



Student Safety Act Reporting

2016 in Review¹

BACKGROUND

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. The 2016 calendar year marked the first time that the NYPD reported on activity by officers outside of the School Safety Division, giving a more complete picture of the enormous impact police have on the educational environment.²

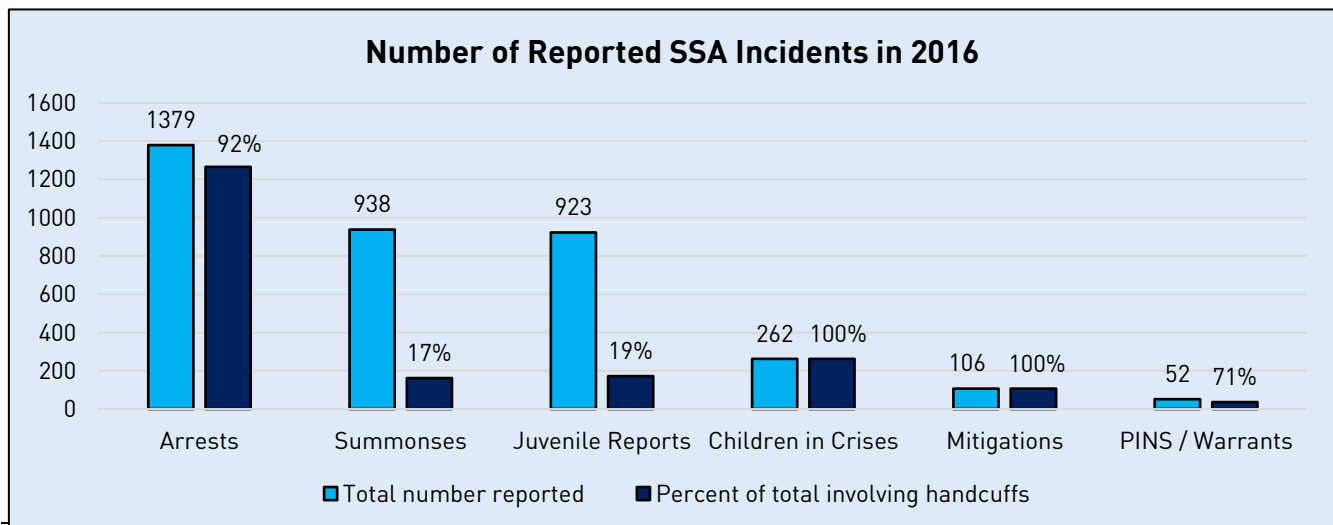
Since 2012, the number of arrests and summonses issued by School Safety Officers (SSOs) has consistently declined. However, in 2016, SSOs were responsible for less than 12% of arrests and 2% of summonses. Thus, this decline in reported incidents is only a fraction of the picture. 2016 is the first year for which school-based incidents involving not only SSOs, but all NYPD personnel, were reported.

3,660 incidents were reported in 2016

1,379 Arrests
 938 Summonses
 923 Juvenile reports³
 262 Children in crisis⁴
 106 Mitigations⁵
 52 PINS/warrants⁶

2,003 of the reported incidents resulted in the use of handcuffs

1,265 Arrests
 161 Summonses
 172 Juvenile reports
 262 Children in crisis
 106 Mitigations
 37 PINS/warrants



¹ The 2016 numbers cannot be directly compared with previous annual analyses of Student Safety Act (SSA) data due to changes in reporting.

² NYC Local Law 093, 2015.

³ 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.

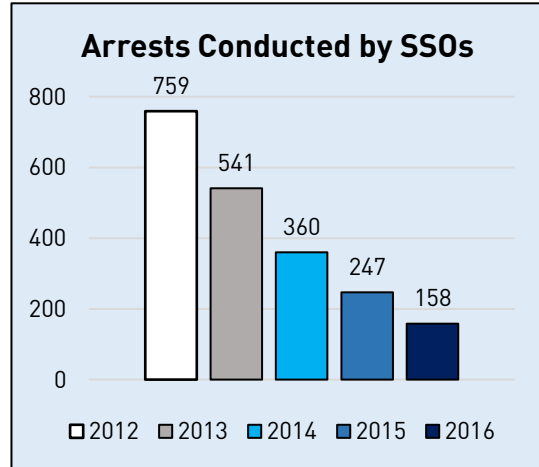
⁴ Child in crisis refers to incidents where a student “displaying signs of emotional distress” is removed from the classroom and taken to hospital for a psychological evaluation. The NYPD reported only the instances in which handcuffs were used until the third quarter of 2016.

⁵ Mitigation refers to incidents where a student commits an offense but the NYPD releases the student to the school for discipline. The NYPD reported only the instances in which handcuffs were used until the third quarter of 2016.

⁶ PINS refers to a family court warrant for a “Person in Need of Supervision.”

ARRESTS: There were 1,379 school-based arrests in 2016.

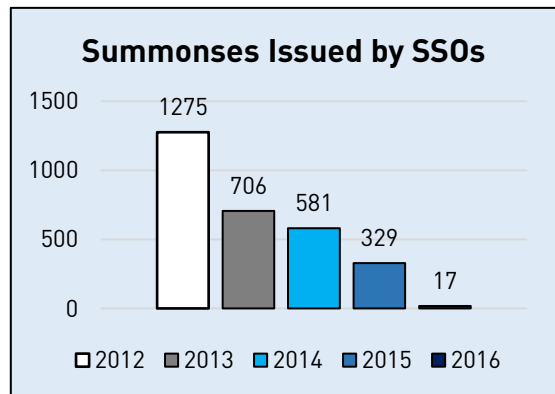
- 60% of arrests were for misdemeanors, 39% were for felonies, and 1% were for violations.
- Only 11.5% of arrests were carried out by SSOs. The vast majority of activity in schools is carried out by NYPD officers with no special training in the school environment.
- 365 arrests (26% of total arrests) were for non-school-related incidents that occurred off school grounds, indicating that police are using school buildings as a place to locate and arrest young people.
- In 91.7% of arrests, students were placed in handcuffs.
- 72.4% of those arrested identified as male.



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| <p>Breakdown by borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28.0% Bronx 26.1% Brooklyn 18.6% Manhattan 21.0% Queens 6.3% Staten Island | <p>Top charges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40.4% Assault (557) 12.5% Robbery (172) 6.2% Criminal possession of a weapon (86) 5.0% Grand larceny (69) 3.6% Resisting arrest (49) |
| <p>Breakdown by race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60.9% Black students 30.2% Latino students 3.7% White students | <p>Breakdown by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19.5% 14 or under 67.0% 15-18 5.1% 19-21 |

SUMMONSES: 938 summonses were issued in schools in 2016.

- Just 1.8% of summonses were issued by SSOs. The remainder were issued by NYPD patrol and other uniformed enforcement officers.
- 90.5% of those issued summonses were Black or Latino and 67.4% identified as male.



* The disorderly conduct category includes a wide range of behaviors including unreasonable noise, fighting, and obscene language.

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|---|---|
| <p>Breakdown by borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38.8% Bronx 38.8% Brooklyn 20.5% Manhattan 10.8% Queens 7.1% Staten Island | <p>Charges with over 100 incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35.0% Disorderly conduct* (328) 27.6% Possession of marijuana (259) 17.3% Possession of a knife (162) 11.0% Possession of a box cutter (103) |
| <p>Breakdown by race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55.0% Black students 35.5% Latino students 17.4% White students | <p>Breakdown by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.5% 16-18 7.8% 19-21 |

JUVENILE REPORTS

- 923 juvenile reports were issued in schools in 2016. 91.4% of juvenile reports were issued to Black and Latino students.
- 18.6% of students were handcuffed during juvenile report investigations. 93.6% of these students were Black and Latino.

CHILD-IN-CRISIS INCIDENTS

- 262 child-in-crisis incidents involving handcuffs were reported in 2016.
- In mid-2016, the NYPD began reporting child in crisis incidents where handcuffs were not used. In the third and fourth quarters of 2016, 152 and 668 such incidents occurred respectively. We believe this large increase is likely due to more accurate reporting, not a change in activity.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 98.9% of child-in-crisis incidents where handcuffs were used and 90.6% of child-in-crisis incidents where police were involved but handcuffs were not used.

MITIGATED INCIDENTS

- 106 mitigated incidents were reported in 2016.
- As of mid-2016, the NYPD began reporting mitigated incidents where handcuffs were not used. In the third and fourth quarters of 2016, 244 and 1,213 such incidents occurred respectively. We believe this large increase is likely due to more accurate reporting, not a change in activity.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 99.1% of mitigated incidents where handcuffs were used and 92.4% of incidents where handcuffs were not used, meaning that students of color are far more likely to be handcuffed for school misbehavior, even where there is no criminal activity.

HANDCUFFS (ALL INCIDENTS)

- 34% of incidents involving Black or Latino students resulted in handcuffing compared with 26% of those involving white students.
- 68.0% of those handcuffed identified as male.
- 40.0% of those handcuffed were under 16 years of age, 68 of whom were 11 or 12 years old.

Breakdown by borough

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|-------|---------------|
| 30.9% | Bronx |
| 27.8% | Brooklyn |
| 15.9% | Manhattan |
| 17.7% | Queens |
| 7.7% | Staten Island |

Breakdown by intervention type

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| 63.2% | arrest |
| 13.1% | child-in-crisis |
| 8.6% | juvenile report |
| 5.3% | mitigation |
| 8.0% | summons |
| 1.8% | PINS |

SCHOOL SAFETY AGENT COMPLAINTS

In 2016, 208 FADO complaints were made against school safety agents.

- 89 Force
- 15 Abuse of authority
- 87 Discourtesy
- 17 Offensive language

DOE Enrollment K-12 Student population: 1,062,116

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|--------|------|
| Male | 51 % |
| Latino | 41 % |
| Black | 27 % |
| Asian | 16 % |
| White | 15 % |

Source: DOE snapshot⁷

⁷ DOE enrollment statistics were retrieved from the October 31, 2015 Audited Register.