



Student Safety Act Reporting

2017-2018 School Year

The Student Safety Act (SSA) requires that the New York City Police Department publically issue quarterly reports on arrests, summonses, and other police-involved incidents in New York City public schools.¹ Since 2012, the number of arrests and summonses issued by School Safety Officers (SSOs) has consistently declined as the City reckons with the effects of the School to Prison Pipeline. But NYPD officers who are not members of the School Safety Division continue to arrest kids with near total discretion. In the 17-18 school year, SSOs, who are at least minimally trained to work in schools, were responsible for less than 20% of arrests and just 5% of summonses.

In addition, 369 arrests in schools (32% of the total) were for alleged incidents that occurred off school grounds and had no relationship to the school, indicating that the NYPD is using schools as a place to locate and arrest young people. This practice traumatizes all the students who witness it, upsets the work of the school day, and sends the harmful message that kids in trouble should stay away from school, all with little obvious benefit to the safety of students.

The School Safety Division has made a significant effort to reduce the use of summonses for non-criminal offenses. In the 17-18 school year, they issued just 34 summonses, down from 1,666 in the 2011-2012 school year. Again, however, the NYPD writ large has not made the same efforts to address the School to Prison Pipeline. The NYPD issued nearly 900 summonses in schools during the 17-18 school year, sending hundreds of young people into the criminal justice system for minor misbehavior.

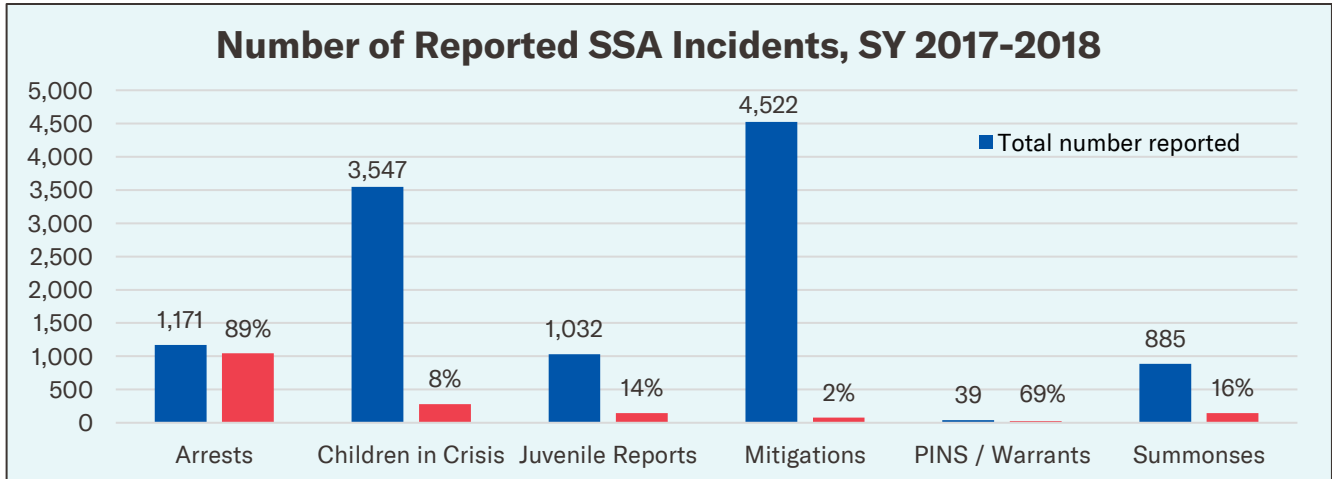
The City has failed its responsibility to reduce the racial disparities in its school safety program. Black and Latino students continue to bear the burden of arrests, summonses, and police interactions in school. Black and Latino students represent 67% of the student body, but 88% of arrests and 92% of summonses in school. They also account for 88% of child-in-crisis incidents, 90% of juvenile reports, and 88% of mitigated incidents. Students of color are more likely than white students to be handcuffed for school misbehavior, even where there is no criminal activity.

11,196 incidents were reported in SY 17-18

- 1,171 Arrests
- 3,547 Children in crisisⁱⁱ
- 1,032 Juvenile reportsⁱⁱⁱ
- 4,522 Mitigations^{iv}
- 39 PINS/warrants^v
- 885 Summonses

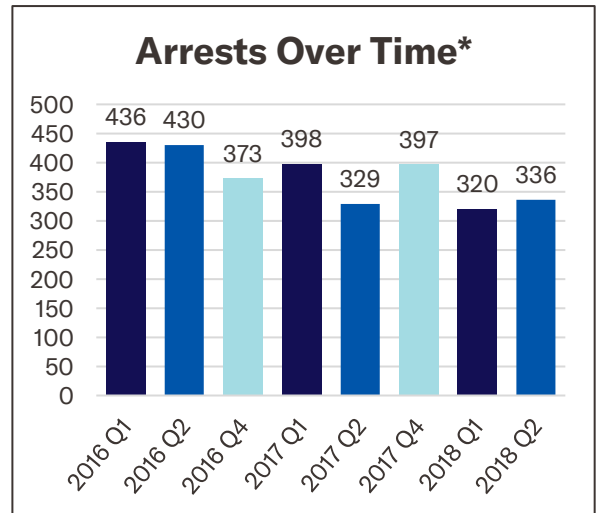
1,715 incidents resulted in the use of handcuffs

- 1,045 Arrests
- 280 Children in crisis
- 143 Juvenile reports
- 77 Mitigations
- 27 PINS/warrants
- 143 Summonses



ARRESTS: There were 1,171 school-based arrests in the 17-18 school year.

- 58% of arrests were for misdemeanors, 41% were for felonies and 1% were for violations.
- 16% of arrests were carried out by SSOs. This is a slightly higher proportion of arrests by SSOs than in past reporting periods. The vast majority of activity in schools is carried out by NYPD officers with no special training in the school environment.
- 369 arrests (32% of total arrests) were for non-school-related incidents that occurred off school grounds.
- In 89% of arrests, students were placed in handcuffs.
- 72% of those arrested identified as male.



* Q3 is excluded from this figure because it falls during the summer months when there are very few students in schools.

| Breakdown by borough | | Breakdown by race | | Breakdown by age | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 23.2% | Bronx | 59.8% | Black students | 17.5% | 14 or under |
| 31.8% | Brooklyn | 28.7% | Latino students | 65.8% | 15-18 |
| 18.4% | Manhattan | 5.8% | White students | 5.8% | 19-21 |
| 21.6% | Queens | | | | |
| 5.0% | Staten Island | | | | |

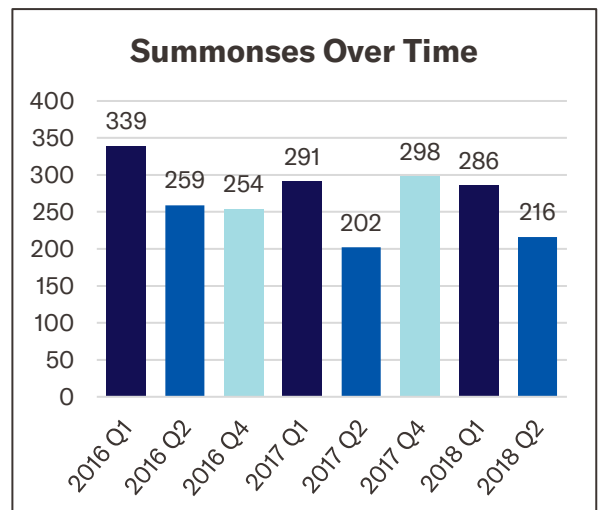
HANDCUFFS (ALL INCIDENTS):

- 1,715 incidents involving the use of handcuffs were reported in the 17-18 SY, which is 1.5 times the number of students that were arrested.
- 15.7% of incidents involving black or Latino students resulted in handcuffing compared with 13.3% of those involving white students.
- 68.3% of those handcuffed identified as male.
- 36.4% of those handcuffed were under 16 years of age, 51 of whom were 12 or under.

| Breakdown by borough | | Breakdown by intervention type | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 29.4% | Bronx | 60.9% | Arrested |
| 29.0% | Brooklyn | 16.3% | Child in Crisis |
| 16.0% | Manhattan | 8.3% | Juvenile Report |
| 19.6% | Queens | 4.5% | Mitigated |
| 6.0% | Staten Island | 1.6% | PINS / Warrant |
| | | 8.3% | Summons |

SUMMONSES:

- 885 summonses were issued in schools in the 17-18 school year. Only 4% of summonses were issued by SSOs. The remainder were issued by NYPD patrol and other uniformed enforcement officers.
- 92% of those issued summonses were Black or Latino and 70% identified as male.



| Breakdown by borough | | Breakdown by race | | Breakdown by age | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| 33.3% | Bronx | 53.1% | Black students | 91.6% | 16-18 |
| 28.5% | Brooklyn | 38.6% | Latino students | 7.7% | 19-21 |
| 19.8% | Manhattan | 3.7% | White students | | |
| 15.5% | Queens | | | | |
| 2.9% | Staten Island | | | | |

JUVENILE REPORTS

- 1,032 juvenile reports were issued during the 17-18 SY, 89.8% to black or Latino students.
- 13.9% of students were handcuffed during juvenile report investigations. 94.4% of these students were black or Latino.

CHILD-IN-CRISIS INCIDENTS

- 3,547 child-in-crisis incidents were reported during the 17-18 SY, 87.9% of which were for black or Latino students.
- 7.9% of child-in-crisis incidents involved handcuffs. Black and Latino students accounted for 92.5% of child-in-crisis incidents where handcuffs were used.

MITIGATED INCIDENTS

- 4,522 mitigated incidents were reported during the 17-18 SY, 88.3% of which were for black or Latino students.
- 72 of the 77 mitigated incidents where handcuffs were used involved black or Latino students.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SCHOOL SAFETY OFFICERS

In the 17-18 school year, 137 FADO complaints were made against SSOs.

- 100 Force
- 2 Abuse of authority
- 28 Discourtesy
- 7 Offensive language

| DOE Enrollment K-12 Student population: 1,063,806 | |
|--|--------|
| Male | 51.4 % |
| Latino | 40.5 % |
| Black | 26.0 % |
| Asian | 16.1 % |
| White | 15.0 % |
| Source: DOE snapshot ^{vi} | |

ⁱ NYC Local Law 093, 2015.

ⁱⁱ Child in crisis refers to incidents where a student “displaying signs of emotional distress” is removed from the classroom and taken to hospital for a psychological evaluation.

ⁱⁱⁱ Juvenile report is a report for a student under 16 who allegedly committed an offense that, if they were an adult, would be considered criminal. The report substitutes for an arrest or summons and students are detained during the time it takes to collect details.

^{iv} Mitigation refers to incidents where a student commits an offense but the NYPD releases the student to the school for discipline.

^v PINS refers to a family court warrant for a “Person in Need of Supervision.”

^{vi} DOE enrollment statistics were retrieved from the October 31, 2017 Audited Register.