



Student Safety Act Reporting

2nd Quarter 2018 (April 1 – June 30)

BACKGROUND

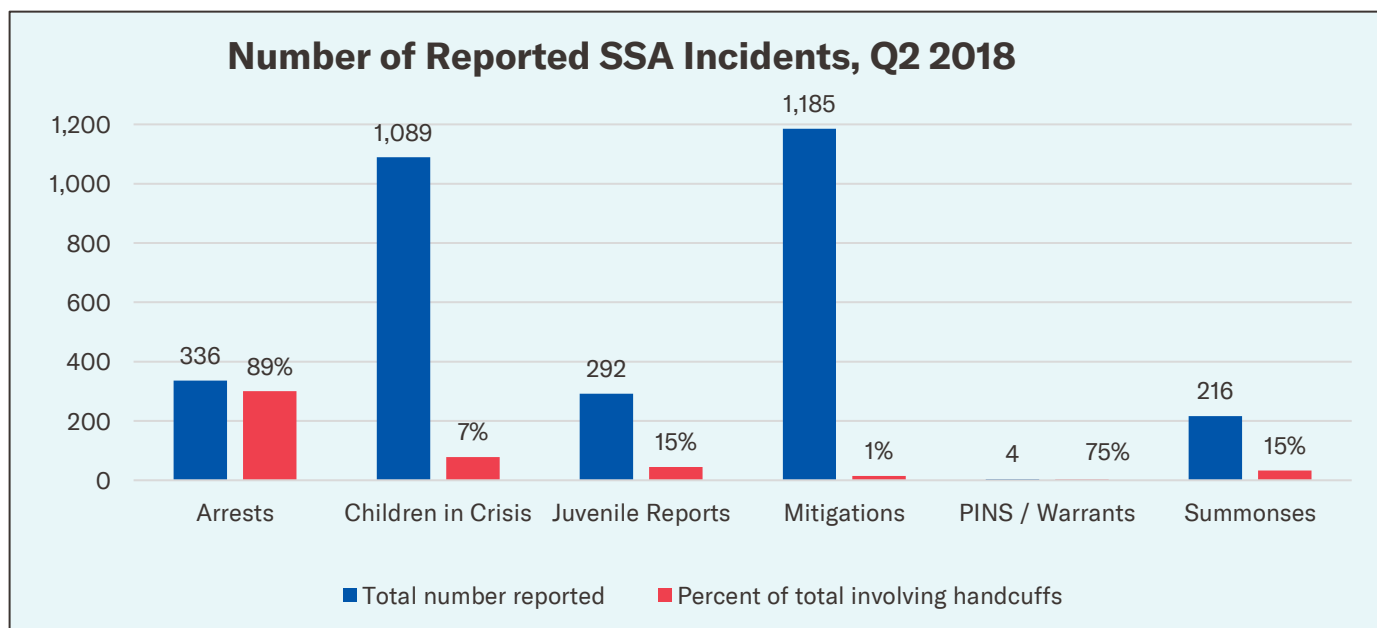
The Student Safety Act (SSA) requires that the New York City Police Department publicly issue quarterly reports on arrests, summonses and other police-involved incidents in New York City public schools. The 2016 calendar year was the first in which the NYPD reported on activity by officers outside of the School Safety Division, giving a more complete picture of the enormous impact police have on the educational environment.¹

3,122 incidents were reported in Q2 of 2018

336	Arrests
1,089	Children in crisis ²
292	Juvenile reports ³
1,185	Mitigations ⁴
4	PINS/warrants ⁵
216	Summonses

474 of the reported incidents resulted in the use of handcuffs

300	Arrests
78	Children in crisis
45	Juvenile reports
15	Mitigations
3	PINS/warrants
33	Summonses



¹ NYC Local Law 093, 2015.

² 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.

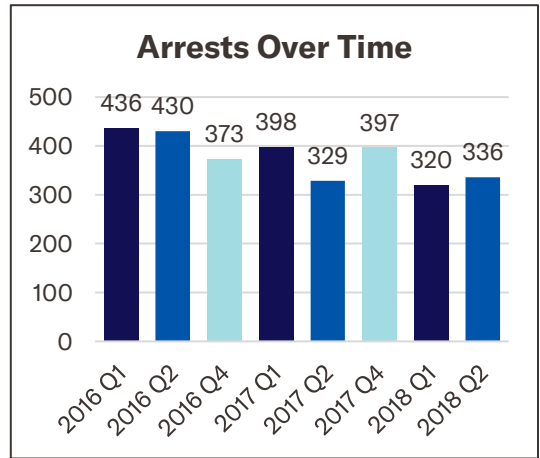
³ Juvenile report is a report for a student under 16 who allegedly committed an offense that, if they were an adult, would be considered criminal. The report substitutes for an arrest or summons and students are detained during the time it takes to collect details.

⁴ Mitigation refers to incidents where a student commits an offense but the NYPD releases the student to the school for discipline.

⁵ PINS refers to a family court warrant for a “Person in Need of Supervision.”

ARRESTS: There were 336 school-based arrests in Q2 2018.

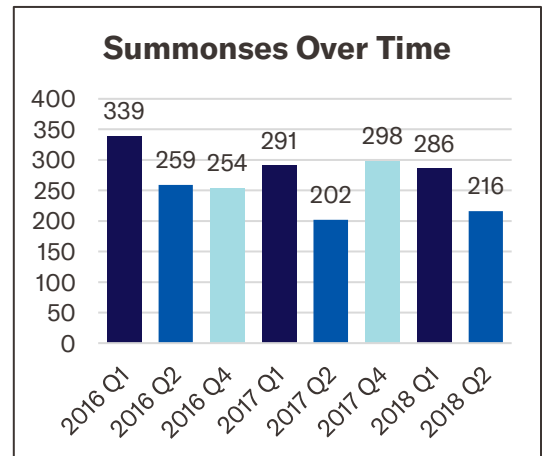
- 64% of arrests were for misdemeanors, 36% were for felonies and 1% were for violations.
- 20% of arrests were carried out by SSOs. The vast majority of activity in schools is carried out by NYPD officers with no special training in the school environment. This is a slightly higher proportion of arrests by SSOs than in past reporting periods.
- 97 arrests (29% 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 89% of arrests, students were placed in handcuffs.
- 72% of those arrested identified as male.



<p>Breakdown by borough</p> <p>28.0% Bronx 33.6% Brooklyn 12.2% Manhattan 20.8% Queens 5.4% Staten Island</p>	<p>Top charges</p> <p>40.8% Assault (137) 10.1% Robbery (34) 8.0% Criminal Possession of a Weapon (27) 5.4% Grand Larceny (18) 3.0% Forcible Touch (10)</p>
<p>Breakdown by race</p> <p>58.6% Black students 29.8% Latino students 6.3% White students</p>	<p>Breakdown by age</p> <p>23.2% 14 or under 58.6% 15-18 5.7% 19-21</p>

SUMMONSES: 216 summonses were issued in schools in Q2 2018.

- Only 7% of summonses were issued by SSOs. The remainder were issued by NYPD patrol and other uniformed enforcement officers. SSOs in some schools are permitted to give warning cards instead of summonses, but NYPD officers do not use the warning card program, even though it limits students' exposure to the criminal justice system. This year, SSOs in all schools will use warning cards, so we expect the bulk of summonses will continue to be issued by NYPD officers who have no special training to be in a school environment.
- 90% of those issued summonses were Black or Latino and 69% 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> <p>36.1% Bronx 24.1% Brooklyn 19.4% Manhattan 18.5% Queens 1.9% Staten Island</p>	<p>Top Charges</p> <p>30.6% Possession of marijuana (66) 24.5% Disorderly conduct* (53) 18.5% Possession of a knife (40) 14.8% Possession of a box cutter (32) 5.1% Knife in public view (11)</p>
<p>Breakdown by race</p> <p>51.9% Black students 38.4% Latino students 4.2% White students</p>	<p>Breakdown by age</p> <p>91.7% 16-18 7.9% 19-21</p>

JUVENILE REPORTS

- 292 juvenile reports were issued in schools in Q2 2018. 93.8% of juvenile reports were issued to Black and Latino students.
- 15% of students were handcuffed during juvenile report investigations. 95.6% of these students were Black and Latino.

CHILD-IN-CRISIS INCIDENTS

- 1,089 child-in-crisis incidents were reported in Q2 2018, 7% of which involved handcuffs.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 91% of child-in-crisis incidents where handcuffs were used.

MITIGATED INCIDENTS

- 1,185 mitigated incidents were reported in Q2 2018.
- Black and Latino students accounted for 89% of total mitigated incidents, and 100% of mitigate incidents where handcuffs were used.

HANDCUFFS (ALL INCIDENTS)

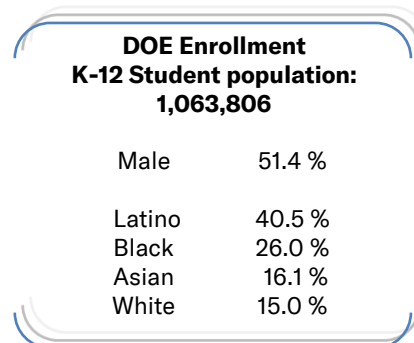
- 474 incidents involving the use of handcuffs were reported in Q2 2018.
- 15% of incidents involving Black or Latino students resulted in handcuffing compared with 14% of those involving white students.
- 69% of those handcuffed identified as male.
- 38% of those handcuffed were under 16 years of age, 19 of whom were 12 or under.

Breakdown by borough	Breakdown by intervention type
33.5% Bronx	63.3% arrest
28.7% Brooklyn	16.5% child-in-crisis
12.9% Manhattan	9.5% juvenile report
19.6% Queens	3.2% mitigation
5.3% Staten Island	7.0% summons
	0.6% PINS

SCHOOL SAFETY AGENT COMPLAINTS

In Q2 2018, 34 FADO complaints were made against school safety agents.

- 28 Force
- 1 Abuse of authority
- 15 Discourtesy
- 0 Offensive language



Source: DOE snapshot⁶

⁶ DOE enrollment statistics were retrieved from the October 31, 2017 Audited Register.