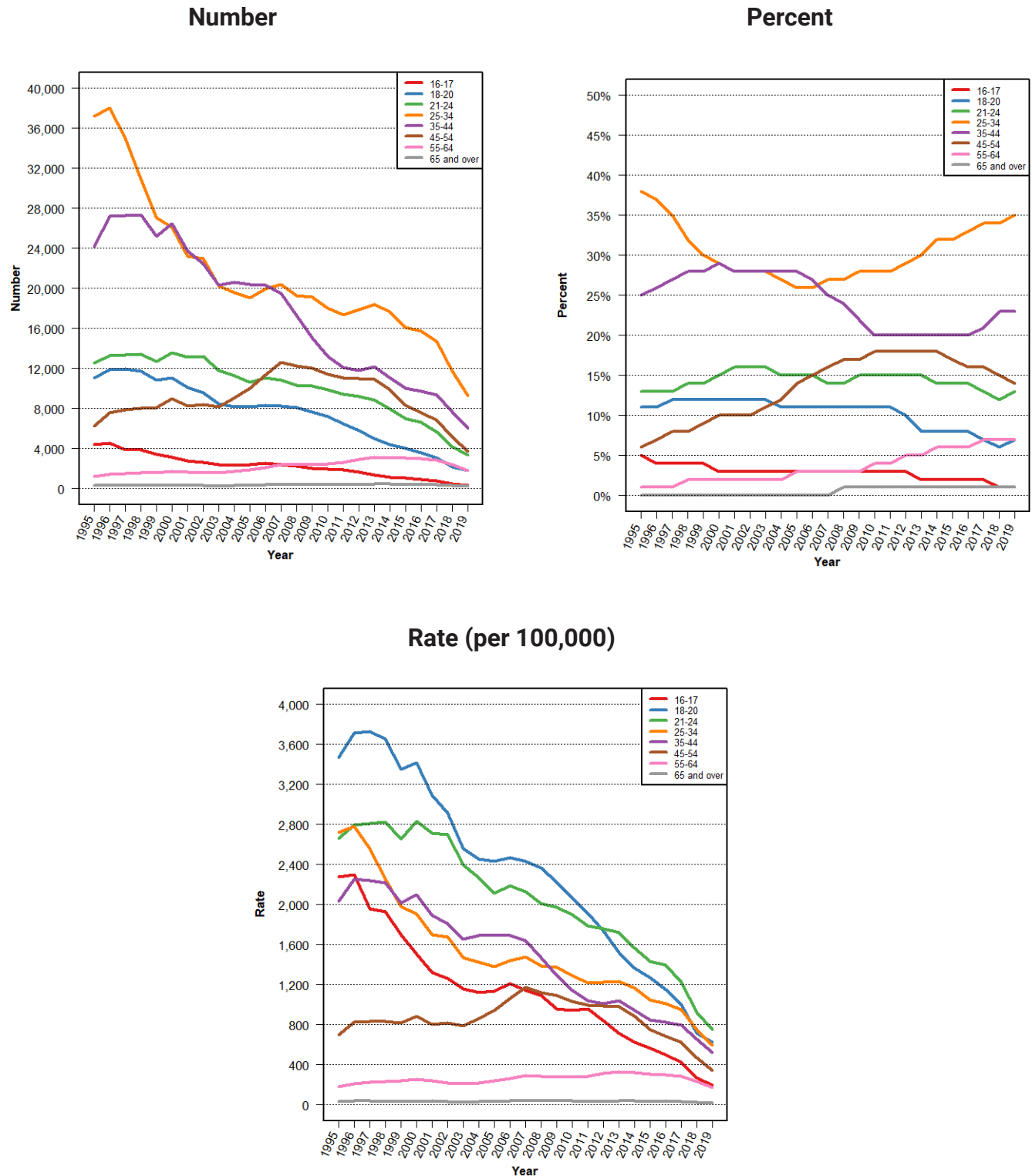
- Decreased from 5% to 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 11% to 7% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed the same (13%) for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 38% to 35% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 25% to 23% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 6% to 14% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 7% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **pretrial admission rate by age** per 100,000 declined between 1995 and 2019 for all age groups except 55-64 year-olds, which stayed stable (178 to 173).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 92% for 16-17 year-olds (from 2,279 to 193);
- 82% for 18-20 year-olds (from 3,469 to 621);
- 72% for 21-24 year-olds (from 2,660 to 751);
- 78% for 25-34 year-olds (from 2,718 to 596);
- 74% for 35-44 year-olds (from 2,034 to 522);
- 52% for 45-54 year-olds (from 700 to 339); and
- 40% for individual 65 and older (from 32 to 19).

Figure 19. Number, Percent, and Rate of Pretrial Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



## Highlights: City Sentenced Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of city sentenced admissions by age** declined for all groups except 55-64-year-olds, which increased by 8% (212 to 229 admissions).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 97% for 16-17 year-olds (from 158 to 5);
- 90% for 18-20 year-olds (from 742 to 77);
- 80% for 21-24 year-olds (from 1,124 to 228);
- 84% for 25-34 year-olds (from 4,906 to 766);
- 85% for 35-44 year-olds (from 4,354 to 640);
- 61% for 45-54 year-olds (from 1,360 to 533); and
- 37% for individuals 65 and older (from 43 to 27).

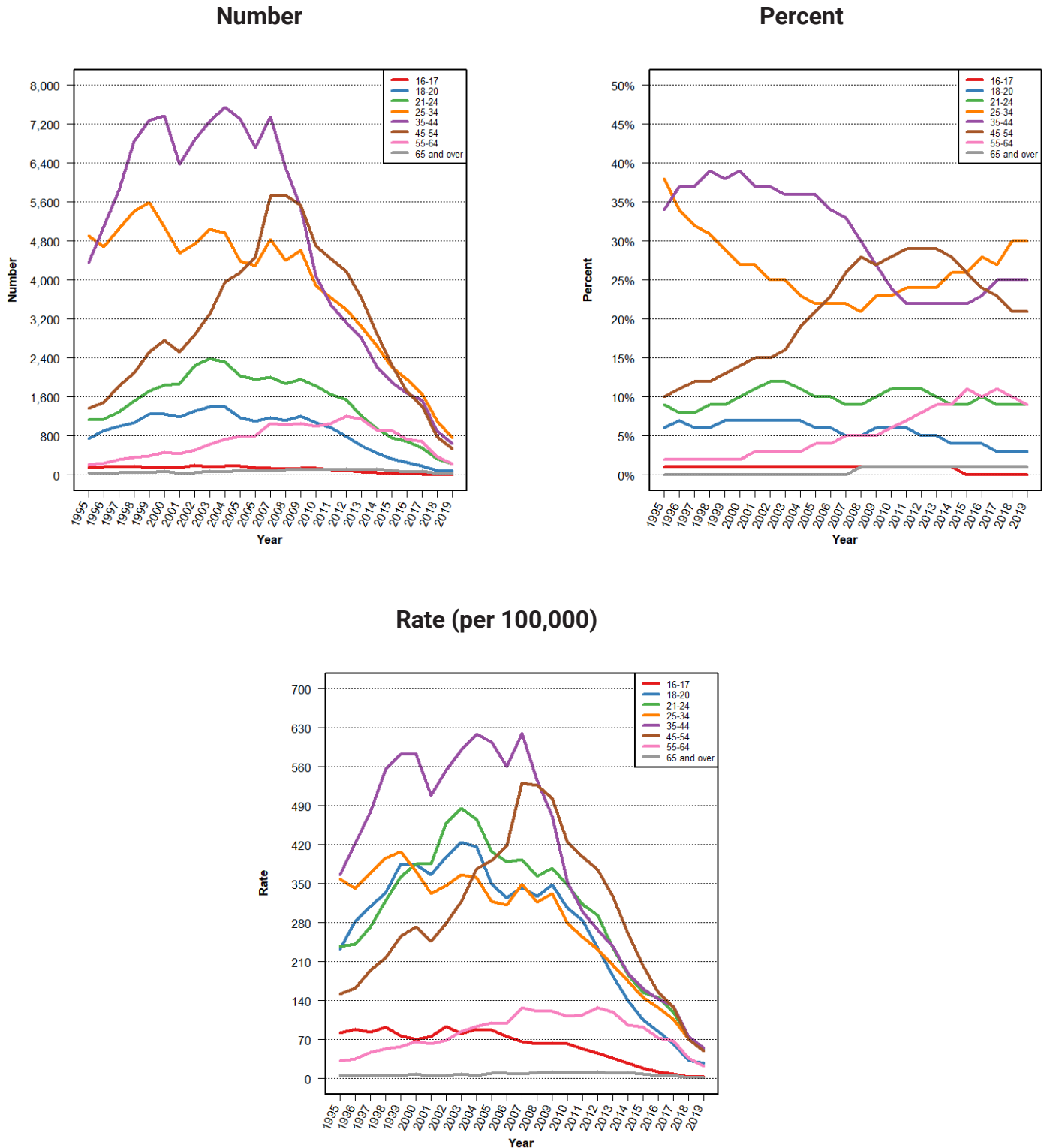
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of city sentenced admissions by age groups** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 1% to less than 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 6% to 3% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed the same (9%) for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 38% to 30% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 34% to 25% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 10% to 21% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 2% to 9% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **city sentenced admission rate by age** per 100,000 declined by:

- 96% for 16-17 year-olds (from 82 to 3);
- 88% for 18-20 year-olds (from 233 to 27);
- 78% for 21-24 year-olds (from 238 to 52);
- 86% for 25-34 year-olds (from 358 to 49);
- 85% for 35-44 year-olds (from 366 to 55);
- 68% for 45-54 year-olds (from 152 to 49);
- 32% for 55-64 year-olds (from 32 to 22); and
- 60% for individuals 65 and older (from 5 to 2).

Figure 20. Number, Percent, and Rate of City Sentenced Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for technical parole violations by age** increased by:

- 109% for 45-54-year-olds (from 359 to 749);
- 618% for 55-64-year-olds (from 62 to 445); and
- 293% for individuals age 65 and older (from 13 to 51).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 75% for 16-17 year-olds (from 16 to 4);
- 76% for 18-20 year-olds (from 244 to 59);
- 50% for 21-24 year-olds (from 669 to 335);
- 59% for 25-34 year-olds (from 3,183 to 1,305); and
- 45% for 35-44 year-olds (from 1,706 to 937).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for technical parole violations varied by age groups** as follows:

- Stayed constant (below 1%) for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 4% to 2% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 11% to 9% 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 51% to 34% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 27% to 24% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 6% to 19% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 11% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% individuals 65 and older.

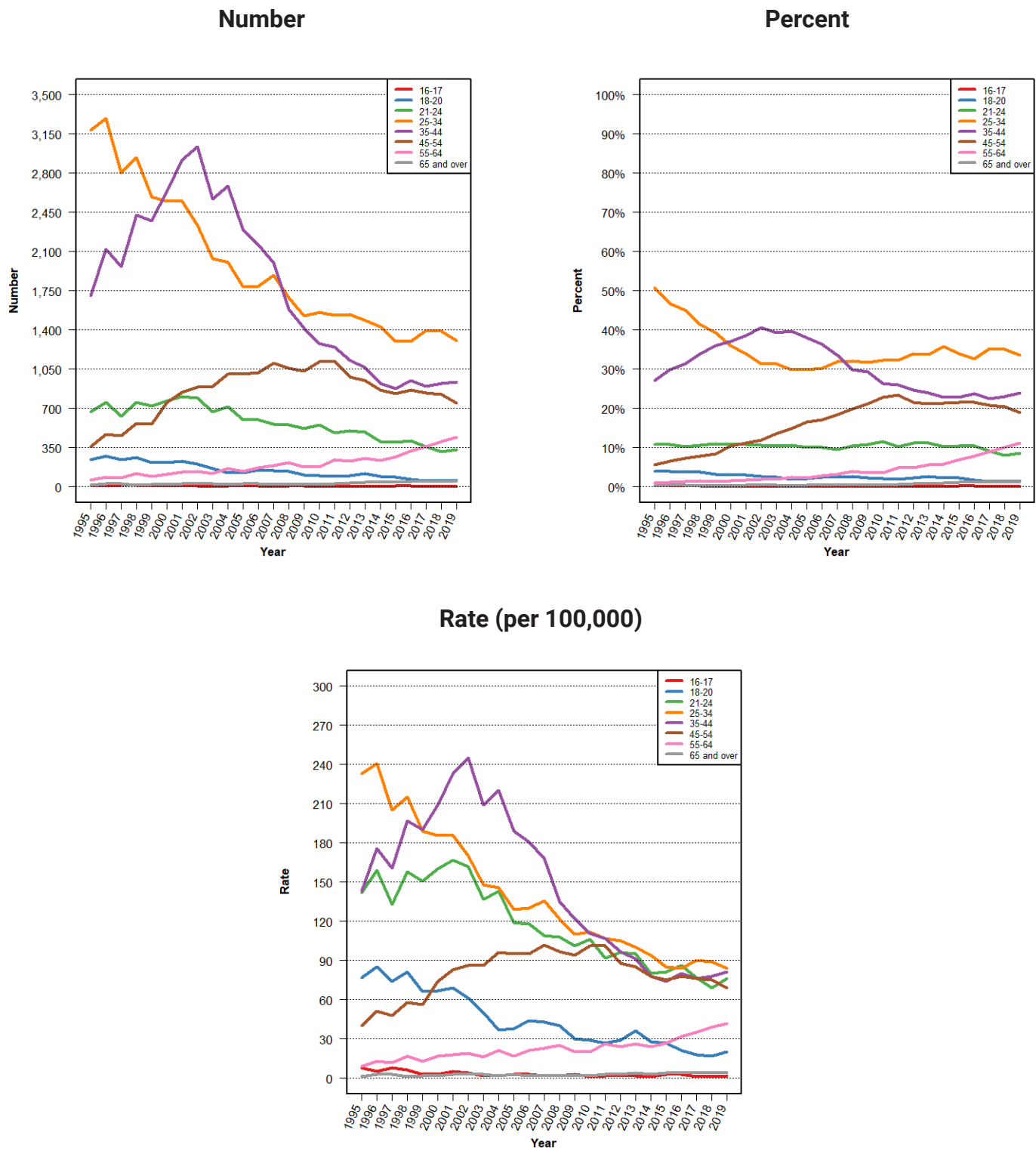
When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for technical parole violations by age** per 100,000 increased by:

- 73% for 45-54 year-olds (from 40 to 69);
- 366% for 55-64 year-olds (from 9 to 42); and
- 399% for individuals 65 and older (from 1 to 3).

The rate for the following age groups declined by:

- 75% for 16-17 year-olds (from 8 to 2);
- 74% for 18-20 year-olds (from 77 to 20);
- 47% for 21-24 year-olds (from 142 to 76);
- 64% for 25-34 year-olds (from 233 to 84); and
- 43% for 35-44 year-olds (from 143 to 81).

Figure 21. Number, Percent, and Rate of Technical Parole Violation Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

# Trends in Felony Admissions

## Highlights: Felony Admissions by Charge Types

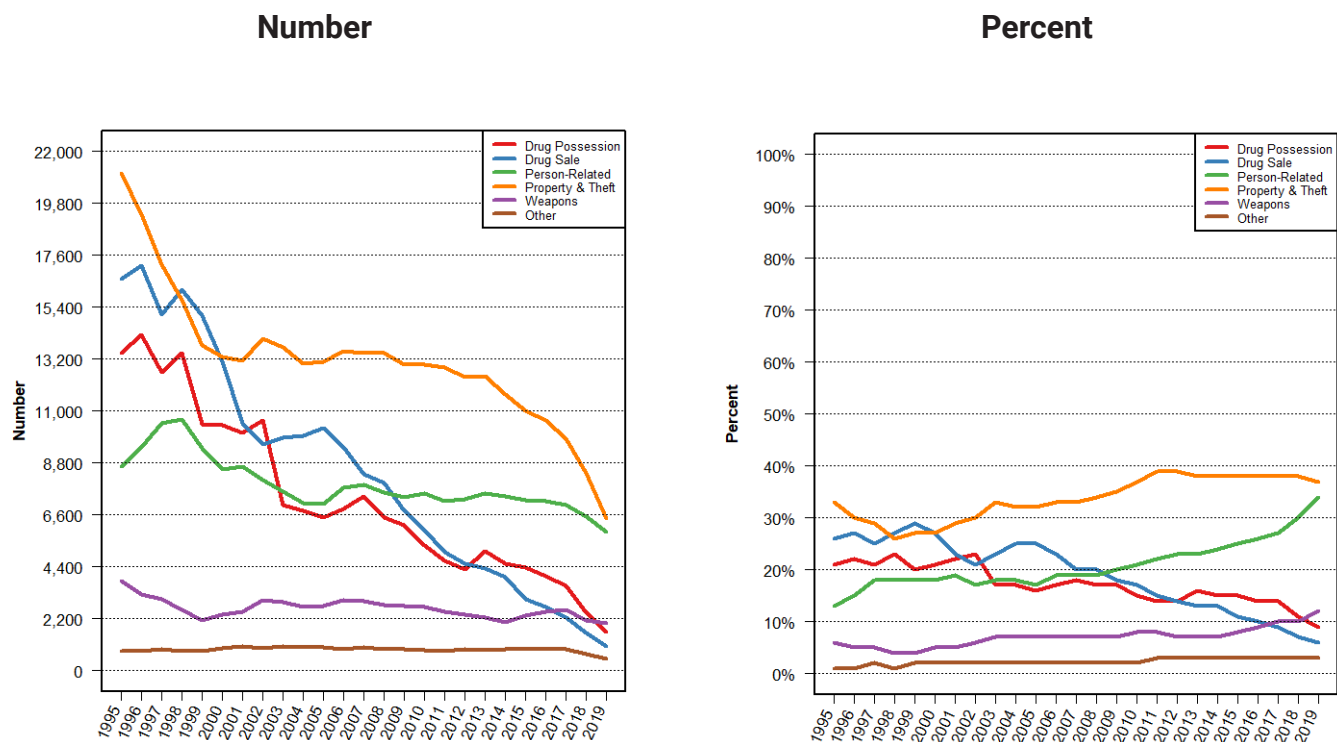
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of felony admissions by charge type** declined by:

- 88% for drug possession charges (from 13,447 to 1,642);
- 94% for drug sale charges (from 16,610 to 1,019);
- 32% for person-related charges (from 8,651 to 5,870);
- 69% for property-related charges (from 21,092 to 6,451);
- 47% for weapons charges (from 3,806 to 2,018); and
- 10% for other charges (from 940 to 847).

The **proportion of felony admissions by charge type** changed from 1995 to 2019 as follows:

- Decreased from 21% to 9% for drug possession charges;
- Decreased from 26% to 6% for drug sale charges;
- Increased from 13% to 34% for person-related charges;
- Increased from 33% to 37% for property-related charges;
- Increased from 6% to 12% for weapons charges; and
- Increased from 1% to 5% for other charges.

Figure 22. Number and Percent of Felony Admissions by Charge Type, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of felony admissions by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 72% for Black individuals (from 33,390 to 9,340);
- 76% for Latinx individuals (from 25,357 to 5,962); and
- 68% for White individuals (from 4,695 to 1,488).

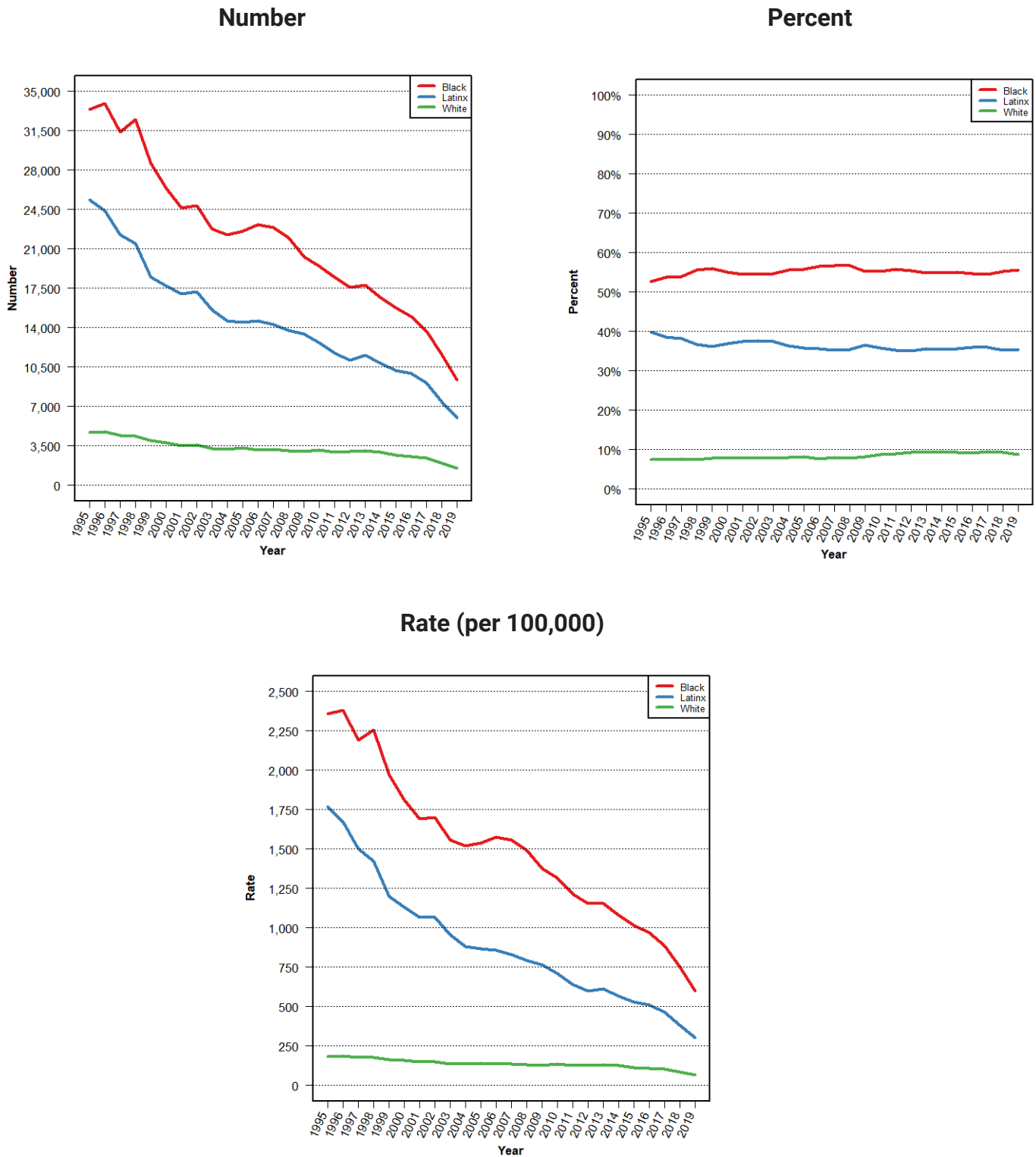
The proportion of **felony admissions by race/ethnicity** from 1995 to 2019 changed as follows:

- Increased from 53 to 56% for Black individuals;
- Decreased from 40% to 35% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased from 7% to 9% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **felony admission rate by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 75% for Black individuals (from 2,357 to 600);
- 83% for Latinx individuals (from 1,772 to 302); and
- 65% for White individuals (from 183 to 64).

Figure 23. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



### Highlights: Felony Drug Possession Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 88% for Black individuals (from 6,048 to 717);
- 89% for Latinx individuals (from 6,782 to 714); and
- 77% for White individuals (from 475 to 110).

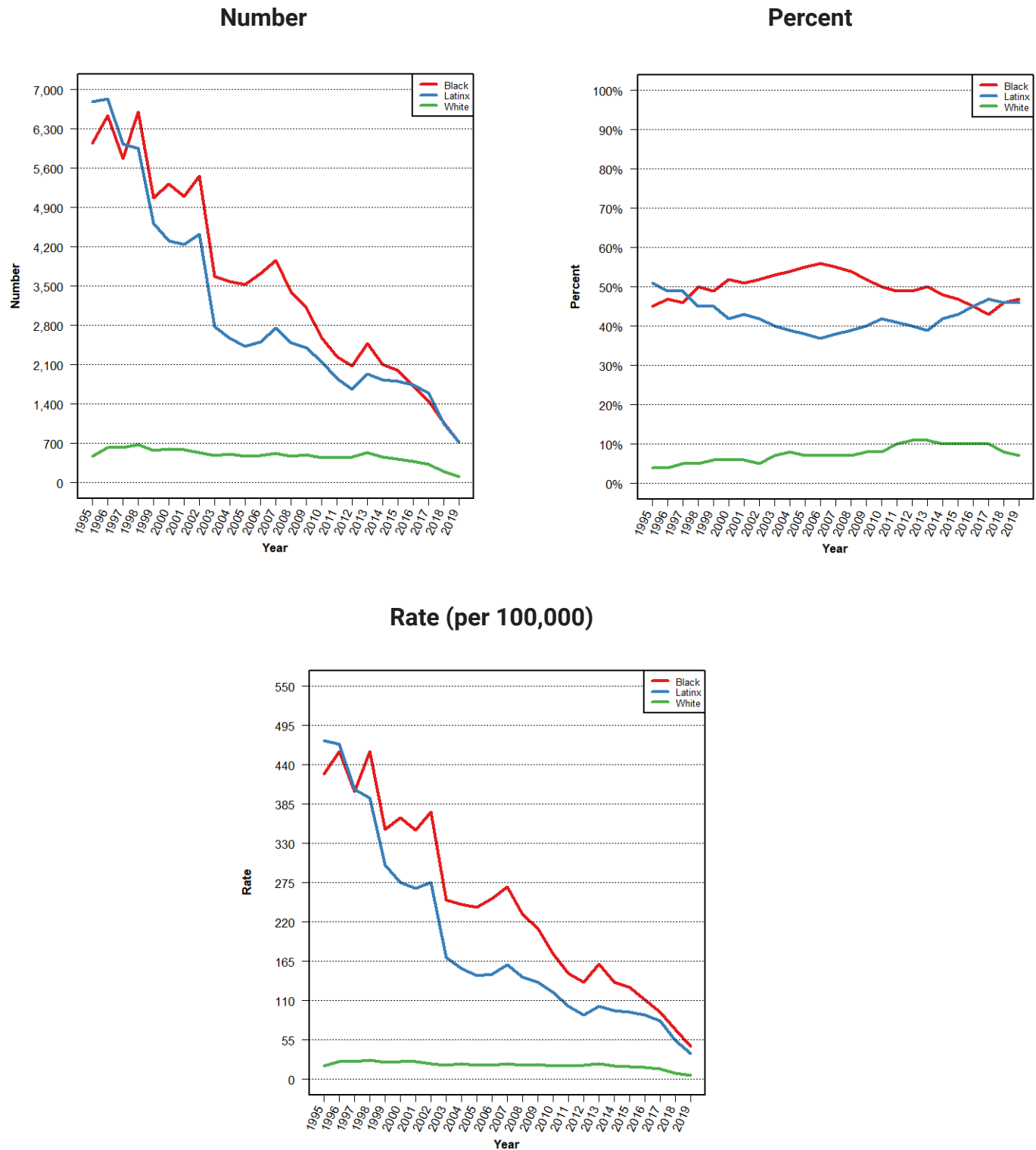
The proportion of admissions for **felony drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** from 1995 to 2019 changed as follows:

- Increased from 45% to 47% for Black individuals;
- Decreased from 51% to 46% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased from 4% to 7% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for felony drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 89% for Black individuals (from 427 to 46);
- 92% for Latinx individuals (from 474 to 36); and
- 73% for White individuals (from 19 to 5).

Figure 24. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Drug Possession Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Drug Sale Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 95% for Black individuals (from 7,880 to 385);
- 94% for Latinx individuals (from 7,679 to 484); and
- 90% for White individuals (from 891 to 89).

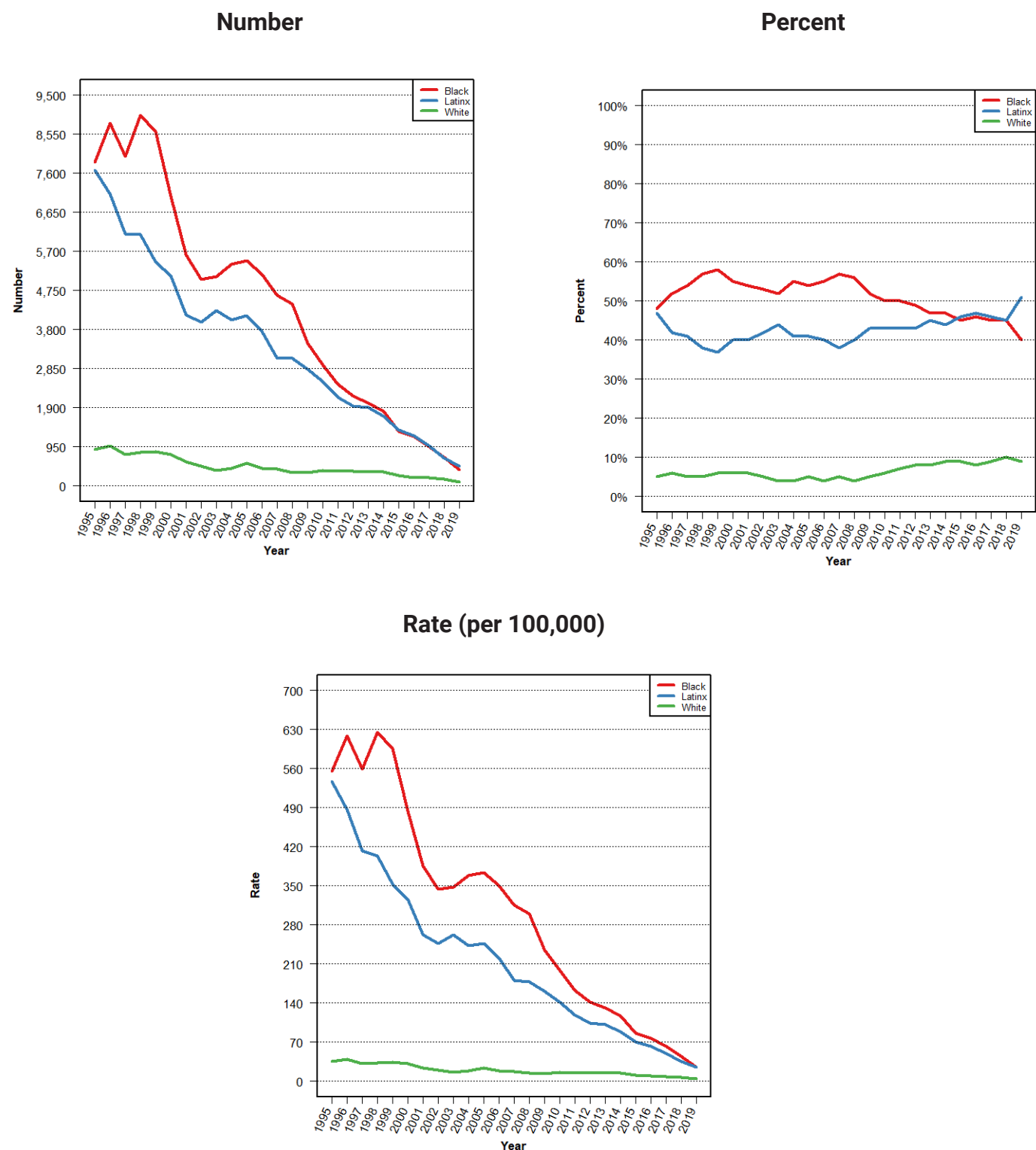
The **proportion of admissions for felony drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** from 1995 to 2019 changed as follows:

- Increased from 40% to 48% for Black individuals;
- Decreased from 47% to 51% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased from 5% to 9% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for felony drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 96% for Black individuals (from 556 to 25);
- 95% for Latinx individuals (from 537 to 25); and
- 89% for White individuals (from 35 to 4).

Figure 25. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Drug Sale Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Person-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony person-related charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 35% for Black individuals (from 4,687 to 3,066);
- 31% for Latinx individuals (from 2,872 to 1,978); and
- 40% for White individuals (from 736 to 433).

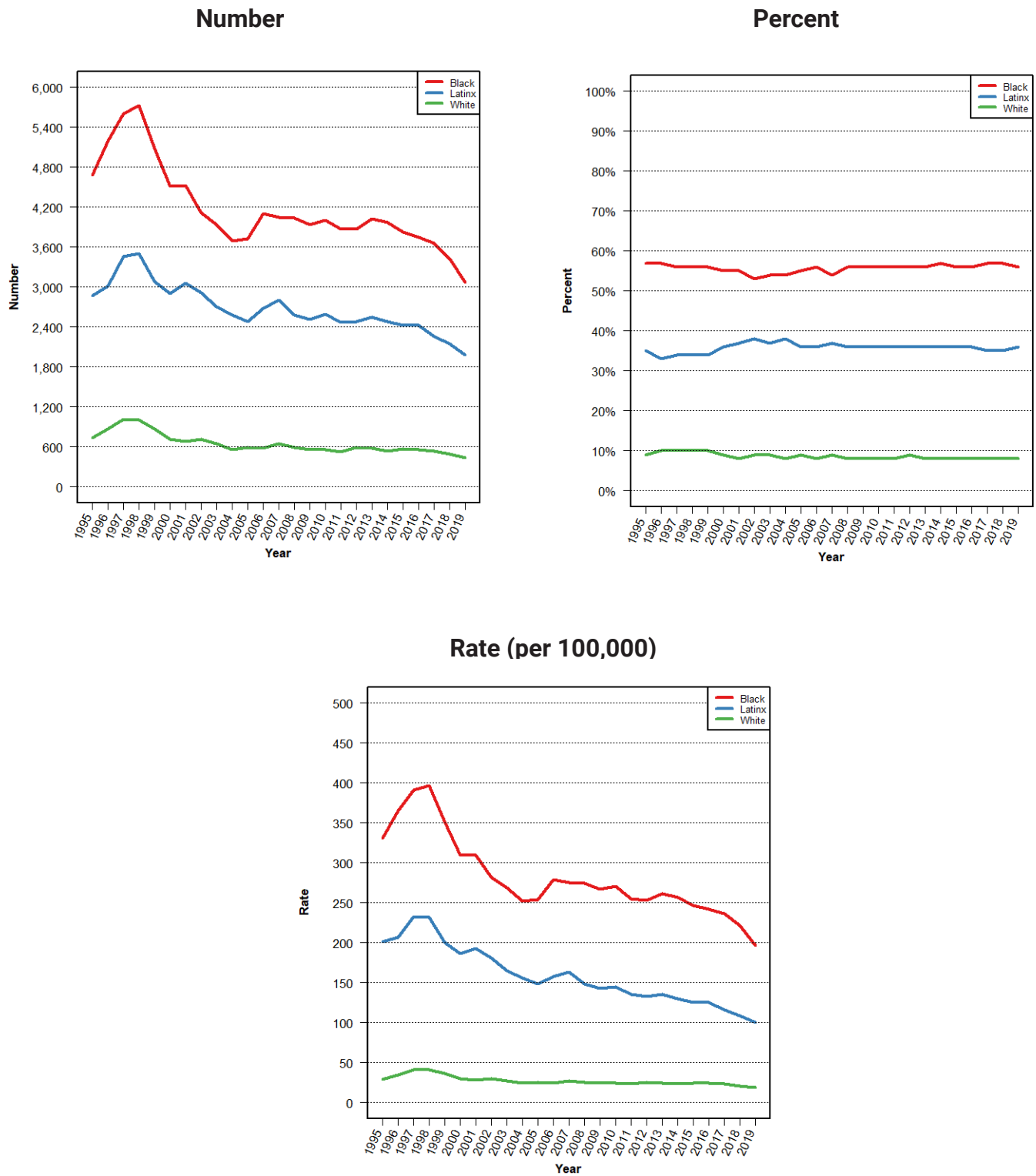
The **proportion of admissions for felony person-related charges by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- 57% to 56% for Black individuals;
- 35% to 36% for Latinx individuals; and
- 9% to 8% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), **the admission rate for felony person-related charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 40% for Black individuals (from 331 to 197);
- 50% for Latinx individuals (from 201 to 100); and
- 34% for White individuals (from 29 to 19).

Figure 26. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Person-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

### Highlights: Felony Property-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony property-related charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 71% for Black individuals (11,888 to 3,384);
- 69% for Latinx individuals (6,415 to 1,988), and for White individuals (2,173 to 677).

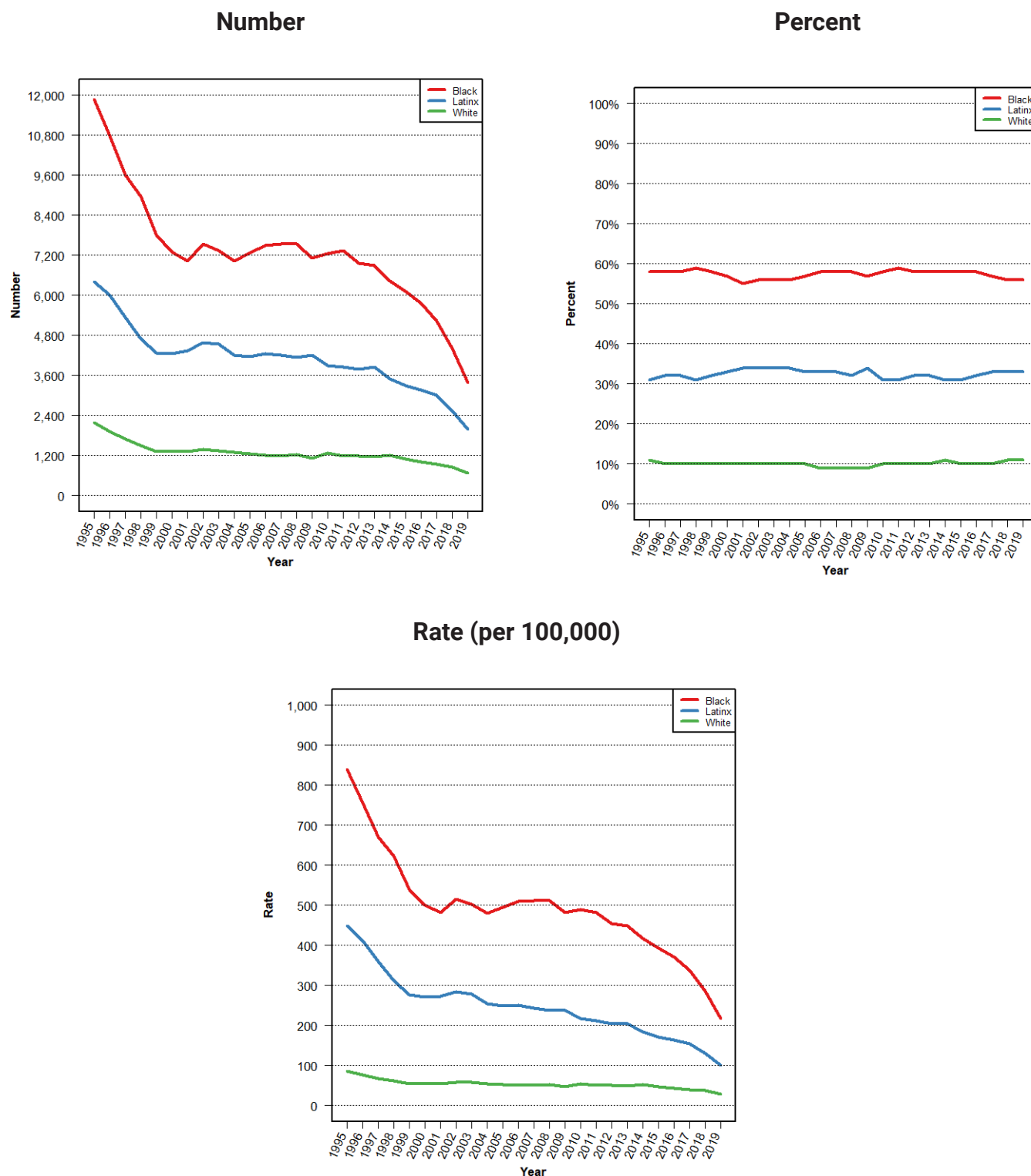
The **proportion of admissions for felony property-related charges by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 58% to 56% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 31% to 32% for Latinx individuals; and
- Stayed constant at 11% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for felony property-related charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 74% for Black individuals (839 to 217);
- 77% for Latinx individuals (448 to 101); and
- 66% for White individuals (85 to 29).

Figure 27. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Property-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



### Highlights: Felony Weapons Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony weapons charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 43% for Black individuals (2,393 to 1,364);
- 54% for Latinx individuals (1,146 to 497); and
- 66% for White individuals (187 to 63).

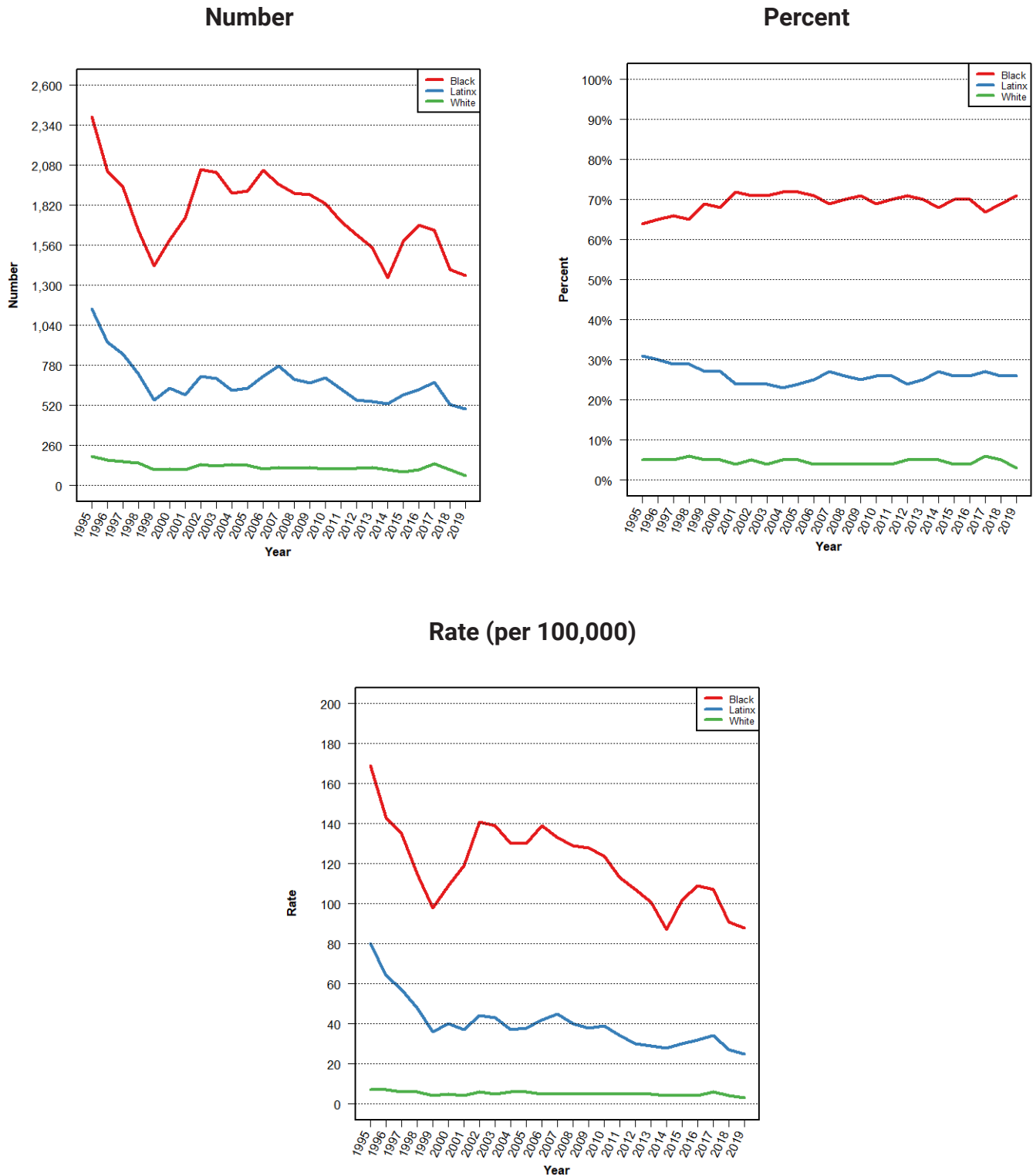
The **proportion of admissions for felony weapons charges by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Increased from 64% to 71% for Black individuals;
- Decreased from 31% to 26% for Latinx individuals; and
- Decreased from 5% to 3% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for felony weapons charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 48% for Black individuals (169 to 88);
- 69% for Latinx individuals (80 to 25);
- 57% for White individuals (7 to 3).

Figure 28. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Weapons Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of felony admissions by age** decreased for all age groups except age 55-64, which increased by 65% (701 to 1,156).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 92% for 16-17 year-olds (from 3,746 to 293);
- 84% for 18-20 year-olds (from 8,910 to 1,402);
- 74% for 21-24 year-olds (9,515 to 2,449) and 25-34-year-olds (24,096 to 6,199);
- 72% for 35-44 year-olds (from 14,054 to 3,896);
- 36% for 45-54-year-olds (from 3,643 to 2,340); and
- 1% for individuals age 65 (from 184 to 181).

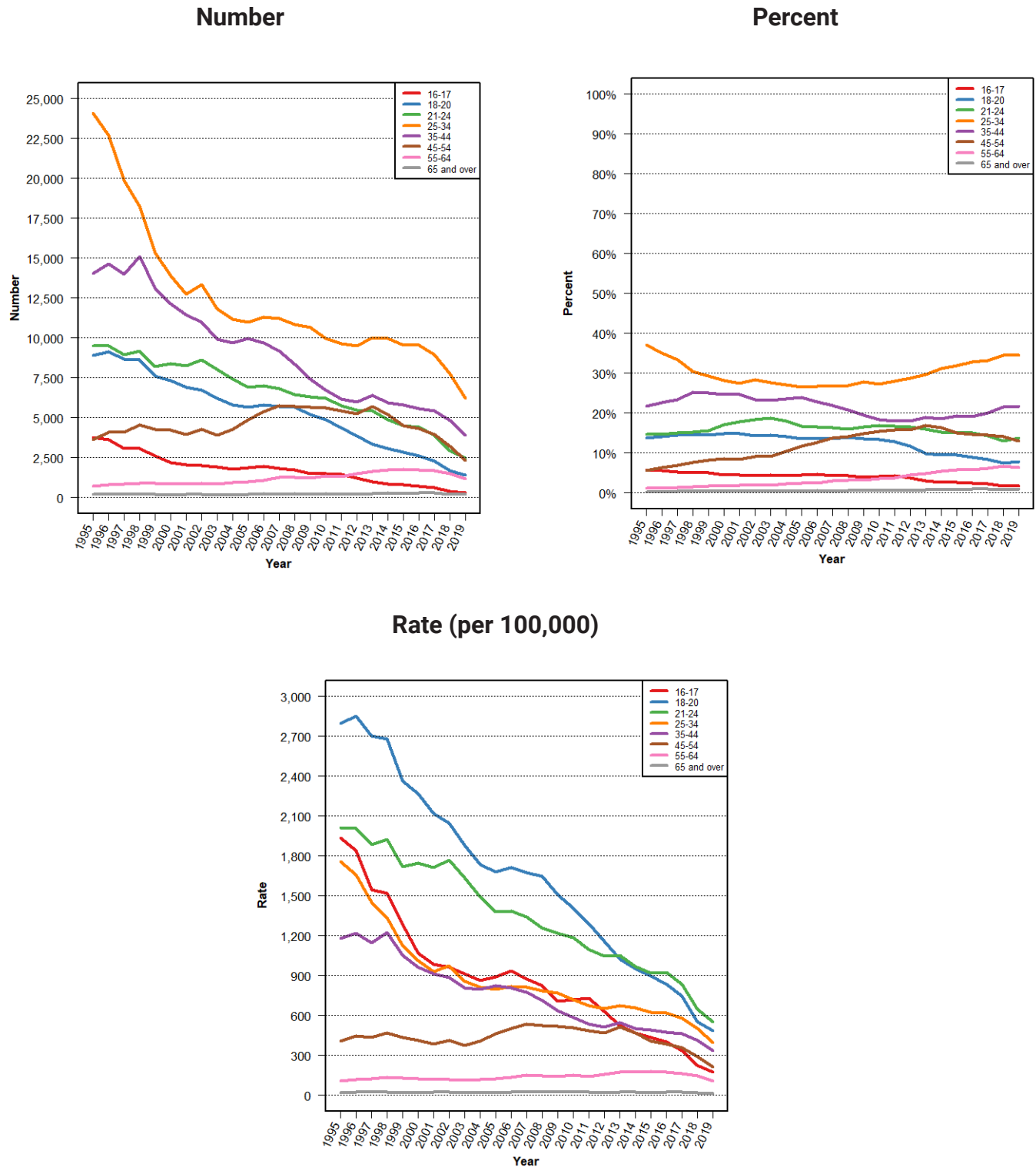
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of felony admissions by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 6% to 2% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 14% to 8% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 15% to 14% 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 37% to 35% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Stayed constant (22%) for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 6% to 13% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 6% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **felony admission rate by age** per 100,000 decreased for each age group except 55-64-year-olds, which increased by 3% (from 106 to 109). The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 91% for 16-17 year-olds (from 1,936 to 171);
- 83% for 18-20 year-olds (from 2,797 to 483);
- 73% for 21-24 year-olds (from 2,016 to 553);
- 77% for 25-34 year-olds (from 1,760 to 398);
- 72% for 35-44 year-olds (from 1,181 to 336);
- 48% for 45-54 year-olds (from 408 to 214); and
- 26% for individuals 65 and older (from 19 to 14).

Figure 29. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Drug Possession Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony drug possession charges by age** decreased for all age groups except age 55-64, which increased by 8% (129 to 140).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 98% for 16-17 year-olds (547 to 8);
- 96% for 18-20 year-olds (1492 to 55);
- 92% for 21-24 year-olds (1,931 to 160)
- 89% 25-34-year-olds (5,244 to 572)
- 86% for 35-44 year-olds (3,293 to 434);
- 68% for 45-54-year-olds (782 to 254); and
- 34% for individuals age 65 (29 to 19)

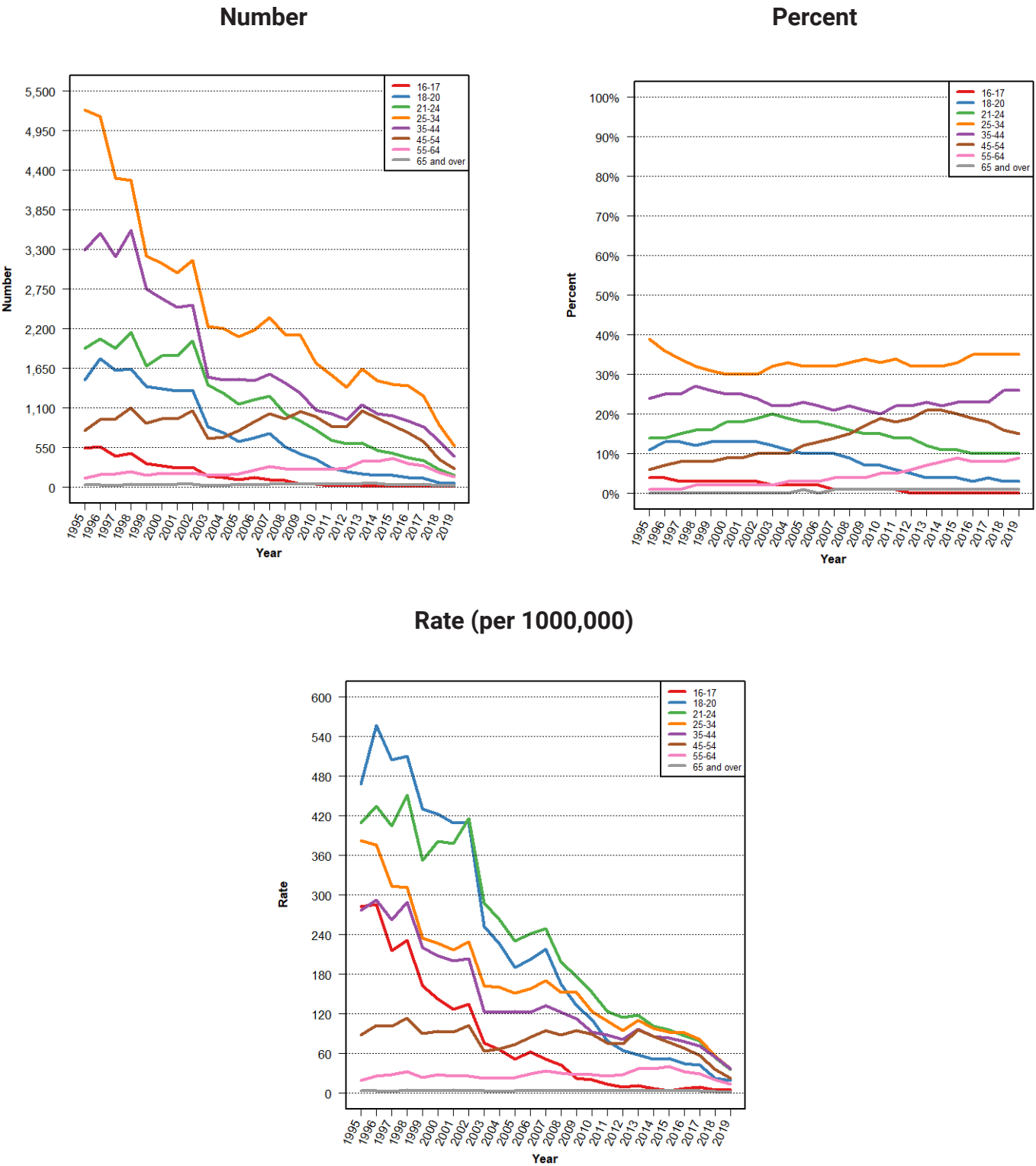
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for felony drug possession charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 4% to below 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 11% to 3% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 14% to 10% 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 39% to 35% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Increased from 24% to 26% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 6% to 15% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 9% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased slightly, from below 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for felony drug possession charges by age** per 100,000 decreased by:

- 98% for 16-17 year-olds (from 283 to 5);
- 96% for 18-20 year-olds (from 468 to 19);
- 92% for 21-24 year-olds (from 409 to 36);
- 90% for 25-34 year-olds (from 383 to 37);
- 87% for 35-44 year-olds (from 277 to 37);
- 74% for 45-54 year-olds (from 88 to 23);
- 32% for 55-64 year-olds (from 19 to 13); and
- 67% for individuals 65 and older (from 3 to 1).

Figure 30. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Drug Possession Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Drug Sale Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony drug sale charges by age** decreased for all age groups:

- 99% for 16-17 year-olds (523 to 3) and 18-20 year-olds (from 1,665 to 19);
- 96% for 21-24 year-olds (from 2,024 to 86);
- 94% for 25-34-year-olds (from 6,558 to 341) and 35-44 year-olds (from 4,492 to 267);
- 83% for 45-54-year-olds (from 1,141 to 198);
- 47% for 55-64-year-olds (from 177 to 93); and
- 60% for individuals age 65 (from 30 to 12).

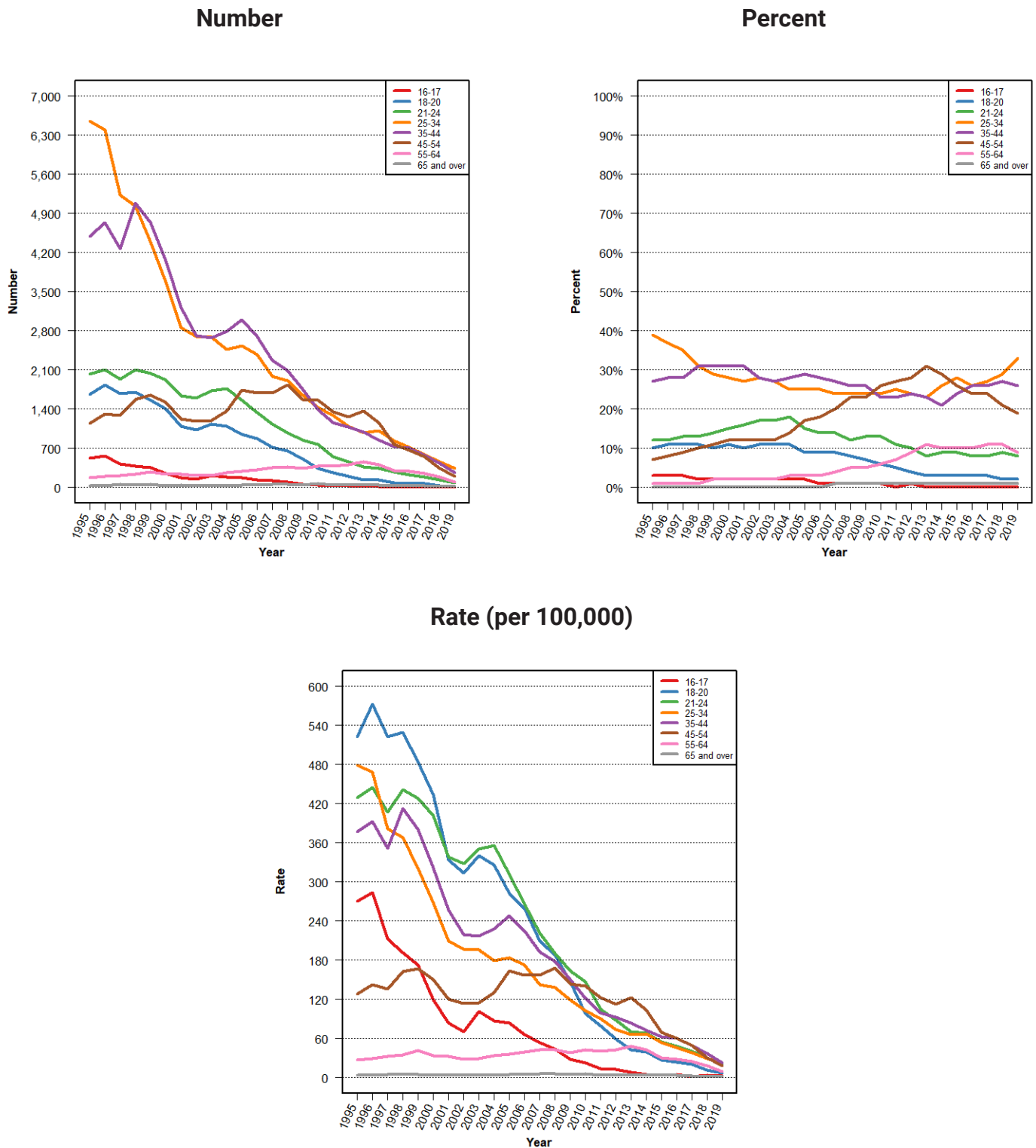
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for felony drug sale charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 3% to below 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 10% to 2% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 12% to 8% 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 39% to 33% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Increased from 27% to 26% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 19% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 9% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased slightly, from below 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for felony drug sale charges by age** per 100,000 decreased by:

- 99% for 16-17 year-olds (from 283 to 5) and 18-20-year-olds (from 523 to 7);
- 95% for 21-24 year-olds (from 429 to 19) and 25-34-year-olds (from 377 to 23);
- 94% for 35-44 year-olds (from 377 to 23);
- 86% for 45-54 year-olds (from 128 to 18); and
- 67% for 55-64 year-olds (from 27 to 9) and individuals 65 and older (from 3 to 1).

Figure 31. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Drug Sale Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



## Highlights: Felony Person-Related Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony person-related charges by age** increased by:

- 25% for 45-54 year-olds (from 575 to 720);
- 104% for 55-64 year-olds (from 167 to 340); and
- 63% for individuals 65 and older (from 54 to 88).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 80% for 16-17 year-olds (from 436 to 88)
- 65% for 18-20 year-olds (from 1,232 to 426);
- 48% for 21-24 year-olds (from 1,457 to 749);
- 30% for 25-34-year-olds (from 3,065 to 2,114); and
- 18% for 35-44 year-olds (from 1,665 to 1,345).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for felony person-related charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 5% to 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 14% to 7% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 17% to 13% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Increased from 35% to 36% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Increased from 19% to 23% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 12% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 2% to 6% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Stayed constant at 1% for individuals 65 and older.

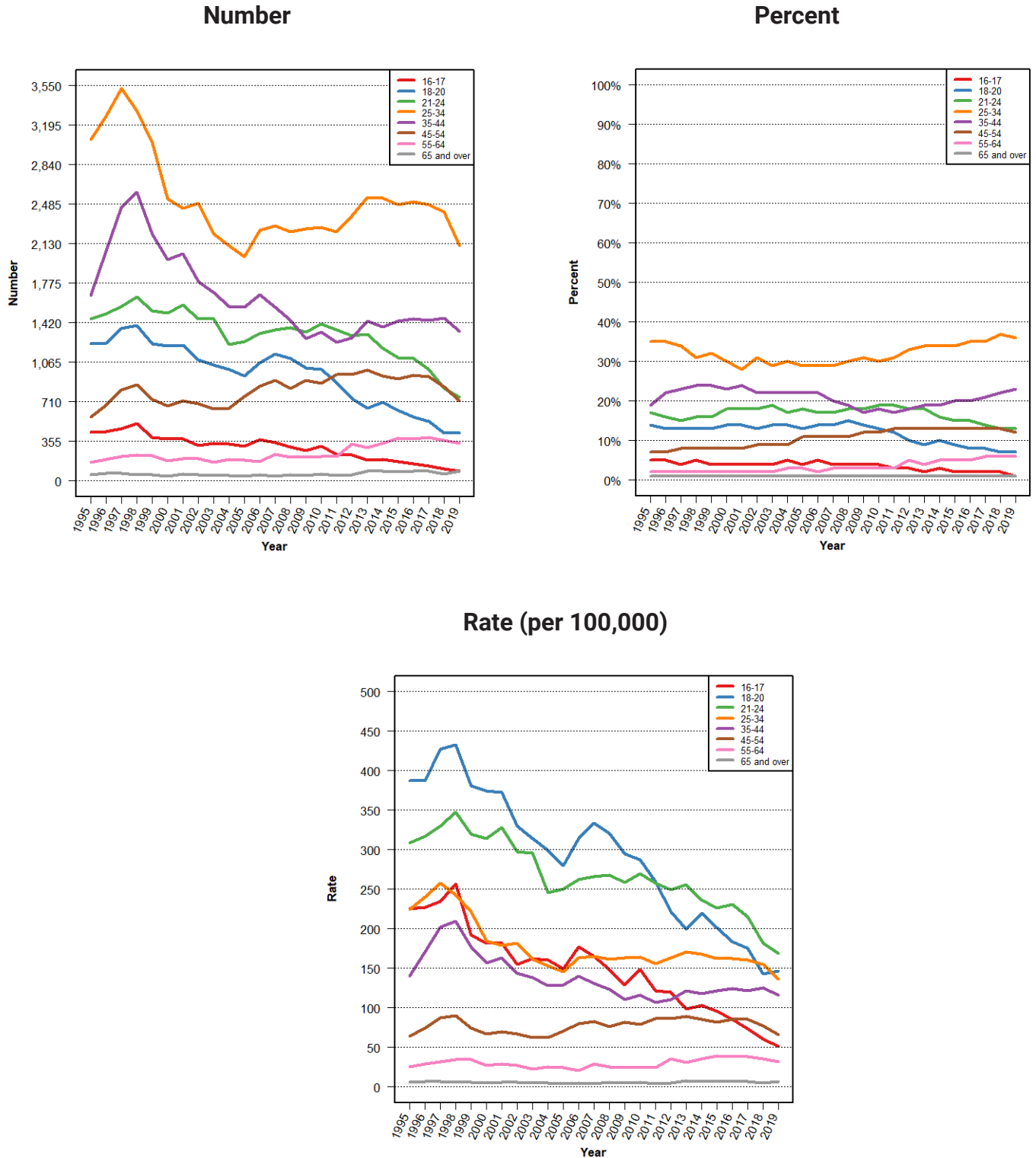
When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for felony person-related charges by age** per 100,000 increased by:

- 3% for 45-54 year-olds (from 64 to 66);
- 28% for 55-64 year-olds (from 25 to 32); and
- 17% for individuals 65 and older (from 6 to 7).

The remaining age groups' admission rates decreased by:

- 77% for 16-17 year-olds (from 225 to 51);
- 62% for 18-20 year-olds (from 387 to 147);
- 45% for 21-24 year-olds (from 309 to 169);
- 39% for 25-34-year-olds (from 224 to 136); and
- 17% for 35-44 year-olds (from 140 to 116).

Figure 32. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Person-Related Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Property-Related Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony property-related charges by age** increased by:

- 12% for 45-54 year-olds (from 847 to 858); and
- 220% for 55-64 year-olds (from 137 to 438).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 92% for 16-17 year-olds (from 1,934 to 150)
- 83% for 18-20 year-olds (from 3,587 to 613);
- 69% for 21-24 year-olds (from 3,042 to 957);
- 72% for 25-34-year-olds (from 7,621 to 2,112)
- 67% for 35-44 year-olds (from 3,871 to 1,280); and
- 19% for individuals 65 and older (from 53 to 43).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for felony property-related charges by age** varied as follows:

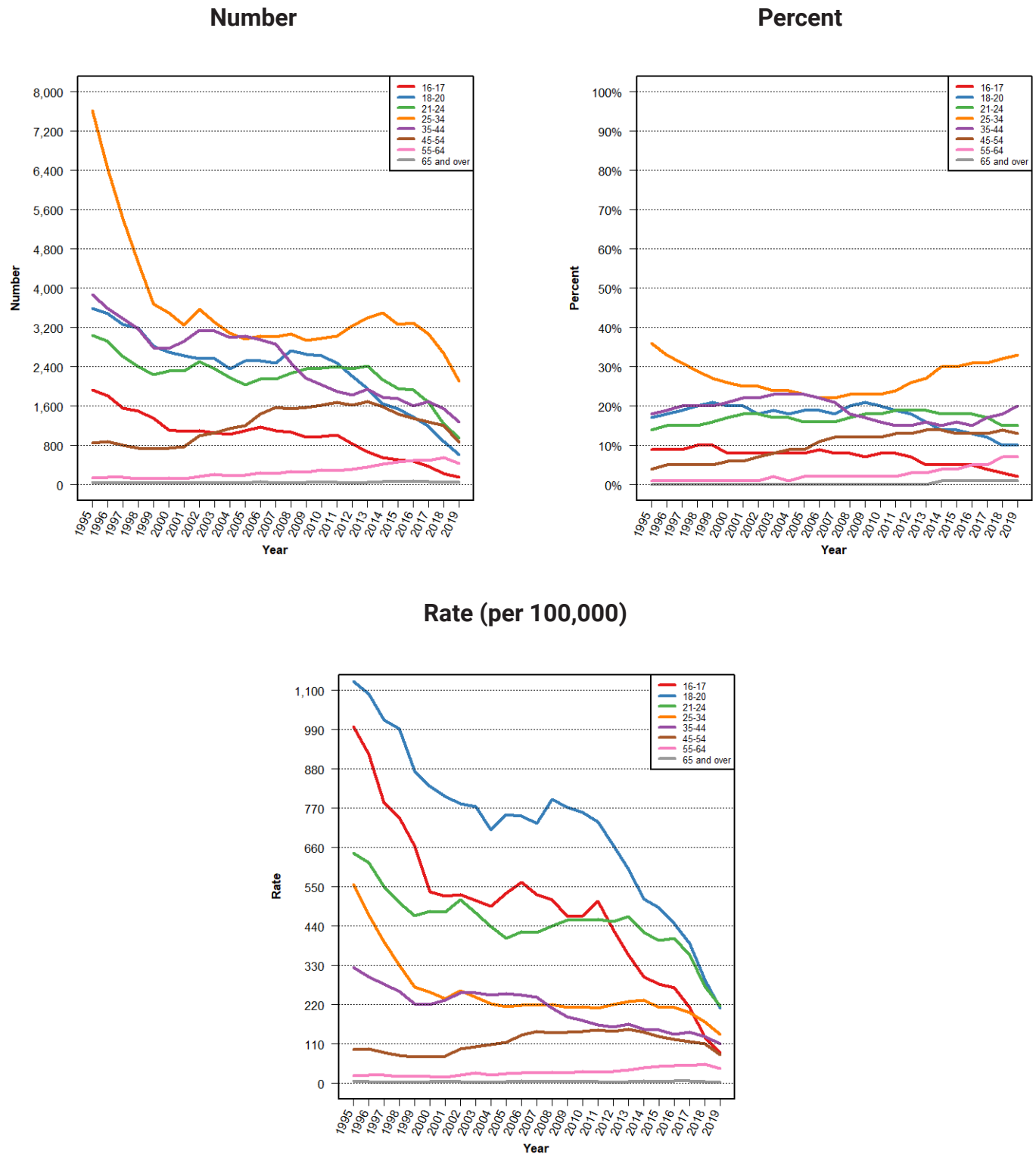
- Decreased from 9% to 2% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 17% to 10% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Increased from 14% to 15% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 36% to 33% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Increased from 18% to 20% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 4% to 13% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 7% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased slightly from below 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for felony property-related charges by age** per 100,000 increased for ages 55-64-year-olds by 85% (21 to 41).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 91% for 16-17 year-olds (from 1,000 to 87)
- 81% for 18-20 year-olds (from 1,126 to 211);
- 67% for 21-24 year-olds (from 645 to 216);
- 76% for 25-34-year-olds (from 557 to 136)
- 67% for 35-44 year-olds (from 325 to 110);
- 17% for 45-54 year-olds (from 95 to 79); and
- 50% for individuals 65 and older (from 6 to 3).

Figure 33. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Property-Related Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Felony Weapons Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for felony weapons charges by age** increased by:

- 70% for 55-64 year-olds (from 44 to 75); and
- 17% for individuals 65 and older (from 6 to 7).

The number of admissions stayed relatively constant for ages 45-54 (remaining at 150 in 1995 and 2019, peaking at 231 in 2017). The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 85% for 16-17 year-olds (from 277 to 42)
- 69% for 18-20 year-olds (from 836 to 255);
- 56% for 21-24 year-olds (from 925 to 410);
- 35% for 25-34-year-olds (from 1,142 to 740); and
- 20% for 35-44-year-olds (from 426 to 339).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for felony weapons charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 7% to 2% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 22% to 13% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 24% to 20% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Increased from 30% to 37% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Increased from 11% to 17% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 4% to 7% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 4% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Stayed below 0% for individuals 65 and older.

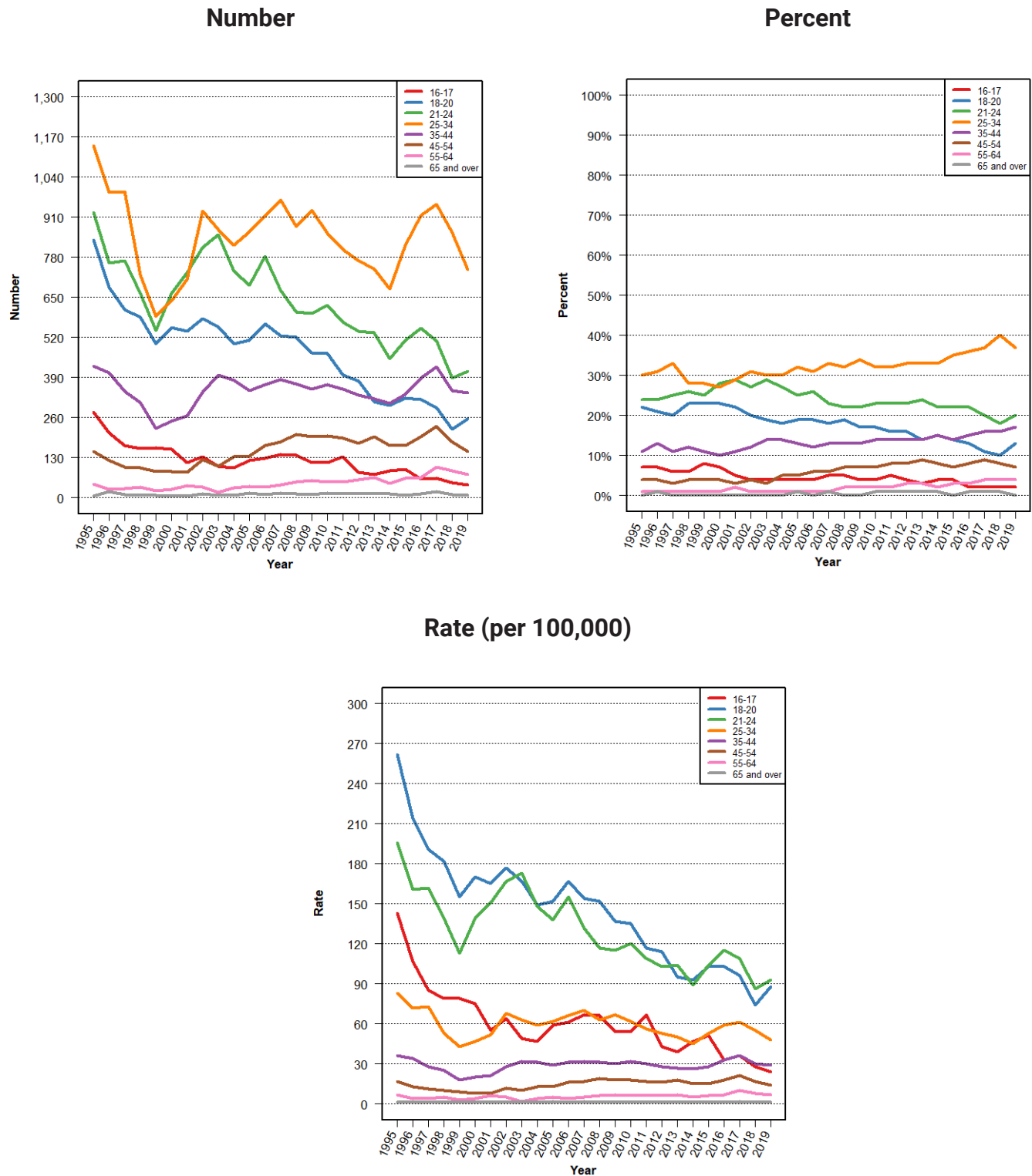
When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for felony weapons charges by age** per 100,000 people stayed constant:

- For ages 55-64, a rate of 7;
- For ages 65 and older, a rate of 1.

The admission rates for all other age groups decreased by:

- 83% for 16-17 year-olds (from 143 to 24)
- 66% for 18-20 year-olds (from 262 to 88);
- 53% for 21-24 year-olds (from 196 to 93);
- 42% for 25-34-year-olds (from 83 to 48)
- 19% for 35-44 year-olds (from 36 to 29);
- 18% for 45-54 year-olds (from 17 to 14); and
- 1% for 55-64 year-olds (from 10 to 9).

Figure 34. Number, Percent, and Rate of Felony Weapons Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

# Trends in Misdemeanor Admissions

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Admissions by Charge Types

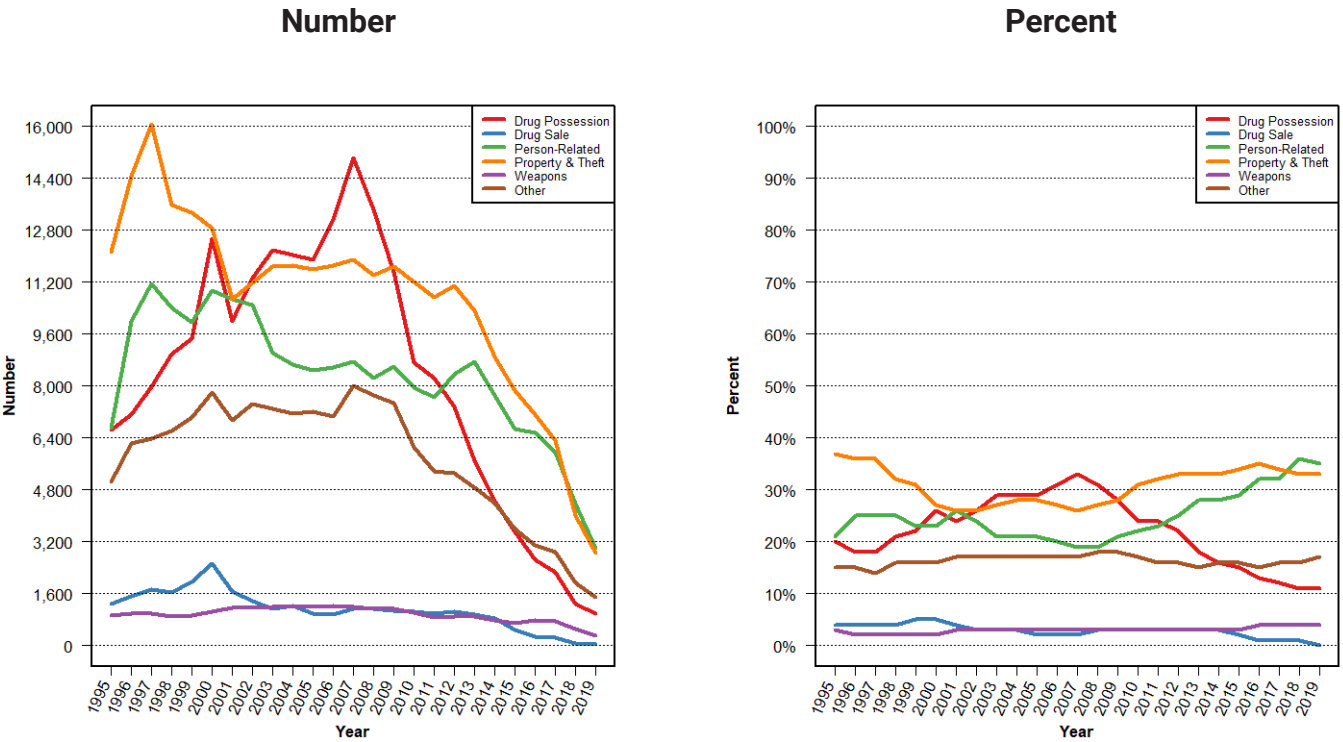
From 1995 to 2019, the **number of misdemeanor admissions by charge type** declined by:

- 85% for drug possession charges (from 6,650 to 973);
- 98% for drug sale charges (from 1,284 to 30);
- 55% for person-related charges (from 6,718 to 3,008);
- 77% for property-related charges (from 12,143 to 2,839);
- 66% for weapons charges (from 917 to 310); and
- 71% for other charges (from 5,040 to 1,484).

The **proportion of misdemeanor admissions by charge type** changed from 1995 to 2019 as follows:

- Decreased from 20% to 11% for drug possession charges;
- Decreased from 4% to 0% for drug sale charges;
- Increased from 21% to 35% for person-related charges;
- Decreased from 33% to 32% for property-related charges;
- Increased from 3% to 4% for weapons charges; and
- Decreased from 15% to 17% for other charges.

Figure 35. Number and Percent of Misdemeanor Admissions by Charge Type, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



### Highlights: Misdemeanor Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of misdemeanor admissions by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 78% for Black individuals (from 21,528 to 4,639);
- 73% for Latinx individuals (from 10,019 to 2,739); and
- 79% for White individuals (from 4,751 to 994).

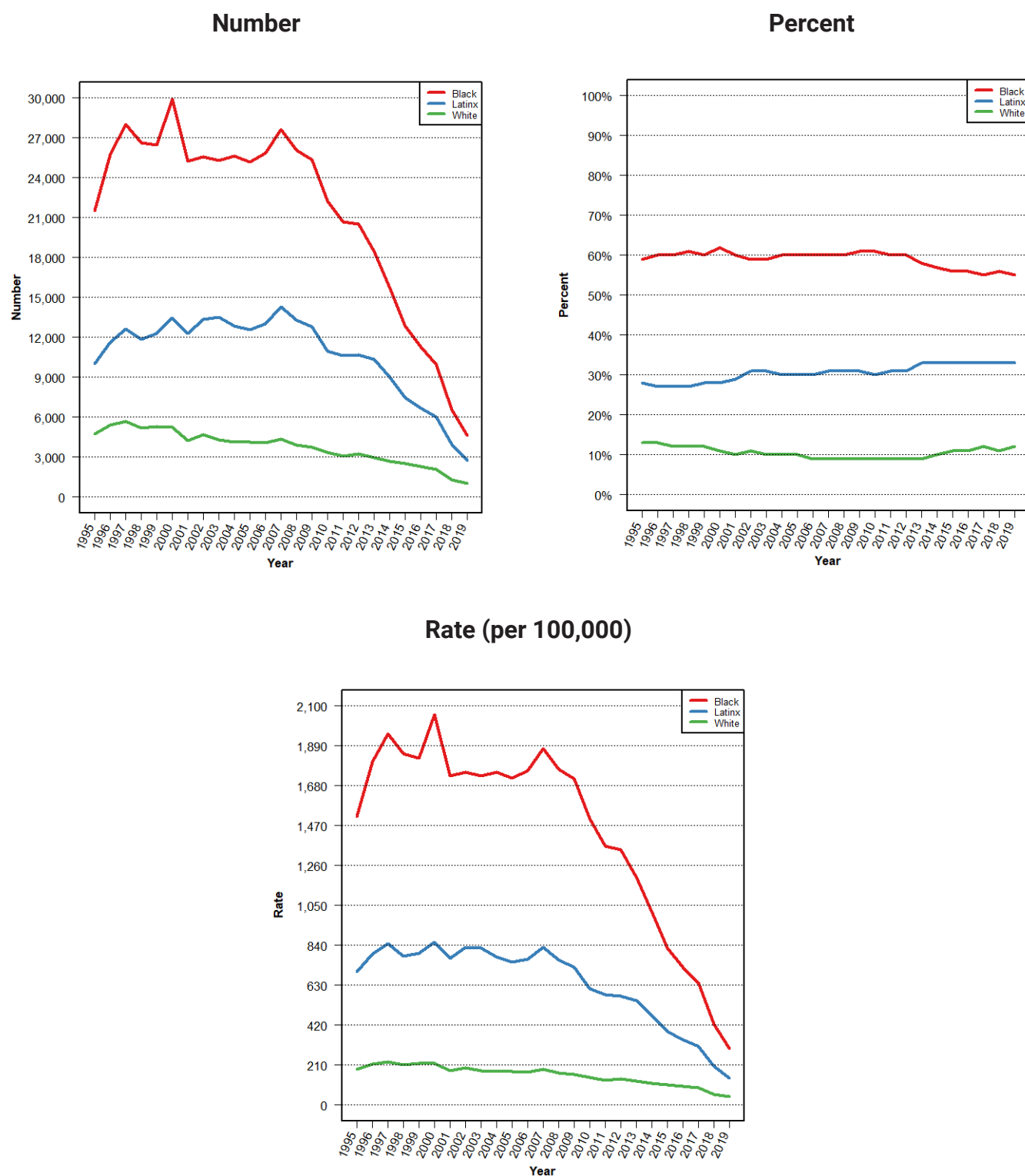
The **proportion of misdemeanor admissions by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 59% to 55% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 28% to 33% for Latinx individuals; and
- Decreased from 13% to 12% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **misdemeanor admission rate by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 80% for Black individuals (from 1,519 to 298) and Latinx individuals (from 700 to 139); and
- 67% for White individuals (from 183 to 64).

Figure 36. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Drug Possession Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 89% for Black individuals (from 3,993 to 425);
- 80% for Latinx individuals (from 1,730 to 348); and
- 85% for White individuals (from 998 to 151).

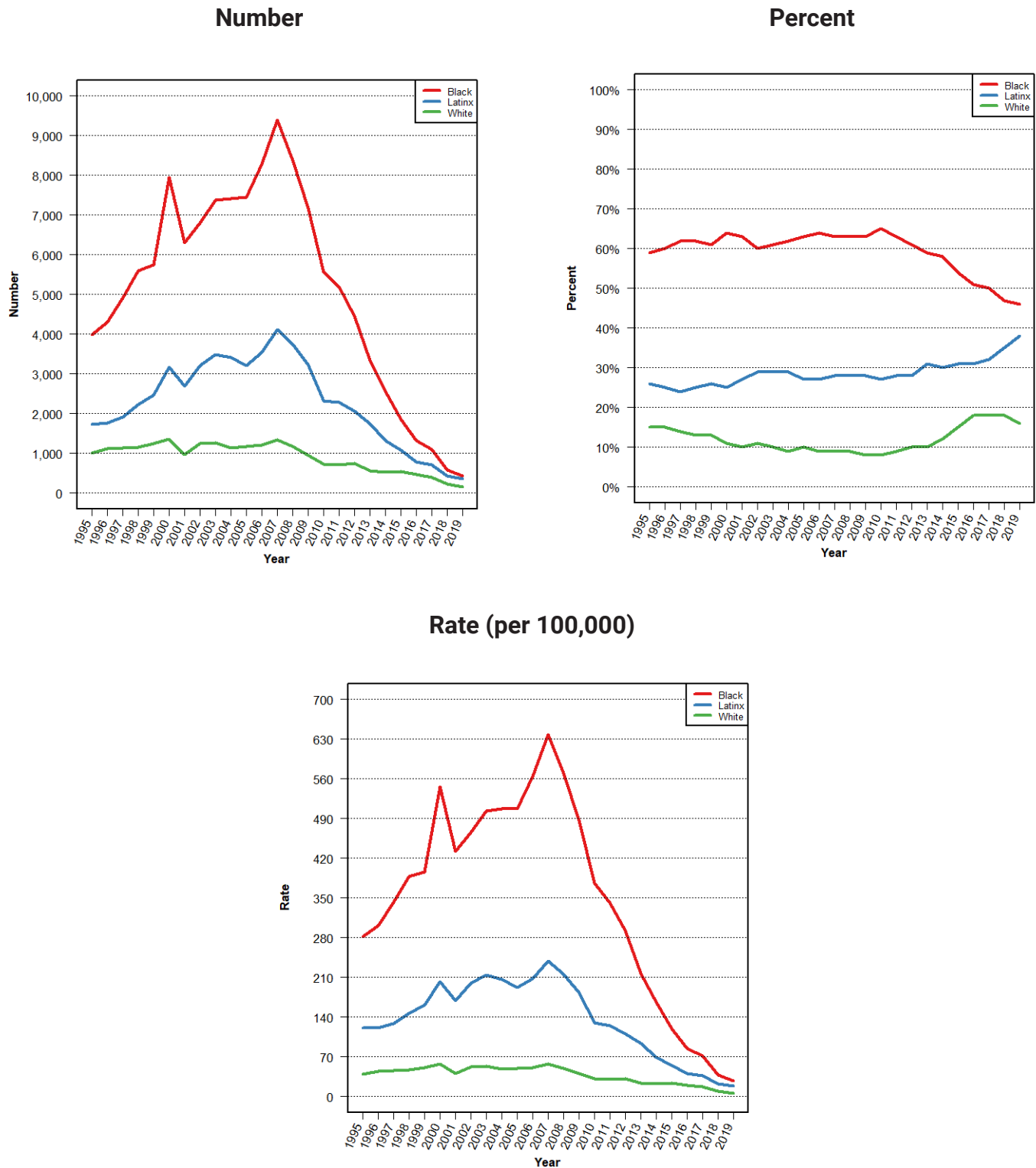
The **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 59% to 46% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 26% to 38% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased from 15% to 16% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for misdemeanor drug possession charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 90% for Black individuals (from 282 to 27); and
- 85% for Latinx individuals (from 121 to 18) and White individuals (from 39 to 6).

Figure 37. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Drug Possession Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

### Highlights: Misdemeanor Drug Sale Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 98% for Black individuals (from 1,121 to 21);
- 94% for Latinx individuals (from 141 to 8) and White individuals (from 17 to 1).

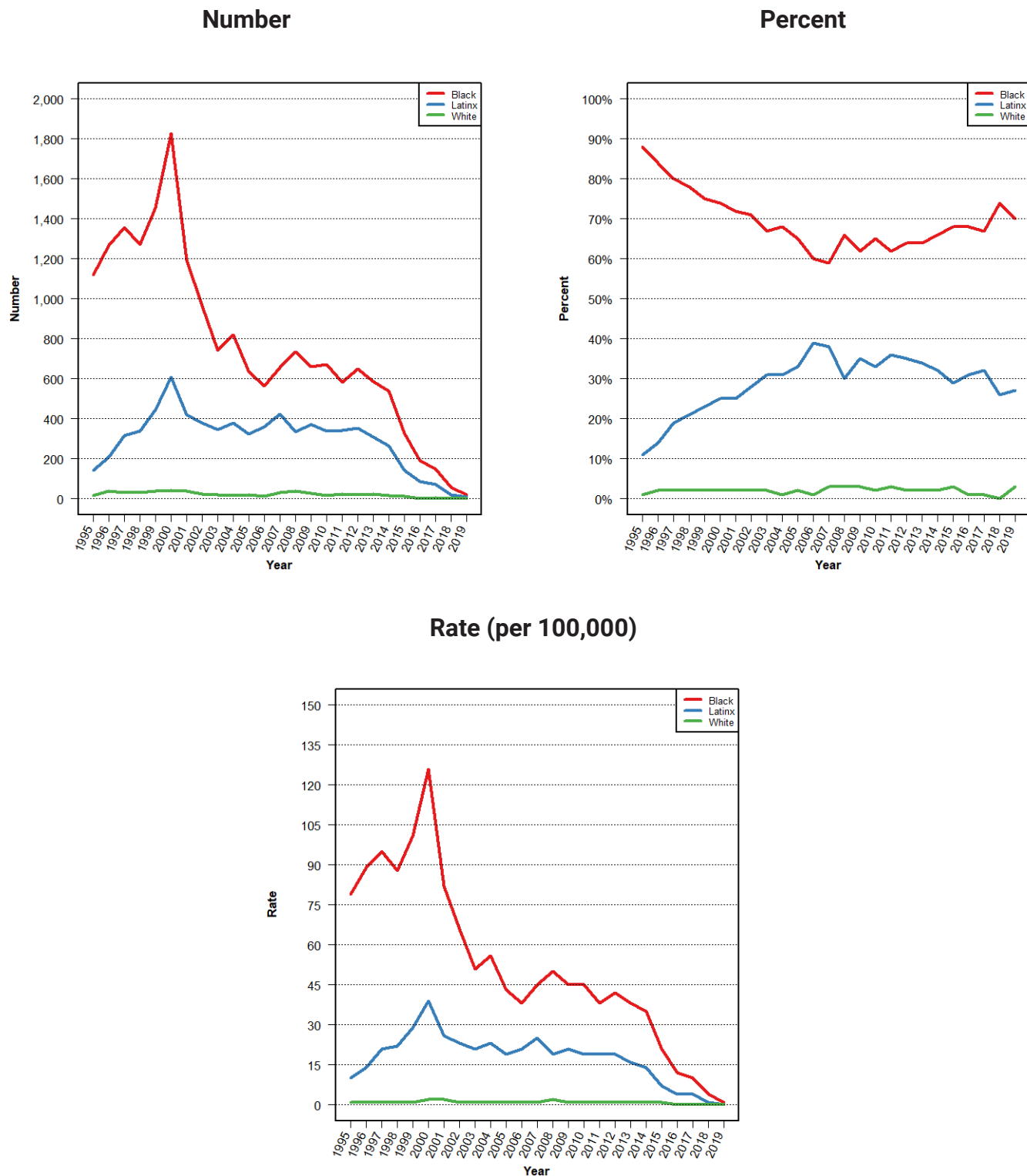
The **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** varied as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 88% to 70% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 11% to 27% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased from 1% to 3% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for misdemeanor drug sale charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by over 98% for each group:

- Black individuals' rate declined from 79 to 1;
- Latinx individuals' rates declined from 10 to less than 1; and
- White individuals' rates declined from 1 to less than 1.

Figure 38. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Drug Sale Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Person-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 58% for Black individuals (from 4,044 to 1,710);
- 52% for Latinx individuals (from 1,818 to 874); and
- 68% for White individuals (from 710 to 228).

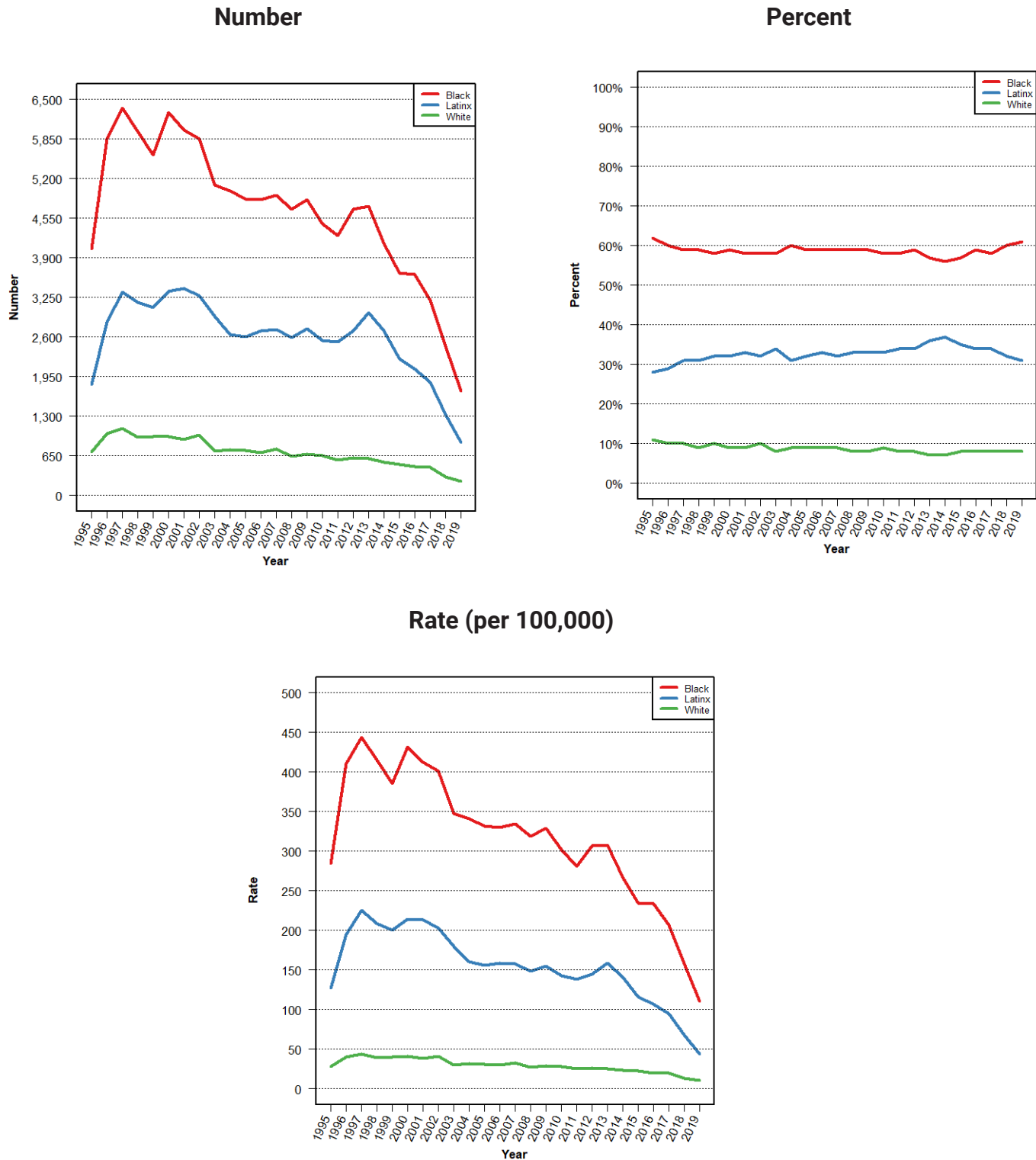
The **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by race/ethnicity** from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 62% to 61% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 28% to 31% for Latinx individuals; and
- Decreased from 11% to 8% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for misdemeanor person-related charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 61% for Black individuals (from 285 to 110);
- 66% for Latinx individuals (from 127 to 44); and
- 64% for White individuals (from 28 to 10).

Figure 39. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Person-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



## Highlights: Misdemeanor Property-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor property-related charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 80% for Black individuals (from 7,476 to 1,450);
- 73% for Latinx individuals (from 3,092 to 843); and White individuals (from 1,418 to 387).

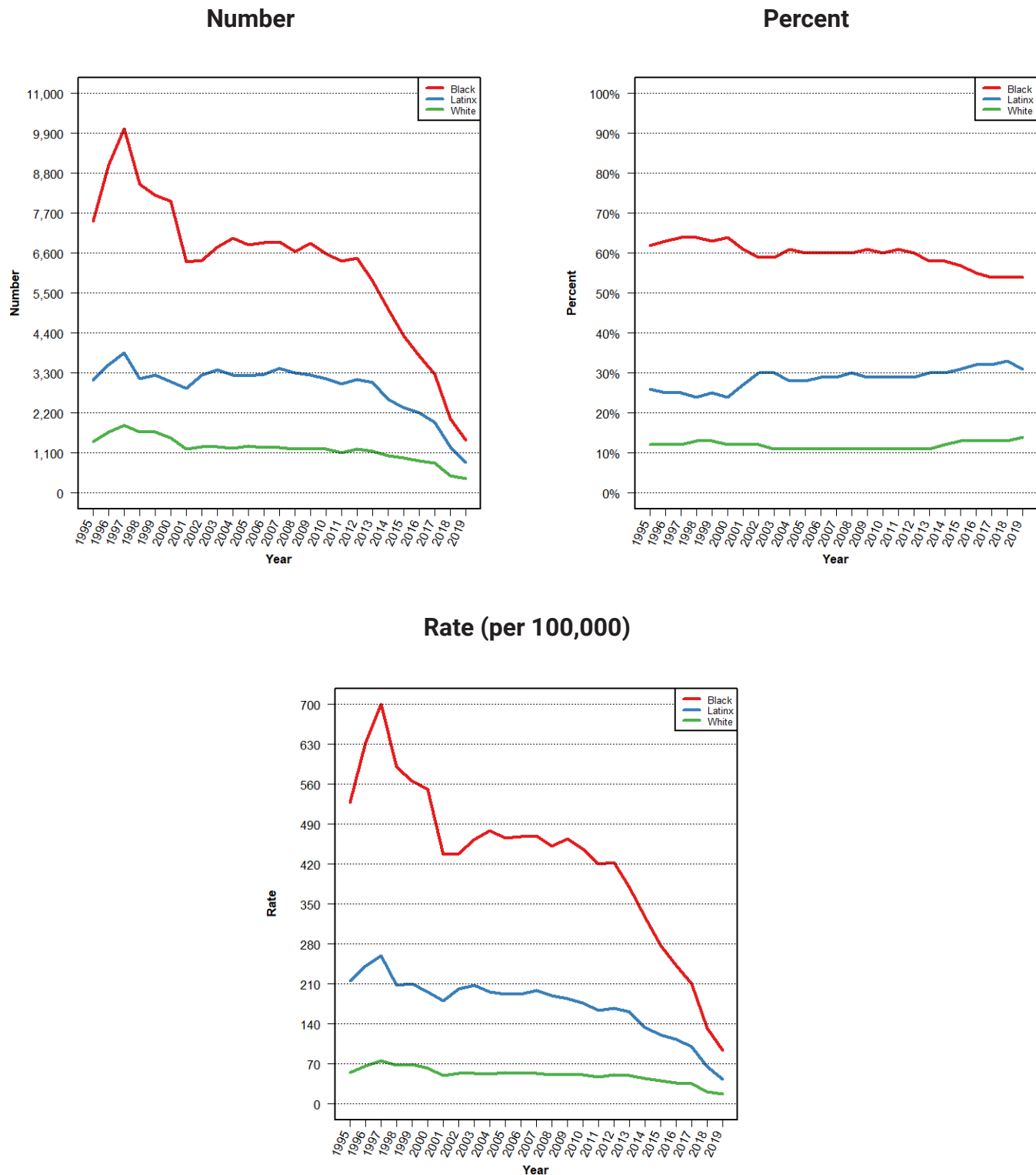
The **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor property-related charges by race/ethnicity** varied as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Decreased from 62% to 54% for Black individuals;
- Increased from 26% to 31% for Latinx individuals; and
- Increased slightly from 12% to 14% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for misdemeanor property-related charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 82% for Black individuals (from 528 to 93);
- 80% for Latinx individuals (from 216 to 43); and
- 69% for White individuals (from 55 to 17).

Figure 40. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Property-Related Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Weapons Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor weapons charges by race/ethnicity** declined by:

- 65% for Black individuals (from 558 to 194);
- 66% for Latinx individuals (from 259 to 87); and
- 78% for White individuals (from 81 to 18).

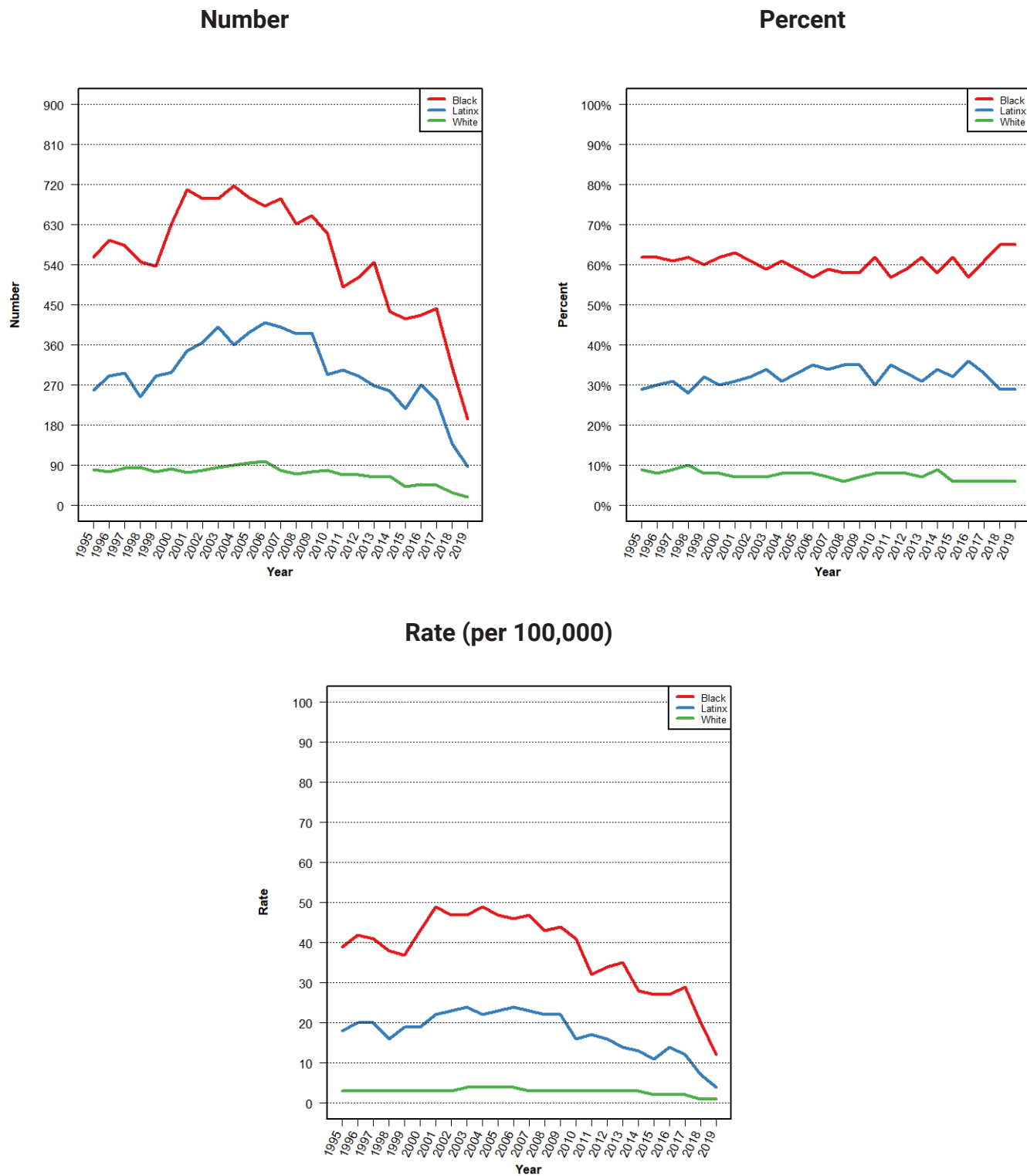
The **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor weapons charges by race/ethnicity** changed as follows from 1995 to 2019:

- Increased from 62% to 65% for Black individuals;
- Stayed the same at 29% for Latinx individuals; and
- Decreased slightly from 9% to 6% for White individuals.

When accounting for the population base of the city (16 and older for each race/ethnicity), the **admission rate for misdemeanor weapons charges by race/ethnicity** per 100,000 declined by:

- 69% for Black individuals (from 39 to 12);
- 78% for Latinx individuals (from 18 to 4); and
- 67% for White individuals (from 3 to 1).

Figure 41. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Weapons Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of misdemeanor admissions by age** decreased for all age groups except age 55-64, which increased by 27% (from 587 to 743).

The remaining age groups declined by:

- 96% for 16-17 year-olds (from 570 to 24);
- 84% for 18-20 year-olds (from 2,118 to 338);
- 75% for 21-24 year-olds (from 3,344 to 824);
- 79% for 25-34-year-olds (from 14,827 to 3133);
- 81% for 35-44 year-olds (from 12,053 to 2,257);
- 53% for 45-54-year-olds (from 3,275 to 1,549); and
- 43% for individuals age 65 (from 129 to 74)

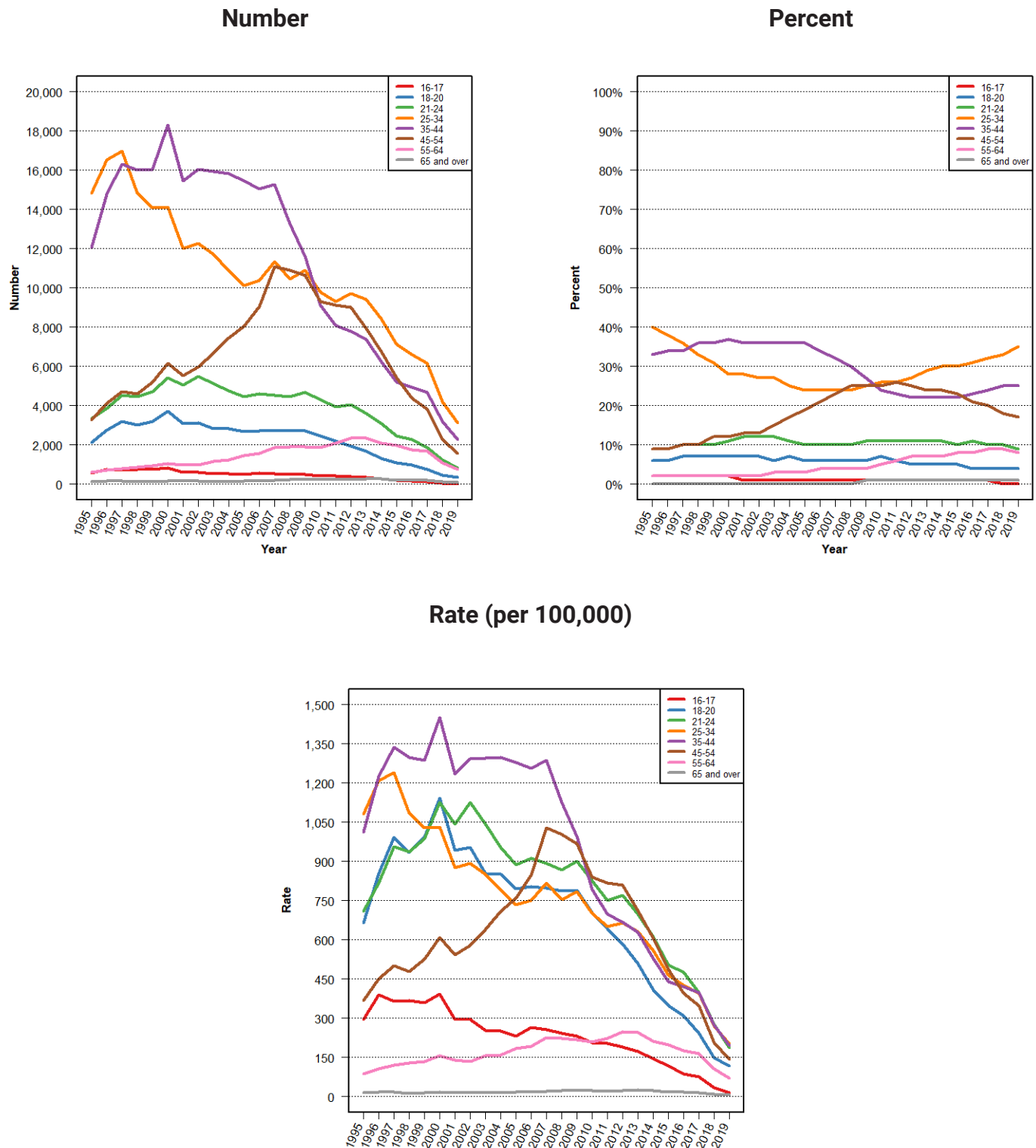
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of misdemeanor admissions by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 2% to less than 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 6% to 4% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed constant (9%) for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 40% to 35% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 33% to 25% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 17% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 2% to 8% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **misdemeanor admission rate by age** per 100,000 decreased by:

- 95% for 16-17 year-olds (from 295 to 14);
- 83% for 18-20 year-olds (from 665 to 116);
- 74% for 21-24 year-olds (from 709 to 186);
- 81% for 25-34 year-olds (from 1,181 to 336);
- 81% for 35-44 year-olds (from 1,013 to 195);
- 61% for 45-54 year-olds (from 367 to 142);
- 20% for 55-64-year-olds (from 88 to 70); and
- 26% for individuals 65 and older (from 14 to 6).

Figure 42. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Drug Possession Admissions by Age

**From 1995 to 2019, the number of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges by age decreased for all age groups except 55-64-year-olds (increased by 26% from 86 to 108).**

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 100% for 16-17 year-olds (from 63 to 0)
- 92% for 18-20 year-olds (from 224 to 18);
- 85% for 21-24 year-olds (from 403 to 61);
- 89% for 25-34-year-olds (from 2,708 to 278) and 35-44 year-olds (from 2,617 to 280);
- 67% for 45-54 year-olds (from 683 to 222); and
- 62% for individuals 65 and older (from 13 to 5).

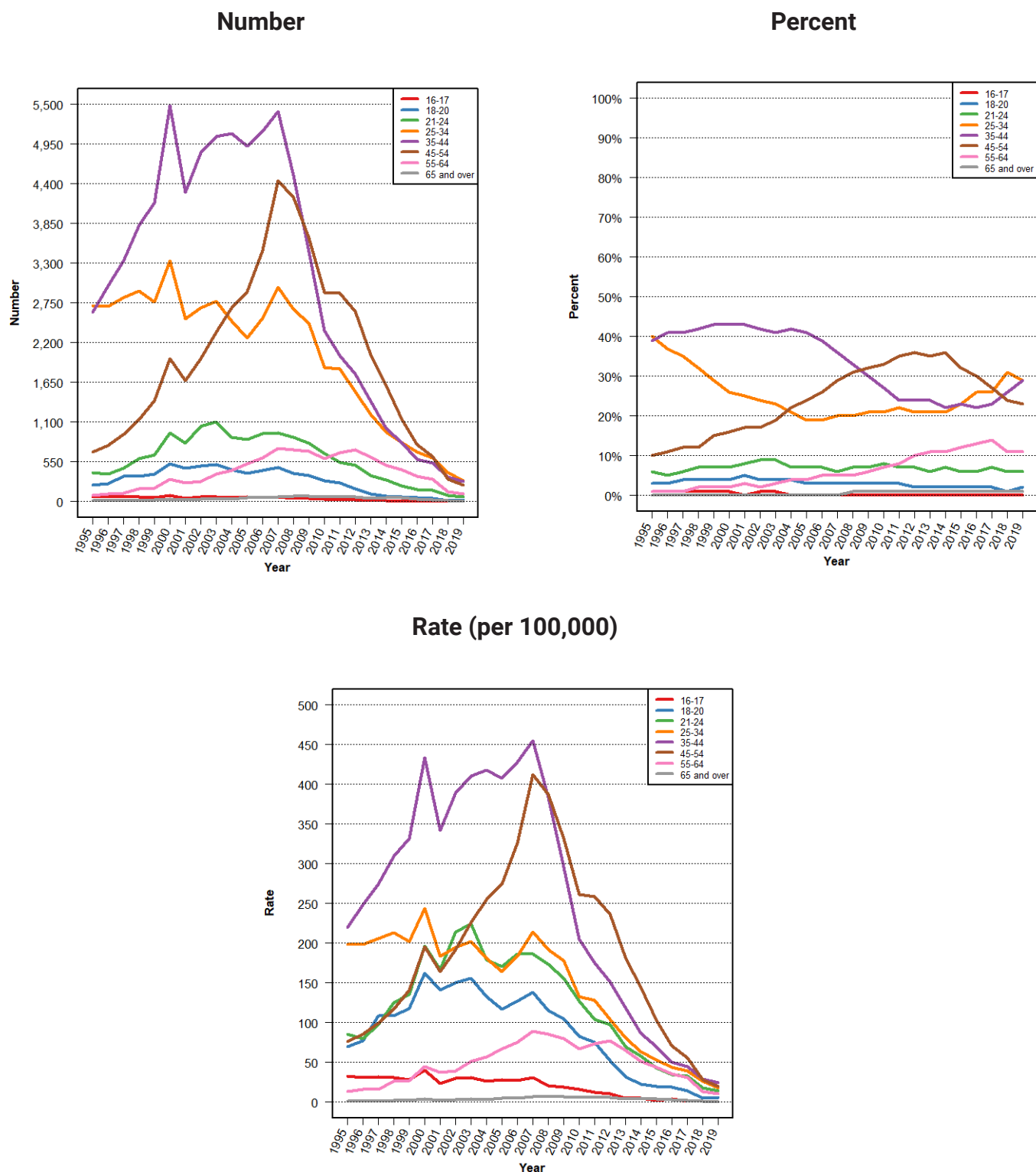
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor drug possession charges by age** varied by age as follows:

- Decreased from 1% to 0% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 3% to 2% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed constant at 6% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 40% to 29% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 39% to 29% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 10% to 23% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 11% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased slightly from below 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for misdemeanor drug possession charges by age** per 100,000 decreased by:

- 100% for 16-17 year-olds (from 33 to 0)
- 91% for 18-20 year-olds (from 70 to 6);
- 84% for 21-24 year-olds (from 85 to 14);
- 91% for 25-34-year-olds (from 198 to 18)
- 89% for 35-44 year-olds (from 220 to 24);
- 74% for 45-54 year-olds (from 76 to 20);
- 23% for 55-64-year-olds (from 13 to 10); and
- Over 99% for individuals 65 and older (from 1 to less than 1).

Figure 43. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Drug Possession Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



## Highlights: Misdemeanor Drug Sale Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges by age** decreased for all age groups except 55-64-year-olds (increased by 26% from 86 to 108).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 100% for 16-17 year-olds (from 15 to 0), 18-20 year-olds (from 76 to 0); and individuals over 65 (from 2 to 0);
- 97% for 21-24 year-olds (from 132 to 3) and 25-34-year-olds (from 533 to 12) ;
- 98% for 35-44 year-olds (from 415 to 8);
- 94% for 45-54 year-olds (from 99 to 6); and
- 92% for 55-64 year-olds (from 12 to 1).

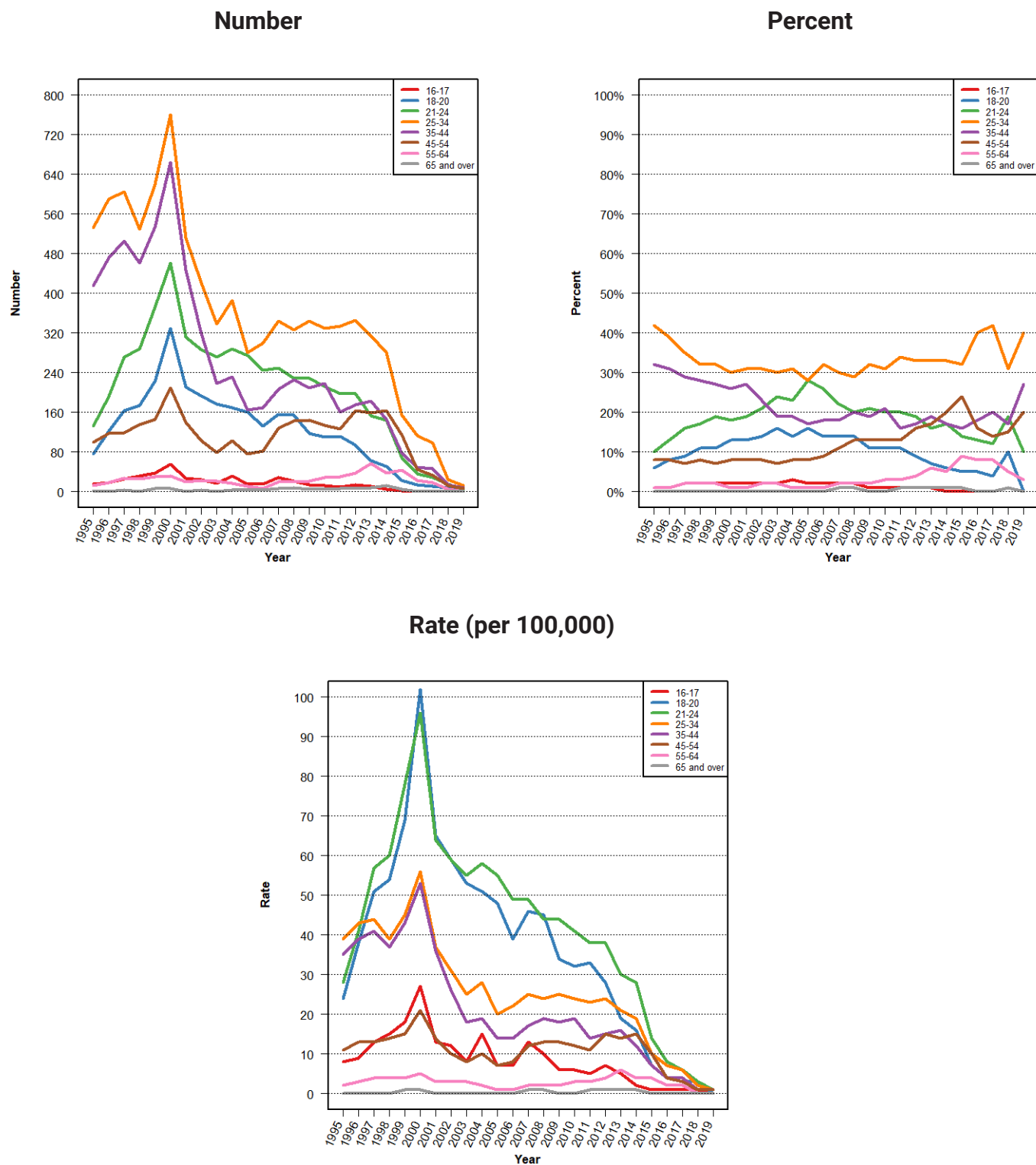
From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor drug sale charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 1% to 0% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 6% to 0% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Stayed constant at 10% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 42% to 40% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 32% to 27% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 8% to 20% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 3% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Stayed constant at less than 1% to 0% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for misdemeanor drug sale charges by age** per 100,000 decreased by:

- 100% for 16-17 year-olds (from 8 to 0) and 18-20 year-olds (from 24 to 6);
- 96% for 21-24 year-olds (from 28 to 1);
- 97% for 25-34-year-olds (from 39 to 1) and 35-44 year-olds (from 35 to 1);
- 90% for 45-54 year-olds (from 11 to 1);
- Over 99% for 55-64-year-olds (from 2 to less than 1); and
- Over 99% for individuals 65 and older (from less than 1 to 0).

Figure 44. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Drug Sale Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Person-Related Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by age** decreased for all age groups except 55-64-year-olds (increased by 101% from 97 to 195) and individuals 65 and older (increased by 131% from 13 to 30).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 94% for 16-17 year-olds (from 177 to 11);
- 75% for 18-20 year-olds (from 571 to 141);
- 64% for 21-24 year-olds (from 851 to 306);
- 57% for 25-34-year-olds (from 2,696 to 1,171);
- 58% for 35-44 year-olds (from 1,842 to 771); and
- 19% for 45-54 year-olds (from 471 to 383);

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor person-related charges by age** varied as follows:

- Decreased from 3% to less than 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 8% to 5% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Decreased from 13% to 10% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 40% to 39% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 27% to 26% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 13% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 6% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

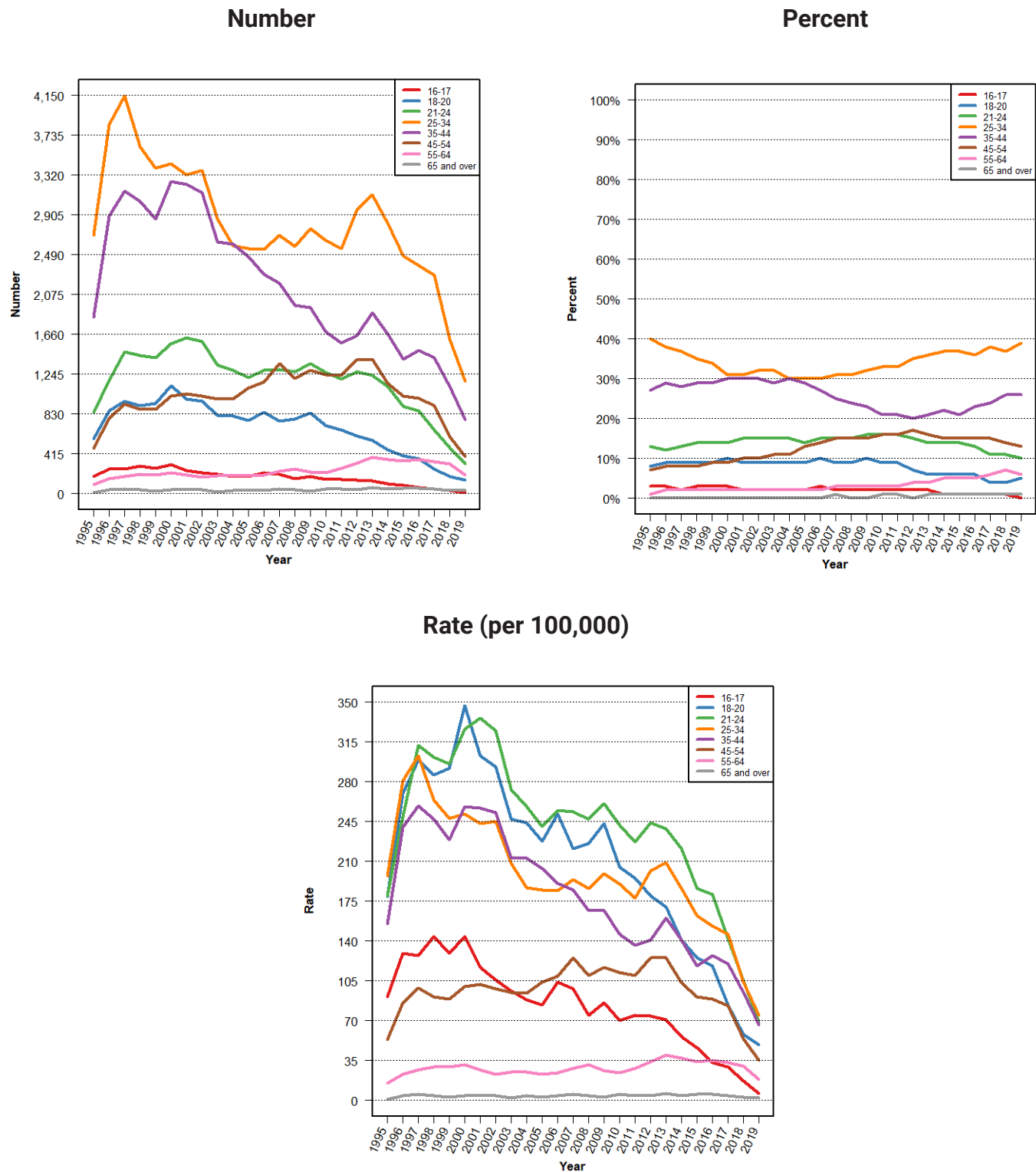
When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for misdemeanor person-related charges by age** per 100,000 increased by:

- 20% for 55-64 year-olds (from 15 to 18); and
- 100% for individuals 65 and over (from 1 to 2).

The admission rate decreased for the following age groups by:

- 93% for 16-17 year-olds (from 91 to 6);
- 73% for 18-20 year-olds (from 179 to 49);
- 62% for 21-24 year-olds (from 180 to 69);
- 62% for 25-34-year-olds (from 197 to 75);
- 57% for 35-44-year-olds (from 155 to 66); and
- 34% for 45-54 year-olds (from 53 to 35).

Figure 45. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Person-Related Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

### Highlights: Misdemeanor Property-Related Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor property-related charges by age** increased by 89% for 55-64 year-olds (from 156 to 295).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 97% for 16-17 year-olds (from 198 to 5)
- 88% for 18-20 year-olds (from 750 to 87);
- 76% for 21-24 year-olds (from 898 to 219);
- 82% for 25-34-year-olds (from 4,915 to 865)
- 83% for 35-44 year-olds (from 4,122 to 699);
- 38% for 45-54 year-olds (from 1,055 to 651); and
- 63% for individuals 65 and older (from 49 to 18).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor property-related charges by age** varied as follows:

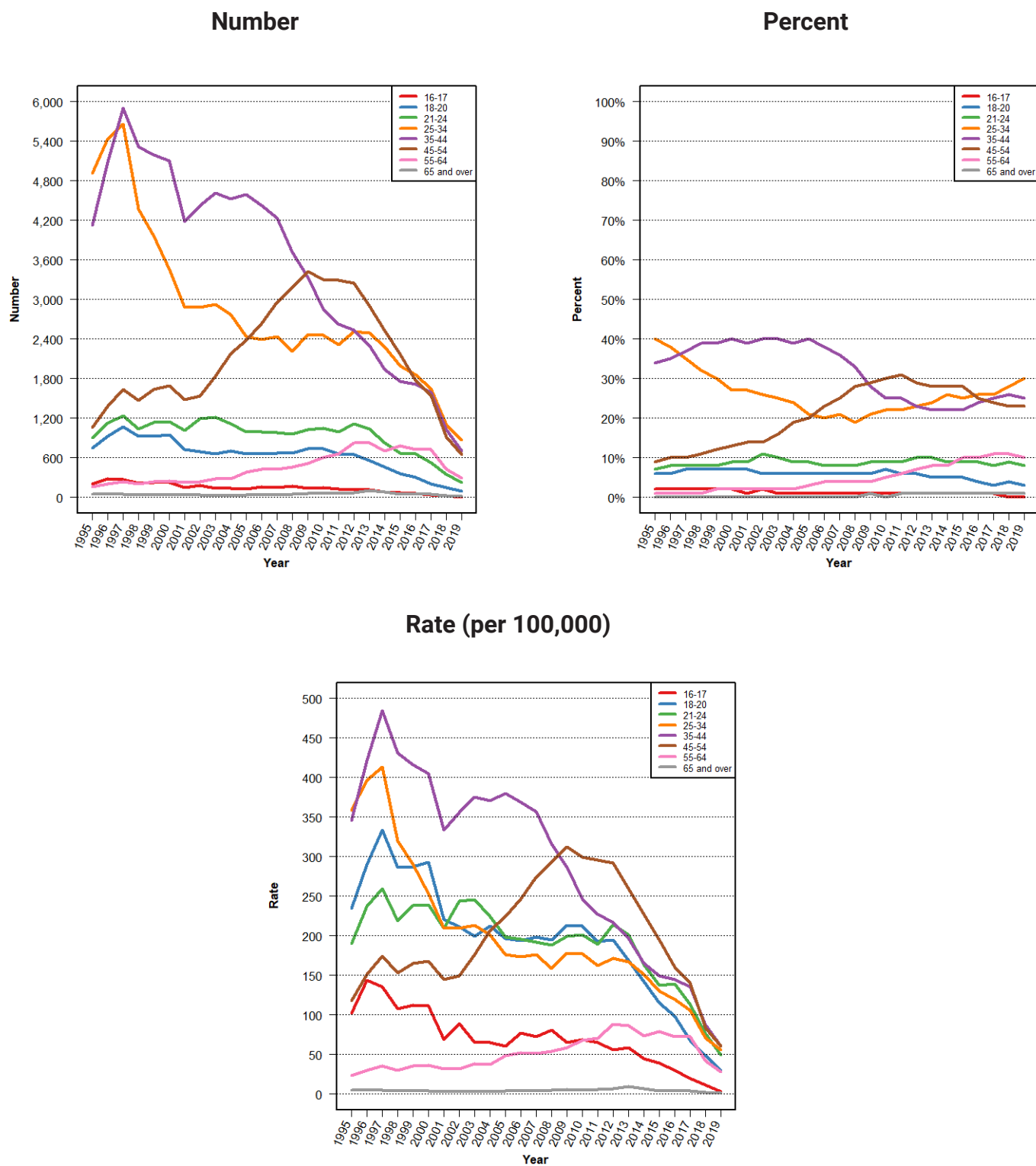
- Decreased from 2% to less than 1% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 6% to 3% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Increased from 7% to 8% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Decreased from 40% to 30% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 34% to 25% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 9% to 23% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 1% to 10% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased slightly from less than 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for misdemeanor property-related charges by age** per 100,000 increased for ages 55-64-year-olds by 22% (from 23 to 28).

The remaining age groups decreased by:

- 97% for 16-17 year-olds (from 102 to 3)
- 87% for 18-20 year-olds (from 235 to 30);
- 74% for 21-24 year-olds (from 190 to 49);
- 84% for 25-34-year-olds (from 359 to 56)
- 83% for 35-44 year-olds (from 346 to 60);
- 49% for 45-54 year-olds (from 118 to 60); and
- 80% for individuals 65 and older (from 5 to 1).

Figure 46. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Property-Related Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.

## Highlights: Misdemeanor Weapons Admissions by Age

From 1995 to 2019, the **number of admissions for misdemeanor weapons charges by age** increased by:

- 19% for 55-64-year-olds (from 16 to 19).

The other age groups decreased by:

- 90% for 16-17 year-olds (from 50 to 5)
- 76% for 18-20 year-olds (from 119 to 29);
- 69% for 21-24 year-olds (from 148 to 59);
- 65% for 25-34-year-olds (from 292 to 102);
- 74% for 35-44 year-olds (from 237 to 61);
- 37% for 45-54 year-olds (from 52 to 33); and
- 33% for individuals 65 and older (from 3 to 2).

From 1995 to 2019, the **proportion of admissions for misdemeanor weapons charges by age** varied as follows:

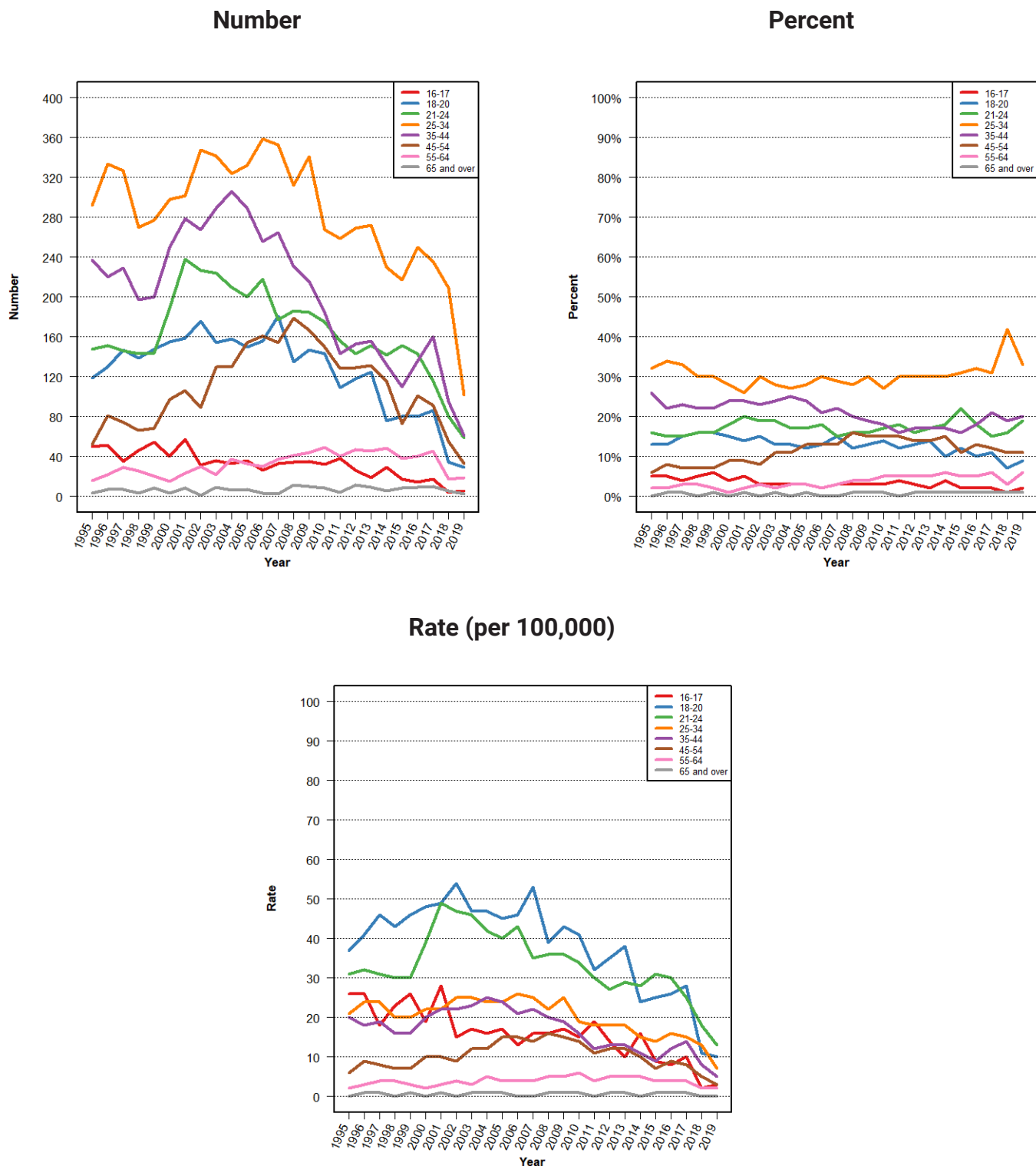
- Decreased from 5% to 2% for 16-17 year-olds;
- Decreased from 13% to 9% for 18-20 year-olds;
- Increased from 16% to 19% for 21-24 year-olds;
- Increased from 32% to 33% for 25-34 year-olds;
- Decreased from 26% to 20% for 35-44 year-olds;
- Increased from 6% to 11% for 45-54 year-olds;
- Increased from 2% to 6% for 55-64 year-olds; and
- Increased from less than 1% to 1% for individuals 65 and older.

When accounting for the population base of the city (for each age group), the **admission rate for misdemeanor weapons charges by age** per 100,000 stayed constant for ages 55-64-year-olds (from 2 to 2) and for ages 65 and over (at a rate less than 1 per 100,000).

The admission rates for the remaining age groups decreased by:

- 89% for 16-17 year-olds (from 26 to 3);
- 73% for 18-20 year-olds (from 37 to 10);
- 58% for 21-24 year-olds (from 31 to 13);
- 67% for 25-34-year-olds (from 21 to 7)
- 75% for 35-44 year-olds (from 20 to 5); and
- 50% for 45-54 year-olds (from 6 to 3).

Figure 47. Number, Percent, and Rate of Misdemeanor Weapons Admissions by Age, 1995-2019



Note: Data Collaborative for Justice analysis of New York City Department of Correction data.



## Appendix: Data & Definitions

Department of Corrections Data: These data were provided by the DOC and include admissions for individuals 16 years of age and older from 1995 to 2019. The data include de-identified, admission-level information on demographics, legal status, bail amount, disposition, sentence, and discharge. In the dataset that we used for these analyses, we removed cases that were below 16 years of age and those that were missing age. Therefore, our numbers are slightly lower than the actual number of individuals admitted to DOC.

This report used the term "Latinx" in lieu of the term "Hispanic" that is used in the underlying data. Latinx is intended to be inclusive of all people of Latin American origin or descent, including indigenous peoples and those whose native language is not Spanish. The usage of the letter "x" is intended to acknowledge gender inclusivity beyond a binary male/female designation.<sup>2</sup> We acknowledge that this is an emerging term and many individuals of Latin American origin may not self-identify as Latinx, especially in older age groups.<sup>3</sup> Further, for sex analyses, we do not have non-binary information and therefore, use the labels that were provided to us (i.e., male, female).

Population Data: All the rates in this report are calculated as rates of admissions per 100,000 people. For instance, the annual admissions rate for males is calculated as the total number of male admissions for every 100,000 males in New York City in that given year. For this analysis, we use U.S. Census population estimates for New York City for race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, Hispanic), sex (male and female), age groups (16 and older), and borough. This population data was downloaded from the National Historic Geographic Information System (NHGIS) at the census tract level. Intercensal years (between the 1990, 2000, and 2010 censuses) and 2019 population counts were calculated using linear interpolation.

In the original 2016 report, U.S. Census population data were downloaded using the Census Bureau's DataFerrett tool (decommissioned as of June 30, 2020). Population counts were downloaded at the county and city level for New York City for total population, age, race, and sex, for years 1990, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013. Linear interpolation was used to calculate values for intercensal years between 1995-2009, and 2013 values were used as estimates for 2014 and 2015. Any slight discrepancies in admission rates between the two reports can be explained by the different sources for population counts, and the use of census tract-level data in the current report to calculate population estimates, as opposed to county- or city-level data in the previous report.

Charges. We analyze data at the charge level (felony and misdemeanor) and at the charge category level. The categories for both felony and misdemeanor admissions to DOC, from 1995 to 2019, include drug charges, person-related, property and theft-related, weapons charges, and other charges.

The most common charges for felony admissions were as follows:

- Drug charges were sale of controlled substance in the 3rd degree (44%) and possession of a controlled substance in the 3rd degree (33%);
- Person-related charges were assault in the 2nd degree (36%) and criminal contempt in the 1st degree (14%);
- Property and theft-related charges were robbery in the 1st and 2nd degree (40%) and burglary in the 2nd degree (10%);

<sup>2</sup> Morales, E. (2018). *Latinx: The new force in American politics and culture*.

<sup>3</sup> Noe-Bustamante, L., Morris, L., & Lopez, M. H. (2020). About one-in-four U.S. Hispanics have heard of Latinx but just 3% use it. Pew Research Center. [https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2020/08/PHGMD\\_2020.08.11\\_Latinx\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2020/08/PHGMD_2020.08.11_Latinx_FINAL.pdf)

- Weapons charges were weapons possession in 2nd and 3rd degree (98%); and
- Felony other charges were mainly comprised of administrative code charges (21%), conspiracy in the 2nd degree (10%), and promoting prostitution in the 3rd degree (5%). The other charges that fell under felony “other” comprised under 5.5 percent of this other category throughout the study period.

The most common charges for misdemeanor admissions were as follows:

- Drug charges were possession of controlled substance in the 7th degree (77%) and sale of marijuana in the 4th degree (11%);
- Person-related charges were assault in the 3rd degree (65%) and menacing in the 2nd degree (12%);
- Property and theft-related charges were petit larceny (49%) and theft of services (19%);
- Weapons possession were possession of a weapon in the 4th degree (90%); and
- Other charges were criminal contempt in the 2nd degree (28%) and criminal trespassing in the 2nd degree (27%).

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**DATA COLLABORATIVE** FOR **JUSTICE**

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AT **JOHN JAY COLLEGE**

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**STRENGTH IN NUMBERS**

