



Student Safety Act Reporting

2nd Quarter 2017 (April 1 – June 30)¹

BACKGROUND

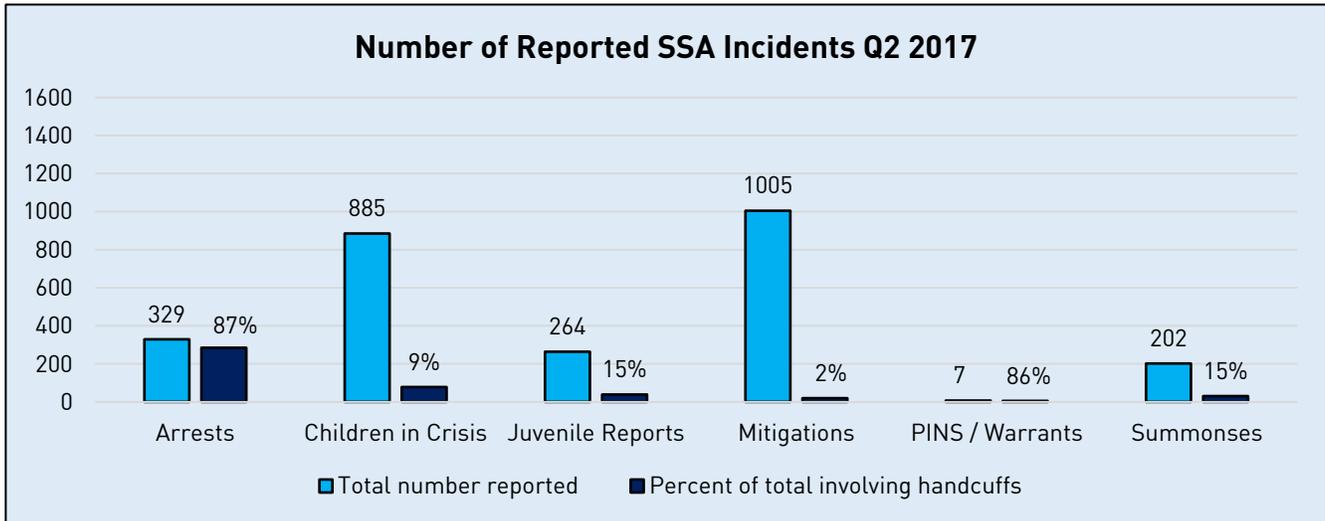
The Student Safety Act (SSA) requires that the New York City Police Department publicly issue quarterly reports on arrests, summonses and other police-involved incidents in New York City public schools. The 2016 calendar year was the first in which the NYPD reported on activity by officers outside of the School Safety Division, giving a more complete picture of the enormous impact police have on the educational environment.²

2,692 incidents were reported in Q2 of 2017

329 Arrests
 885 Children in crisis³
 264 Juvenile reports⁴
 1,005 Mitigations⁵
 7 PINS/warrants⁶
 202 Summonses

459 of the reported incidents resulted in the use of handcuffs

285 Arrests
 78 Children in crisis
 39 Juvenile reports
 20 Mitigations
 6 PINS/warrants
 31 Summonses



¹ The 2017 numbers cannot be directly compared with previous analyses of SSA data due to changes in reporting. The NYPD only started reporting Child in Crisis and Mitigation incidents where handcuffs were not used in the third quarter of 2016.

² NYC Local Law 093, 2015.

³ 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.

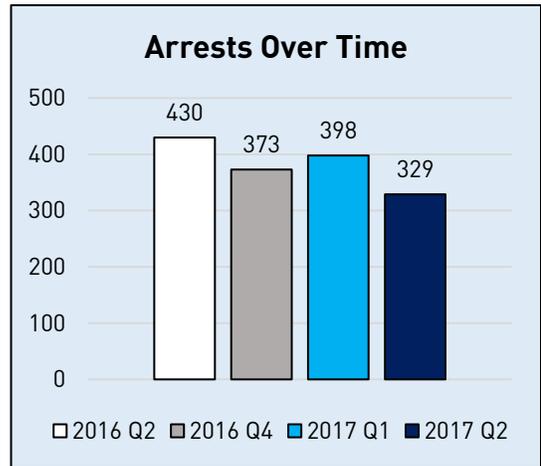
⁴ Juvenile report is a report for a student under 16 who allegedly committed an offense that, if they were an adult, would be considered criminal. The report substitutes for an arrest or summons and students are detained during the time it takes to collect details.

⁵ Mitigation refers to incidents where a student commits an offense but the NYPD releases the student to the school for discipline.

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

ARRESTS: There were 329 school-based arrests in Q2 2017.

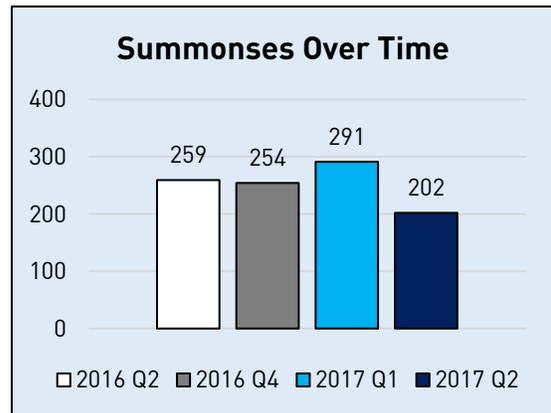
- 62% of arrests were for misdemeanors, 37% were for felonies and 1% were for violations.
- Only 13% of arrests were carried out by SSOs. The vast majority of activity in schools is carried out by NYPD officers with no special training in the school environment.
- 81 arrests (25% of total arrests) were 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 87% of arrests, students were placed in handcuffs.
- 70% of those arrested identified as male.



<p>Breakdown by borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19.5% Bronx 31.3% Brooklyn 16.4% Manhattan 27.1% Queens 5.8% Staten Island 	<p>Top charges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38.6% Assault (127) 9.1% Robbery (30) 7.6% Criminal possession of a weapon (25) 4.6% Criminal mischief (15) 4.0% Forcible touch (13)
<p>Breakdown by race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59.6% Black students 31.6% Latino students 4.0% White students 	<p>Breakdown by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.3% 14 or under 67.2% 15-18 3.0% 19-21

SUMMONSES: 202 summonses were issued in schools in Q2 2017.

- None of the summonses were issued by SSOs.
- 91.6% of those issued summonses were Black or Latino.
- 15% of individuals issued summonses were placed in handcuffs. All of those placed in handcuffs while being issued a summons were Black or Latino.
- 65% of those issued summonses identified as male.



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

<p>Breakdown by borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.7% Bronx 28.7% Brooklyn 22.8% Manhattan 13.9% Queens 5.0% Staten Island 	<p>Top Charges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33.7% Disorderly conduct* (68) 28.7% Possession of marijuana (58) 18.8% Possession of a knife (38) 14.4% Possession of a box cutter (29) 3.5% Trespass (7)
<p>Breakdown by race</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55.4% Black students 36.1% Latino students 4.5% White students 	<p>Breakdown by age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.1% 16-18 9.9% 19-21

JUVENILE REPORTS

- 264 juvenile reports were issued in schools in Q2 2017. 86.4% of juvenile reports were issued to Black and Latino students.
- 15% of students were handcuffed during juvenile report investigations. 92.3% of these students were Black and Latino.

CHILD-IN-CRISIS INCIDENTS

- 885 child-in-crisis incidents were reported in Q2 2017, 9% of which involved handcuffs.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 97.4% of child-in-crisis incidents where handcuffs were used.

MITIGATED INCIDENTS

- 1,005 mitigated incidents were reported in Q2 2017.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 88.6% of total mitigated incidents, and 95% of mitigate incidents where handcuffs were 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)

- 459 incidents involving the use of handcuffs were reported in Q2 2017.
- 18% of incidents involving Black or Latino students resulted in handcuffing compared with 11% of those involving white students.
- 66% of those handcuffed identified as male.
- 35% of those handcuffed were under 16 years of age, 23 of whom were between 8 and 12 years old.

Breakdown by borough	Breakdown by intervention type
25.1% Bronx	62.1% arrest
30.1% Brooklyn	17.0% child-in-crisis
15.5% Manhattan	8.5% juvenile report
21.6% Queens	4.4% mitigation
7.8% Staten Island	6.8% summons
	1.3% PINS

SCHOOL SAFETY AGENT COMPLAINTS

In Q2 2017, 35 FADO complaints were made against school safety agents.

- 20 Force
- 1 Abuse of authority
- 13 Discourtesy
- 1 Offensive language

DOE Enrollment	
K-12 Student population: 1,068,679	
Male	51.5 %
Latino	40.4 %
Black	26.5 %
Asian	15.8 %
White	14.9 %

Source: DOE snapshot⁷

⁷ DOE enrollment statistics were retrieved from the October 31, 2016 Audited Register.