



Student Safety Act Reporting

1st Quarter 2017 (January 1 – March 31)¹

BACKGROUND

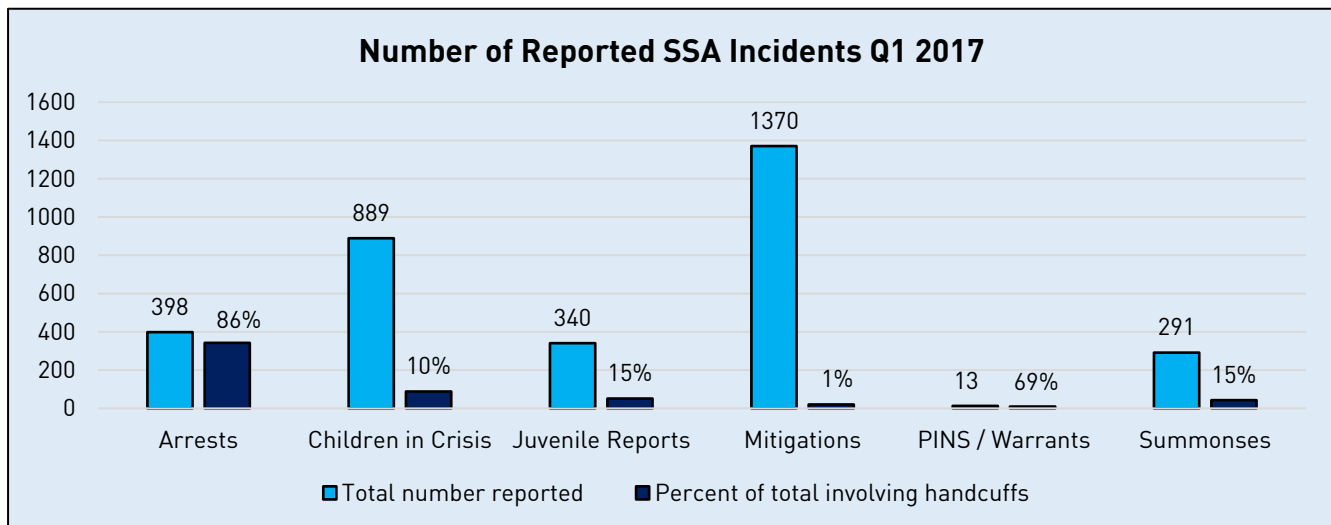
The Student Safety Act (SSA) requires that the New York City Police Department publicly issue quarterly reports on arrests, summonses and other police-involved incidents in New York City public schools. The 2016 calendar year was the first in which the NYPD reported on activity by officers outside of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

3,301 incidents were reported in Q1 of 2017

398 Arrests
 889 Children in crisis³
 340 Juvenile reports⁴
 1,370 Mitigations⁵
 13 PINS/warrants⁶
 291 Summonses

553 of the reported incidents resulted in the use of handcuffs

342 Arrests
 88 Children in crisis
 51 Juvenile reports
 20 Mitigations
 9 PINS/warrants
 43 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.

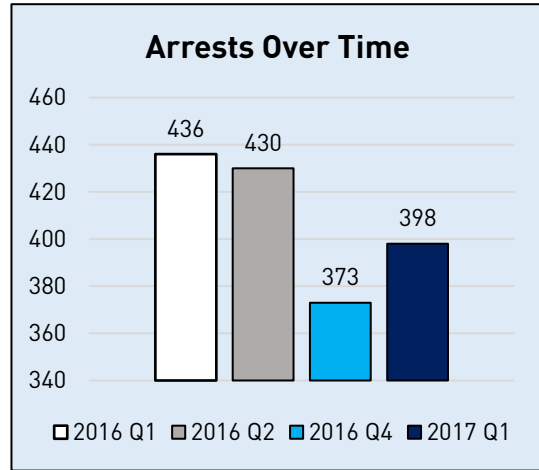
⁴ Juvenile report is a report for a student under 16 who allegedly committed an offense that, if they were an adult, would be considered criminal. The report substitutes for an arrest or summons and students are detained during the time it takes to collect details.

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 398 school-based arrests in Q1 2017.

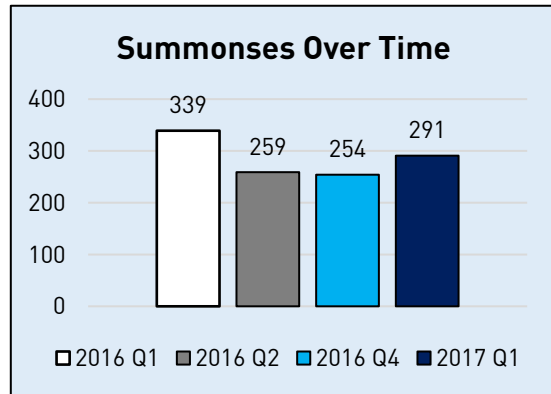
- 56% of arrests were for misdemeanors, 42% were for felonies and 2% were for violations.
- Only 14% of arrests were carried out by SSOs. The vast majority of activity in schools is carried out by NYPD officers with no special training in the school environment.
- 122 arrests (31% of total arrests) were 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 86% of arrests, students were placed in handcuffs.
- 69% of those arrested identified as male.



Breakdown by borough		Top charges	
23.6%	Bronx	42.2%	Assault (168)
27.4%	Brooklyn	17.1%	Robbery (68)
17.8%	Manhattan	5.0%	Grand larceny (20)
24.1%	Queens	4.8%	CPCS (Criminal possession of a controlled substance) (19)
7.0%	Staten Island	4.8%	Petit larceny (19)
Breakdown by race		Breakdown by age	
56.8%	Black students	20.4%	14 or under
33.2%	Latino students	64.3%	15-18
6.3%	White students	3.8%	19-21

SUMMONSES: 291 summonses were issued in schools in Q1 2017.

- Just 2% of summonses were issued by SSOs. The remainder were issued by NYPD patrol and other uniformed enforcement officers.
- 86% of those issued summonses were Black or Latino and 65% identified as male.



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

Breakdown by borough		Top Charges	
35.7%	Bronx	32.6%	Possession of marijuana (95)
27.1%	Brooklyn	22.3%	Disorderly conduct* (94)
21.0%	Manhattan	15.5%	Possession of a knife (45)
13.1%	Queens	12.0%	Possession of a box cutter (35)
3.1%	Staten Island	2.1%	Trespass (6)
Breakdown by race		Breakdown by age	
46.7%	Black students	91.8%	16-18
38.8%	Latino students	6.2%	19-21
6.5%	White students		

JUVENILE REPORTS

- 340 juvenile reports were issued in schools in Q1 2017. 88.5% of juvenile reports were issued to Black and Latino students.
- 15% of students were handcuffed during juvenile report investigations. 94% of these students were Black and Latino.

CHILD-IN-CRISIS INCIDENTS

- 889 child-in-crisis incidents were reported in Q1 2017, 10% of which involved handcuffs.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 90% of child-in-crisis incidents where handcuffs were used.

MITIGATED INCIDENTS

- 1,370 mitigated incidents were reported in Q1 2017.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 90% of total mitigated incidents, and 100% 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)

- 553 incidents involving the use of handcuffs were reported in Q1 2017.
- 17% of incidents involving Black or Latino students resulted in handcuffing compared with 18% of those involving white students.
- 66% of those handcuffed identified as male.
- 37% of those handcuffed were under 16 years of age, 29 of whom were between 10 and 12 years old.

Breakdown by borough

27.5%	Bronx
27.8%	Brooklyn
16.1%	Manhattan
22.2%	Queens
6.3%	Staten Island

Breakdown by intervention type

61.8%	arrest
15.9%	child-in-crisis
9.2%	juvenile report
3.6%	mitigation
7.8%	summons
1.6%	PINS

SCHOOL SAFETY AGENT COMPLAINTS

In Q1 2017, 44 FADO complaints were made against school safety agents.

- 21 Force
- 2 Abuse of authority
- 18 Discourtesy
- 3 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.