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CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY

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**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADULT
COURT CASE PROCESSING OF
JUVENILE OFFENDERS
IN NEW YORK CITY,
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 2015**

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Project Director

Final Report

November 2016

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The mission of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc.,
is to assist the courts and the City in reducing unnecessary pretrial detention.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Report. Serious crime committed by young offenders has attracted considerable attention and engendered public concern regarding the criminal justice system's response to these young offenders. In 1978, New York State passed the Juvenile Offender (JO) Law as part of the Omnibus Crime Control Bill. This legislation created, for New York, a "waiver-down" rather than a "waiver-up" system typical in most states. In New York, when a fourteen- or fifteen-year-old juvenile is arrested for a serious offense, such as first-degree assault or first-degree robbery (or a thirteen-year-old is arrested for second-degree murder), the case is filed directly in the adult court. By contrast, in the more common "waiver-up" system, jurisdiction for juveniles arrested for serious offenses begins in the juvenile court, and the case may then be transferred to the adult court if deemed appropriate.

In order to provide information regarding arrest and court activity for juveniles arrested for serious offenses, the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA) has developed the **Annual Report on the Adult Court Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City**. The current report covers January through December, 2015, (the second half of fiscal year 2015 and the first half of fiscal year 2016). The report describes selected characteristics of juvenile defendants arrested for serious crimes during the reporting period, and provides information on court activity for these cases in Criminal (lower) and Supreme (upper) Court. The numbers and types of arrests, as well as disposition and release-status decisions are included.

This information can provide policy-makers with an understanding of the types of offenses attributed to juveniles, and of the routine system responses. In addition, this report can aid in the development of potential intervention strategies, either for limiting pretrial detention or for alternative sanctions.

The report is prepared by CJA, a not-for-profit corporation, contracting with the City of New York for the following purposes:

- 1) To decrease the number of days spent in detention by defendants who could be safely released to the community;
- 2) To reduce the rate of non-appearance in court by defendants released from detention and awaiting trial;
- 3) To provide a variety of administrative, informational and research services to criminal justice agencies, defendants and the public.

In order to achieve these goals, CJA interviews and develops release recommendations for defendants who, after arrest, are held for arraignment in Criminal Court.¹ This information is presented to judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel to aid in assessing the likelihood that individual defendants, if released, would return for subsequent court appearances. CJA also provides released defendants notification of future court-appearance obligations, and performs research and evaluation functions regarding the effective operation of criminal justice processes.

¹ CJA does not ordinarily interview defendants who are arrested solely on bench warrants, or charged with non-criminal offenses within the Administrative Code or the Vehicle and Traffic Law. Defendants arraigned in the hospital without going through a police central booking facility are not interviewed.

In order to perform the notification and research functions, the Agency maintains its own database of all adult arrests for criminal matters. This database contains information about all arrests, both those for which defendants were held for arraignment (summary) and those for which a Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT) was issued. Because juveniles arrested for JO offenses are within the jurisdiction of the adult criminal justice system, data regarding their arrests and court cases are contained in the CJA database; however, once their case is terminated in the adult system, information regarding subsequent actions in juvenile court (Family Court) is not available to CJA. The CJA database is the source for this **Annual Report on the Adult Court Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City**.

Processing of Juvenile Offenders. In New York City, if a juvenile is arrested for any one of sixteen² serious offenses (a complete list of JO charges is contained in Appendix A) and is thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen years old at the time of the offense (thirteen only if charged with homicide), the case is sent for review to the District Attorney's office in the borough in which the incident occurred. The prosecutor decides if there is sufficient evidence to support the filing of JO charges; if there is, the case is filed in Criminal Court. If there is not sufficient evidence that a JO offense has been committed, the prosecutor will decline to prosecute and refer the matter to the agency responsible for prosecuting cases in Family Court, the Corporation Counsel.³

At any point during the adult criminal court process, a case may either be referred or removed to Family Court. A referral is an informal transfer after the adult court concludes its case in some manner, such as a dismissal, while a removal is a judicial transfer of a proceeding pending in Criminal or Supreme Court. At the pre-filing stage only referrals can occur, while at post-filing either referrals or removals may happen. A removal allows the case to be prosecuted as a designated felony in Family Court. The District Attorney has the option to retain jurisdiction and prosecute the case in Family Court; if this option is not exercised, the Corporation Counsel will prosecute. Further, most referrals, even those concluded through a dismissal of the JO case in either Criminal or Supreme Court, are also reviewed by the Corporation Counsel for possible filing of non-JO charges in Family Court.

If the case is not sent to Family Court prior to indictment, it will be given to the Grand Jury for review. If an indictment is handed down, the case is then transferred to Supreme Court, where it is filed. For those B- or C-felony JO charges where the prosecuting DA agrees, the defendant may consent to waive indictment and be prosecuted by superior court information (SCI). The functional equivalent of an indictment, this instrument is usually used to expedite felony pleas.

Unless the case is referred or removed in Supreme Court post-indictment, both disposition and sentencing usually occur there. An offender convicted of an eligible JO offense may be adjudicated as a Youthful Offender (YO) and receive a sentence authorized for an E-felony conviction. If not adjudicated as a YO, an offender convicted of a JO offense must be sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment in accordance with Penal Law 70.05, which sets ranges for the minimum and maximum terms required.

² 265.02 (4), possession of a weapon in the third degree, a D felony, was repealed effective November, 2006, and is now replaced by 265.03 (3), possession of a weapon in the second degree, a C felony.

³ The Corporation Counsel, representing the City of New York, or sometimes the county district attorney, is termed the "presentment agency." These agents present the petition regarding a particular respondent in Family Court.

In response to concern regarding JOs, the city has developed specialized courtrooms in Supreme Court in each borough except Staten Island called Juvenile Offender Parts (JO Parts) for the handling and disposition of some JO cases. JO cases may be assigned to these parts after indictment, either for Supreme Court arraignment or afterwards. Exceptions to the processing in JO Parts may include high publicity cases or those with adult codefendants. The court specialization allows those involved to develop expertise in the processing of JO cases.

Design of the Report. This report contains descriptive information, such as charge type, borough of arrest, and gender for ***processing activity*** that occurred during the reporting period at different decision points in the adult court process. The report first addresses arrests, and then provides information about the initial and disposition hearings in both courts. Sentence information for Supreme Court is also included.

This report covers the 2015 calendar year, reflecting activity which occurred from January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015. It is divided into seven sections:

- 1) Arrest;
- 2) Criminal Court (CC) arraignment;
- 3) Criminal Court disposition;
- 4) Supreme Court (SC) first appearance;
- 5) Supreme Court disposition;
- 6) Supreme Court sentence;
- 7) Failure-to-appear (FTA) rates.

Any case which had a specific action (arrest, arraignment, disposition, or sentence) during the reporting period is counted in the appropriate section. If a case had two or more actions, it is counted multiple times. For example, if a defendant was arrested and arraigned in Criminal Court during the reporting period, that case would be counted in both the arrest and Criminal Court arraignment sections. Thus, the report ***does not*** present a picture of only those defendants who entered the system during a reporting period, and instead reflects all cases on which any specific action, such as arraignment or disposition, was taken.

The information is presented first with graphic displays called "Exhibits," which use percentages, and then in tables, which contain detailed numbers and percentages that relate to a specific exhibit. For example, in the Criminal Court arraignment section, Exhibit 2B presents arraignment release status by borough, while Table 2b provides arraignment release status by affidavit charge severity as well as by borough. Percentages may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

Methodological Changes for the 2007 Report. Several improvements were made in the methodology used to prepare the data for this report series. The current report is the eighth in the series to reflect the improved methodology.

1. Juvenile offenders are selected for inclusion in the report by age as of the date of the incident rather than by age as of the arrest date. This change results in the inclusion of defendants who were sixteen years old or older at arrest but were of JO-eligible age at incident, and who were processed as juvenile offenders.

2. Every arrest with a JO-eligible charge and JO-eligible age-at-offense is tallied. Prior to the change in methodology, when a juvenile's arrest was associated with more than one arrest number, only one of the arrests (the one that was docketed, if any were docketed) was included in the report. This change reflects the marked increase in the number of arrests that are assigned more than one arrest number by the NYPD in order to separate the processing of different cases. The result is an increase in the number of juvenile offender arrests tallied in the first section of this report. The data in subsequent sections will not be affected since no docketed arrests were excluded in previous reports.

3. The arrest number is the unit of analysis at all stages of prosecution. Previously, each docket in Criminal Court and each indictment in Supreme Court with a JO-eligible defendant and JO-eligible charge was tallied.

4. Criminal Court and Supreme Court failure-to-appear rates are now based on the number of juveniles released either on bail or on recognizance with at least one court date scheduled in either the lower or the upper court, respectively, during the reporting period. Previous warrant data were based on the number of juveniles released either at Criminal Court arraignment or at the first Supreme Court appearance.

Methodological Notes. As noted earlier, CJA's database is limited to the adult court. The subsequent outcome of any case referred or removed to Family Court from adult court is unknown.⁴

Because of the extremely low number of juvenile offenders arrested and processed in Staten Island (there were 39 arrests during this reporting period), Staten Island information is not included in the information presented after the Arrest Section. Thus, "citywide" totals exclude the few Staten Island cases prosecuted during the reporting period. Numbers for the subsequent reporting periods will be reviewed, and the information may be included in later time periods. Staten Island information is available on request.

The number of cases with female defendants is also too low for meaningful comparisons in tables past the Criminal Court arraignment decision point. Past Criminal Court arraignment then, full gender distributions are not displayed, nor are percentages calculated. These also are available on request.

Finally, release status of defendants is relevant only for those whose cases are not finally disposed at a specific point. For example, in the Criminal Court arraignment section we discuss

⁴ Although the database does not record whether the case was sent to Family Court through either a removal or a referral, disposition type may be used as a rough guide for tracking this distinction. Pre-arraignment, Declined Prosecutions (DPs) or referrals to Family Court are the mechanisms for sending arrests to Family Court; those, which are referred, are automatically reviewed by the Corporation Counsel, while those which are given DPs, may not be. For this report, both the pre-arraignment Family Court referrals and the Declined Prosecution arrest outcomes are combined. Post-arraignment, dismissals are the referral mechanism, while the CJA category 'Transfer to Family Court' (TR-FC) is used primarily for removals.

defendants' release status at the conclusion of the arraignment hearing; the defendants whose cases were terminated at that point through a dismissal have no release status and are not included in the information. Cases transferred to Family Court or elsewhere will have a release status because the case is still open; however this release status is frequently unavailable.

OVERVIEW OF CASE VOLUME AT EACH DECISION POINT

Exhibit A shows the numbers of cases with activity at each decision point, which resulted in cases either leaving or continuing in the system.⁵ For cases retained in the adult court system, the Exhibit indicates whether the defendants were released (either on their own recognizance or through bail making) or detained (either on bail or remand). Please keep in mind that the numbers *do not* reflect a group of arrestees being tracked forward, but rather are those cases which had a specific action occurring during the reporting period.

It is also important to note the unit of analysis at different stages of processing. A single arrested juvenile may be tallied multiple times, but only once for each arrest number assigned. Although a single arraigned case may be associated with more than one docket, it is tallied only once, according to the most severe disposition, charge, and release status. A Criminal Court case that is transferred to Supreme Court may be associated with more than one indictment number, but it will also be tallied only once, again according to the most severe disposition, charge, and release status. Alternatively, if a single arrested juvenile has more than one arrest number and more than one docketed case, and if the cases are combined or consolidated in a single indictment in Supreme Court, each arrest will continue to be tallied separately. Still, most arrests are represented by one docket and, if transferred to the upper court, have only one indictment number. Most indictment numbers are associated with only one arrest. Of course, if an indictment charges more than one juvenile, the outcomes for each juvenile are tallied separately.

From January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015, there were 1,137 arrests for JO offenses (Exhibit A). A quarter of these arrests were filed in adult court —778 cases (68%) were declined prosecution or transferred to Family Court before arraignment. Among those cases disposed in Criminal Court during the reporting period, 57 percent were transferred to Supreme Court. Among those cases disposed in Supreme Court during the reporting period, a conviction was the most likely outcome (92%).

⁵ In order to specify whether a case has left the system, the following categories were used. For the arrest decision point, a case has left the system if there was a declined prosecution or a referral to Family Court. For each of the court decision points, that is, arraignment or disposition in either Criminal Court or Supreme Court, the categories which are combined to reflect leaving the system are dismissals and transfers, either to Family Court, or to other courts. Thus, the retained cases are those which remained pending in either court, went to trial, or pled guilty in Supreme Court.

-6-
Exhibit A

Total Case Volume, System Retention, and Release Decisions

	Volume	Retention in System (% of total volume)		Release Decision	
		Out	Retained	Released	Detained
Arrests	1,137	778 (68%)	359 (32%)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
CC Arraignments	351 ⁶	3 (0%)	348 (99%)	188 (54%)	160 (46%)
CC Dispositions	343	149 (43%)	194 (57%)	data not available	data not available
SC 1st Appearances	185	0 (0%)	185 (100%)	116 (63%) ⁷	67 (37%)
SC Dispositions	200	17 (8%)	183 (92%)	131 (73%) ⁸	48 (27%)

⁶ The volume of arraignments is 351 and not 359 because the 8 Staten Island arraignments were excluded.

⁷ The base for the release decision at the first Supreme Court hearing is 183 cases, not 185, because the release status data is not relevant for the cases that were dismissed or transferred to Family Court at the first appearance and the release status is not available for the cases in which a bench warrant was ordered or stayed at the first hearing in the upper court.

⁸ The base for the release decision at Supreme Court disposition is 179, not 183, because the release status data is limited to defendants who were convicted and awaiting sentence.

SECTION I. ARREST

Overall, there were 1,137 arrests for JO offenses in 2015, slightly more than the 1,126 arrests for JO offenses in 2014, but fewer than the 1,250 arrests in 2013 and the 1,234 in 2012. The volume of arrests for JO offenses was down sharply from the peak volume of roughly 2,400 arrests reported in 1998 and 1999.

The slight increase in arrests was not reflected equally in each of the boroughs. The increase was largest in Brooklyn (71, but followed a decrease of 68 arrests from 2013) followed by Queens (19, but followed a decrease of 53 arrests from 2013), and Staten Island (16, a decrease of nearly 30 percent). There was no change in the number of arrests in the Bronx. In Manhattan, the number of arrests decreased by 53, although arrests had increased by 29 from 2013 to 2014. Brooklyn arrests comprised 38 percent of arrests in 2015 compared to 32 percent in 2014 while Manhattan arrests comprised sixteen percent of arrests in 2015 compared to 20 percent in 2014. None of the other borough's arrest volume changed by more than two percentage points.

As indicated in both Exhibits 1A.1 and Table 1a, second-degree robbery was the most serious charge for nearly two thirds of the juvenile arrests in 2015. First- and second-degree robbery together accounted for more than eight of every ten JO arrests. Consistent with previous reporting periods, less than one percent of the arrests were for an A felony. In 2015, all three of the A-felony arrests were for murder in the second degree, indicating that there were no JO arrests for first-degree arson or first-degree kidnapping. The next most common arrest charge, citywide, after first- and second-degree robbery, was possession of a weapon in the second degree which accounted for eight percent of JO arrests citywide during the reporting period (Table 1a).

Across the boroughs, type of offense at arrest varied somewhat in 2015 (Exhibit 1A.2). Second-degree robbery was the most frequent charge in each borough, accounting for more than six of every ten JO arrests in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, nearly that much in the Bronx (58%) and nearly half of JO arrests in Staten Island. Arrests for first-degree robbery accounted for about a quarter of arrests in the Bronx and Staten Island and about a fifth of arrests in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn. Arrests for possession of a weapon ranged from four to seven percent of the JO arrests in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx, to eleven percent in Brooklyn and fifteen percent in Staten Island (Table 1a). The volume of murder cases involving juvenile offenders remained extremely small. Less than one percent of JO arrests in 2015 were for murder and only two percent were for attempted murder charges.

Exhibit 1B shows that six of every ten juveniles arrested in JO cases were fifteen years old at the time of the offense. Juveniles arrested for JO offenses in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island were more likely to be fifteen years old (64% to 67%) than were juveniles arrested in Manhattan (56%) or the Bronx (52%). Forty-four JO arrests in 2015 involved a juvenile who was sixteen or older at arrest but was younger than sixteen at the time of the offense. There were no JO arrests in this reporting period involving a youth who was thirteen-years-old at the time of the offense.

Table 1b presents the distribution of age by the severity of the JO arrest charge by borough of arrest. In every borough, regardless of charge severity, fifteen-year-olds accounted for more JO arrests than did younger arrestees.

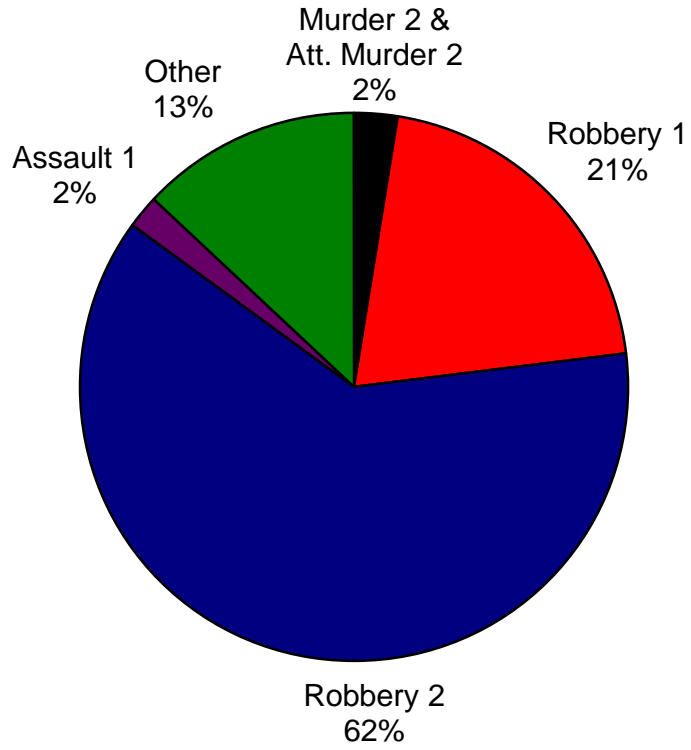
Most arrestees for JO offenses were male (84% in 2015, ranging from 84% to 90% in previous reports), as shown in Exhibit 1C. The percentage of female arrestees was 20 percent in Manhattan, 18 percent in the Bronx, fifteen percent in Brooklyn, twelve percent in Queens and eight percent in Staten Island. In most previous reporting periods, though not in 2014, female arrestees were underrepresented in the more severe felony-offense categories. In 2015, females accounted for ten percent of the B-felony JO arrests compared to eighteen percent of the C-felony arrests (Table 1c). In 2013, females accounted for eight percent of the B-felony JO arrests and fourteen percent of the C-felony arrests. However, the difference was only one percentage point in 2014. Overall, JO arrestees were predominately male, fifteen years old, and arrested for a robbery charge.

As shown in Exhibit 1D and Table 1d, 32 percent of JO arrests in 2015 were docketed. The percent docketed is the highest rate in recent years which ranged from 25 to 30 percent between 2007 and 2014⁹.

⁹ The arrests that are not docketed include those voided by the police or declined prosecution (DP), as well as prosecutorial transfers to Family Court.

**Exhibit 1A.1
Arrest Charge Citywide:**

2015 JO Arrests



(N=1,137)

Exhibit 1A.2 Arrest Charge by Borough:

2015 JO Arrests

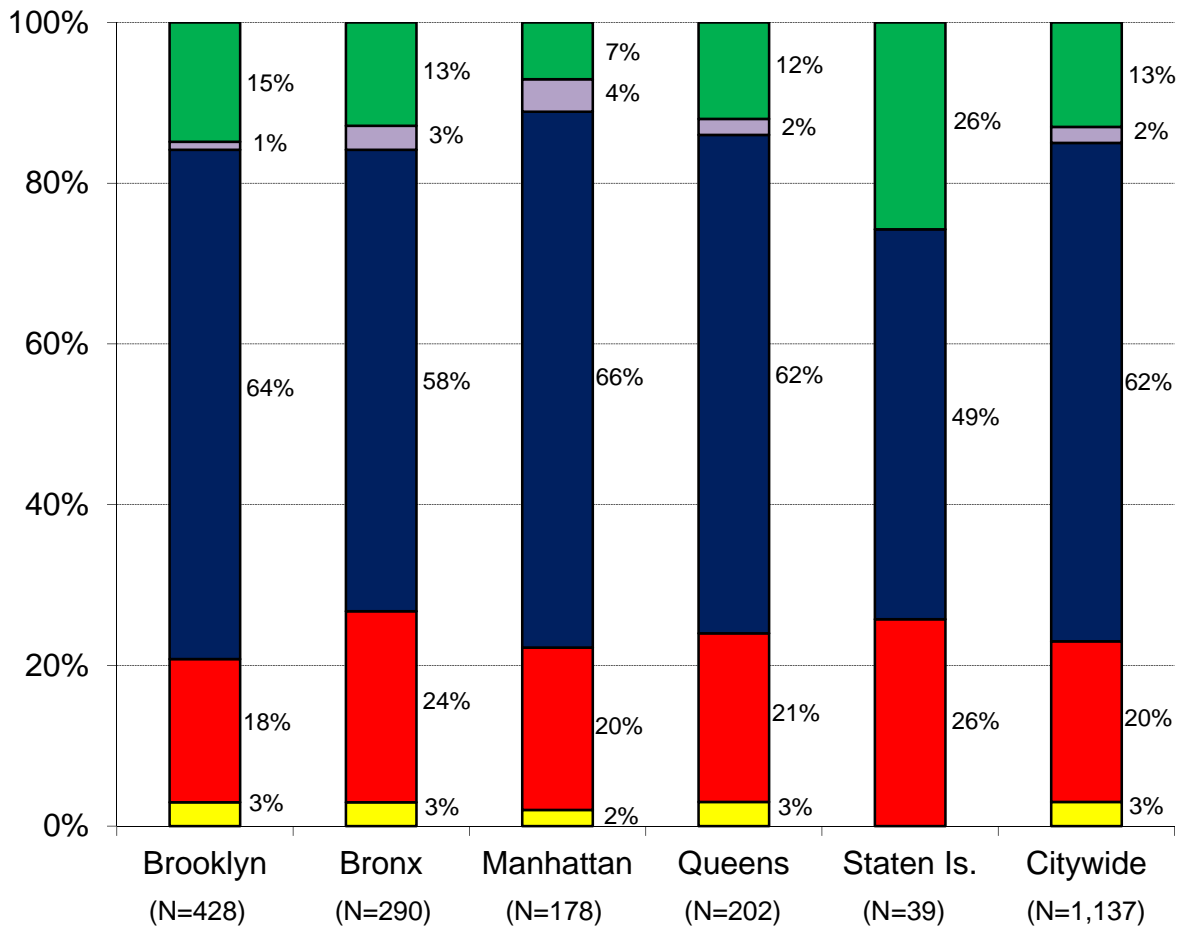
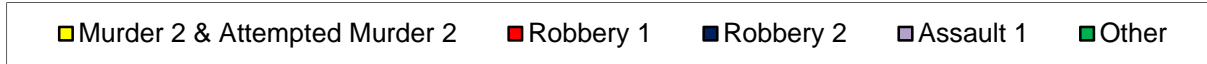


Table 1a
Arrest Charge by Borough for 2015 JO Arrests

JUVENILE FELONY OFFENSES	BOROUGH										CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
TOTAL A FELONIES:	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Murder 2: (125.25)	2	0.5%	0		1	0.6%	0		0		3	0.3%
Kidnapping 1: (135.25)	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
Arson 1: (150.20)	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
TOTAL B FELONIES:	97	22.7%	99	34.1%	46	25.8%	54	26.7%	10	25.6%	306	26.9%
Att. Murder 2: (110-125.25)	9	2.1%	8	2.8%	3	1.7%	6	3.0%	0	0.0%	26	2.3%
Robbery 1: (160.15)	76	17.8%	69	23.8%	35	19.7%	43	21.3%	10	25.6%	233	20.5%
Assault 1: (120.10)	2	0.5%	9	3.1%	8	4.5%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	22	1.9%
Manslaughter 1: (125.20)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape 1: (130.35)	3	0.7%	5	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	9	0.8%
Criminal Sexual Act 1: (130.50)	5	1.2%	7	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	13	1.1%
Agg. Sex Abuse: (130.70)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burglary 1: (140.30)	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Arson 2: (150.15)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Att. Kidnapping 1: (110-135.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL C FELONIES:	329	76.9%	191	65.9%	131	73.6%	148	73.3%	29	74.4%	828	72.8%
Robbery 2: (160.10)	276	64.5%	167	57.6%	118	66.3%	125	61.9%	19	48.7%	705	62.0%
Burglary 2: (140.25)	7	1.6%	3	1.0%	6	3.4%	12	5.9%	4	10.3%	32	2.8%
Poss. Weapon 2: (265.03)	46	10.7%	21	7.2%	7	3.9%	11	5.4%	6	15.4%	91	8.0%
TOTAL	428	100.0%	290	100.0%	178	100.0%	202	100.0%	39	100.0%	1137	100.0%

Note: The numbers in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony category. The percentages in shaded bold are the proportions each felony category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 1B Age by Borough: 2015 JO Arrests

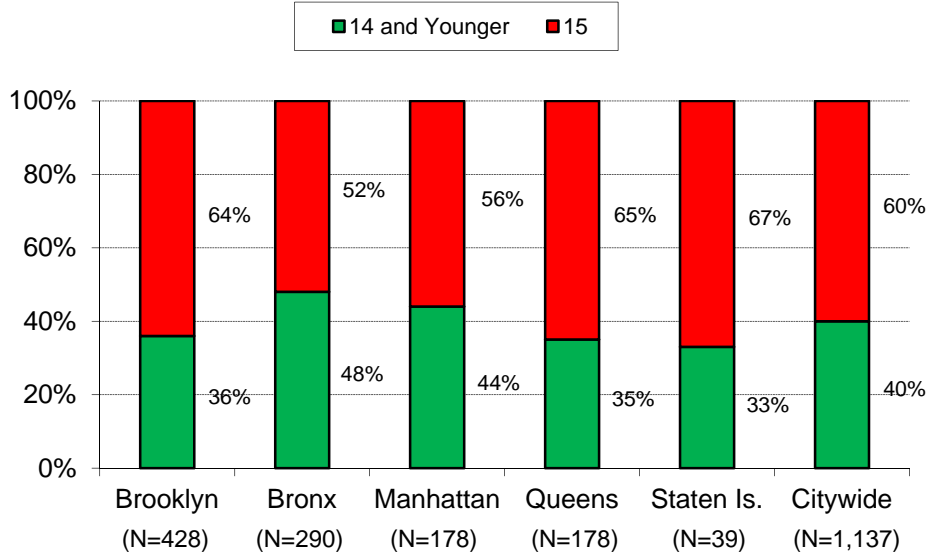


Exhibit 1C Gender by Borough: 2015 JO Arrests

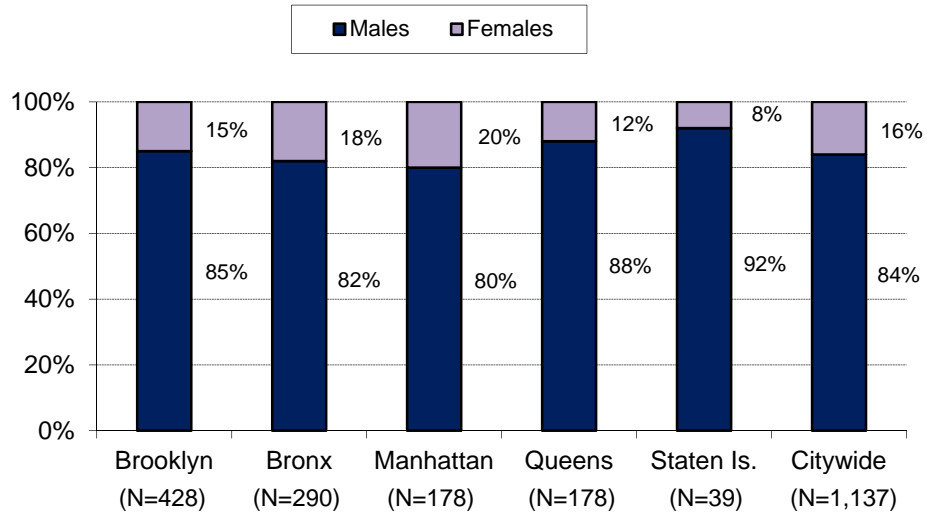


Table 1b
Age by Arrest Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Arrests

AGE	BOROUGH										CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
A FELONIES:	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
15	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Subtotal		100.0%				100.0%						100.0%
B FELONIES:	97	22.7%	99	34.1%	46	25.8%	54	26.7%	10	25.6%	306	26.9%
13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14	38	39.2%	48	48.5%	18	39.1%	21	38.9%	3	30.0%	128	41.8%
15	59	60.8%	51	51.5%	28	60.9%	33	61.1%	7	70.0%	178	58.2%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	329	76.9%	191	65.9%	131	73.6%	148	73.3%	29	74.4%	828	72.8%
13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14	114	34.7%	90	47.1%	60	45.8%	50	33.8%	10	34.5%	324	39.1%
15	215	65.3%	101	52.9%	71	54.2%	98	66.2%	19	65.5%	504	60.9%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	428	100.0%	290	100.0%	178	100.0%	202	100.0%	39	100.0%	1137	100.0%
13	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14	152	35.5%	138	47.6%	78	43.8%	71	35.1%	13	33.3%	452	39.8%
15	276	64.5%	152	52.4%	100	56.2%	131	64.9%	26	66.7%	685	60.2%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Table 1c
Gender by Arrest Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Arrests

GENDER	BOROUGH										CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
A FELONIES:	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Males	2	100.0%	0		1	100.0%	0		0		3	100.0%
Females	0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%				100.0%						100.0%
B FELONIES:	97	22.7%	99	34.1%	46	25.8%	54	26.7%	10	25.6%	306	26.9%
Males	89	91.8%	86	86.9%	38	82.6%	51	94.4%	4	40.0%	268	87.6%
Females	8	8.2%	13	13.1%	8	17.4%	3	5.6%	6	60.0%	38	12.4%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	329	76.9%	191	65.9%	131	73.6%	148	73.3%	29	74.4%	828	72.8%
Males	272	82.7%	152	79.6%	104	79.4%	126	85.1%	27	93.1%	681	82.2%
Females	57	17.3%	39	20.4%	27	20.6%	22	14.9%	2	6.9%	147	17.8%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	428	100.0%	290	100.0%	178	100.0%	202	100.0%	39	100.0%	1137	100.0%
Males	363	84.8%	238	82.1%	143	80.3%	177	87.6%	31	79.5%	952	83.7%
Females	65	15.2%	52	17.9%	35	19.7%	25	12.4%	8	20.5%	185	16.3%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 1D Non-Docketed Arrests by Borough: 2015 JO Arrests

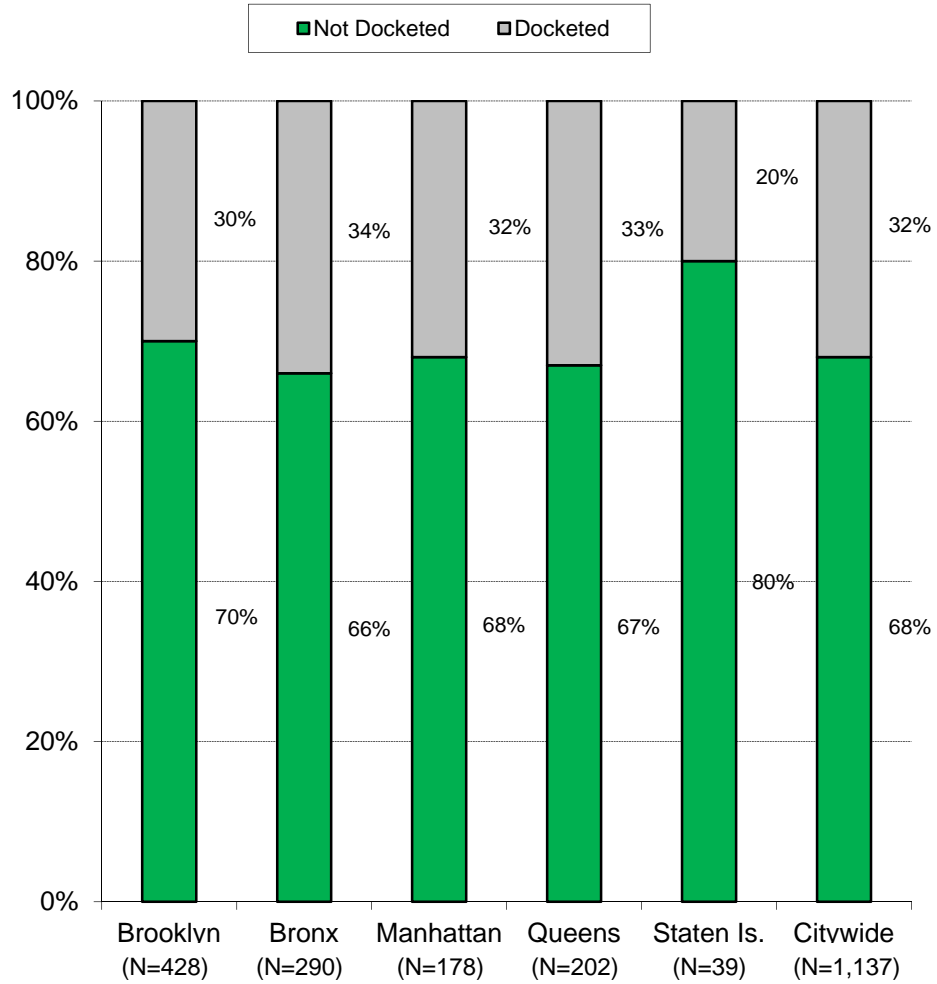


Table 1d
Non-Docketed Arrests by Arrest Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Arrests

DOCKET STATUS	BOROUGH										CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Not Docketed	1	50.0%	0		1	100.0%	0		0		2	66.7%
Docketed	1	50.0%	0		0	0.0%	0		0		1	33.3%
Subtotal		100.0%				100.0%						100.0%
B FELONIES:	97	22.7%	99	34.1%	46	25.8%	54	26.7%	10	25.6%	306	26.9%
Not Docketed	19	19.6%	33	33.3%	16	34.8%	10	18.5%	4	40.0%	82	26.8%
Docketed	78	80.4%	66	66.7%	30	65.2%	44	81.5%	6	60.0%	224	73.2%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	329	76.9%	191	65.9%	131	73.6%	148	73.3%	29	74.4%	828	72.8%
Not Docketed	279	84.8%	159	83.2%	104	79.4%	125	84.5%	27	93.1%	694	83.8%
Docketed	50	15.2%	32	16.8%	27	20.6%	23	15.5%	2	6.9%	134	16.2%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	428	100.0%	290	100.0%	178	100.0%	202	100.0%	39	100.0%	1137	100.0%
Not Docketed	299	69.9%	192	66.2%	121	68.0%	135	66.8%	31	79.5%	778	68.4%
Docketed	129	30.1%	98	33.8%	57	32.0%	67	33.2%	8	20.5%	359	31.6%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

SECTION II. CRIMINAL COURT ARRAIGNMENT

There were 351¹⁰ cases arraigned on JO offenses during the 2015 reporting period, much more than the 274 cases arraigned in 2014 and more than in 2013 or 2012 (344 and 323, respectively). However, the volume of arraignments in this reporting period was far lower than the 455 arraigned in 2011 and 453 arraigned in 2010. The volume of arraigned JO cases was substantially higher prior to 2000, fluctuating between 834 and 923 in the late 1990s.

The citywide increase in JO arraignments since 2014 was not reflected in each borough, though the changes in arraignment volume by borough generally parallel the changes in arrest volume and the number of arraignments in each borough is similar to the number arraigned in 2013. The increase in arraigned cases was largest in Brooklyn (44 cases, up to 126, which followed a decrease from 133 to 82), followed by Queens (24 cases, up to 70 following a decrease from 65 to 44) and smaller in the Bronx (15 cases, up to 98 following a decrease from 93 to 83). On the other hand, the volume of JO arraignments decreased in Manhattan (8 cases, down to 57, following an increase from 53 to 65), the only borough that showed a decrease in arrest volume from 2014 to 2015. In the current reporting period, Brooklyn accounted for 36 percent of arraigned JO cases while the Bronx accounted for 28 percent, two of every ten JO arraignments were in Queens and only sixteen percent were in Manhattan.

Exhibit 2A.1 indicates that more than 87 percent of JO cases in adult court had a robbery charge at arraignment. The proportion of first- and second-degree robbery charges at arraignment was higher than the proportion of robbery charges in the JO arrest population (87% compared to 82%) and first-degree robbery charges were more prevalent among arraigned cases (60% compared to 20% at arrest) while second-degree robbery charges were more common at arrest (62% compared to 27% at arraignment). The proportion of first- and second-degree robbery charges at arraignment increased by three percentage points from the previous reporting period.

The differences between the distribution of charges at arrest and at arraignment are primarily the result of the lower rates of non-prosecution for juveniles with lesser-severity arrest charges. As shown in Table 1d in the previous section, juvenile arrestees with more severe arrest charges were more likely to be prosecuted in the adult court than were those with charges of lesser severity. For example, 27 percent of JO cases for juveniles charged with a B felony at arrest were not prosecuted in the adult court compared to more than eight of every ten of those with C-felony charges at arrest. Far fewer juveniles were arraigned in Criminal Court than were arrested, so those with more severe arraignment charges, such as first-degree robbery, constituted a larger proportion of the arraignment population than of the arrest population.

Charges at arraignment varied somewhat by borough, as illustrated in Table 2a. In 2015, the proportion of arraignments for first-degree robbery ranged from only 53 percent in Manhattan to 59, 61 and 66 percent, respectively, in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens. The range across the boroughs was about the same when first- and second-degree robbery are considered together, in part because the borough with the lowest proportion of juveniles arraigned on first-degree robbery had the highest proportion of juveniles arraigned on second-

¹⁰ The volume of arraigned cases varies slightly from the volume of docketed arrests reported in the previous section because arrests known to be docketed may not have been arraigned in the reporting period, and information on Staten Island cases is not presented in the sections after "Arrest."

degree robbery charges. First- and second-degree robbery together accounted for 83 percent of JO arraignments in the Bronx, 85 percent in Brooklyn, 87 percent in Manhattan and 96 percent in Queens. Table 2a presents the full distribution of arraignment affidavit charges across the boroughs.¹¹

Two JO cases were transferred to Family Court at Criminal Court arraignment and one JO case was dismissed at Criminal Court arraignment during this reporting period (data not displayed).

Exhibit 2B shows that half of juveniles arraigned in Criminal Court were released on their own recognizance (ROR) citywide in 2015, lower than in 2014 (58%) but higher than in 2013 (46%). The ROR rate decreased dramatically in Brooklyn (48%, down from 77% in 2014 but similar to the 50% in 2013) and Manhattan (45%, down from 57% in 2014 but higher than the 33% in 2013). The ROR rate was higher in Queens (49%) in 2015 than it was in 2014 (46%) or 2013 (41%). The ROR rate was highest in the Bronx (55%) and the rate in the Bronx was higher than it was in 2014 (46%) or 2013 (50%).

Typically, if defendants are not released on recognizance, they do not secure pretrial release at Criminal Court arraignment. Only five juveniles (2%) were released on bail at arraignment in 2014, two fewer than in 2013 but one more than the four juveniles released on bail at arraignment in 2012. In 2015, fifteen juveniles were released on bail at arraignment, probably reflecting the sharply lower rate of ROR during the reporting period. The percent released on bail at this early stage of case processing ranged from four to five percent across the boroughs. Half of JO defendants in Manhattan, 48 percent in Brooklyn, 47 percent in Queens but only 41 percent in the Bronx were detained at arraignment on bail or were remanded with no bail set.

Citywide, release rates varied by the severity of the affidavit charge (Table 2b). JO defendants in cases with more serious arraignment charges were more likely to be detained. In 2015, the ROR rate in arraignments for B felonies, the largest group of cases, was 47 percent (48% in 2014) compared to 56 percent in arraignments for C felonies (72% in 2014). The citywide decrease in rates of ROR is not reflected in the B-felony arraignments (down from 48%) but instead took place only among arraignments at the C-felony level (down from 72%). Borough differences in the release conditions set at arraignment do not persist within charge-severity categories. In two boroughs, the ROR rates are far higher for juveniles arraigned on C-felony charges rather than more severe charges (Bronx: 76% compared to 48%; Queens: 71% compared to 39%). However, in Manhattan and Brooklyn, those charged with more severe offenses at arraignment were more likely to be ROR'd than were their counterparts who were charged with C felonies (49% compared to 38% in Manhattan and 51% compared to 43% in Brooklyn).

Exhibit 2C presents the release information for males and females in Criminal Court JO arraignments. In 2015, 60 percent of females were released on recognizance (a 12 percentage point decrease from 2014) compared to 48 percent of males (a 6 percentage point decrease from 2014). The gender difference in ROR rates may in part reflect differences in the charge

¹¹ As noted in the introduction, from arraignment forward, “all boroughs” and “citywide” reporting excludes the few Staten Island cases prosecuted during the reporting period. Data for JO cases in Staten Island is available upon request.

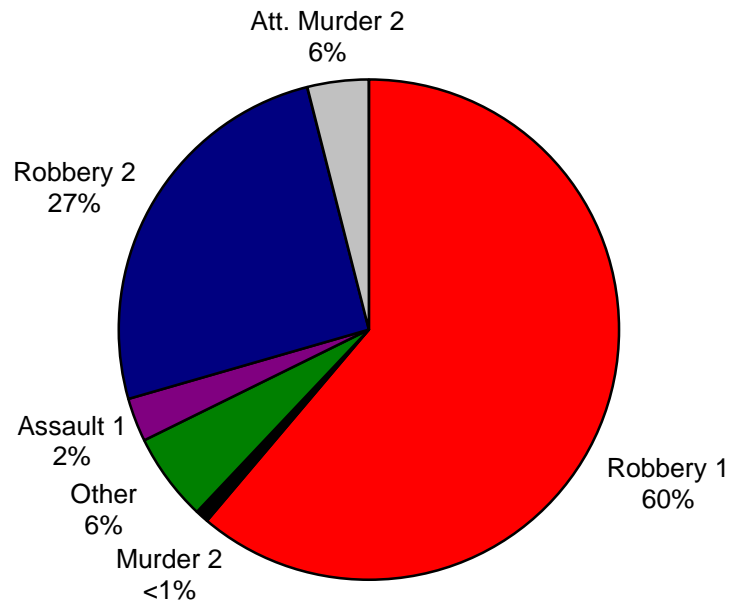
distribution by gender, but there were too few female juveniles arraigned in adult court to permit meaningful analysis of release rates by charge severity.

Table 2d and Exhibit 2D display the release status set at arraignment by the juvenile recommendation category, according to the JO release recommendation system. The JO release recommendation system provides lower court arraignment judges with a recommendation for release based on risk of failure to appear. The recommendation system incorporates two criteria which were found to be strongly related to FTA for juveniles: school attendance and whether the juvenile is expecting someone (family or friend) at arraignment. In 2015, 84 percent of arraigned juveniles received a positive recommendation. However, some of the arraigned juveniles were not interviewed, some were interviewed but their recommendation rating was missing, and some were rated according to the protocol used for adults. If only juveniles who were interviewed and correctly evaluated are considered, then 86 percent of arraigned juveniles received a positive release recommendation, a slight increase from the 83 percent of juveniles arraigned in 2014, yet consistent with the 85 to 90 percent in recent reporting periods.

The JO release recommendation may be overridden by a policy consideration that excludes the defendant from eligibility for any recommendation. These considerations include the “Bench Warrant Attached to NYSID,” “No NYSID Available,” “Murder Charge” (125.25 or 110-125.25) or “Interview Incomplete.” The murder charge exclusion was exercised in all four of the largest boroughs in 2015. If juveniles in the excluded categories are also subtracted from the calculation base, then 90 percent of the remaining juveniles arraigned in Criminal Court in 2015 qualified for a recommendation for ROR.

Juveniles who were recommended for ROR were more likely to secure release on recognizance than those who were not recommended (53% compared to 42%). However, only 31 juveniles arraigned in 2015 were not recommended for release on recognizance in accordance with the JO release recommendation assessment.

Exhibit 2A.1
Arraignment Affidavit Charge Citywide:
2015 JO Arraignments



(N=351)

Exhibit 2A.2 Arrestment Affidavit Charge by Borough: 2015 JO Arrestments

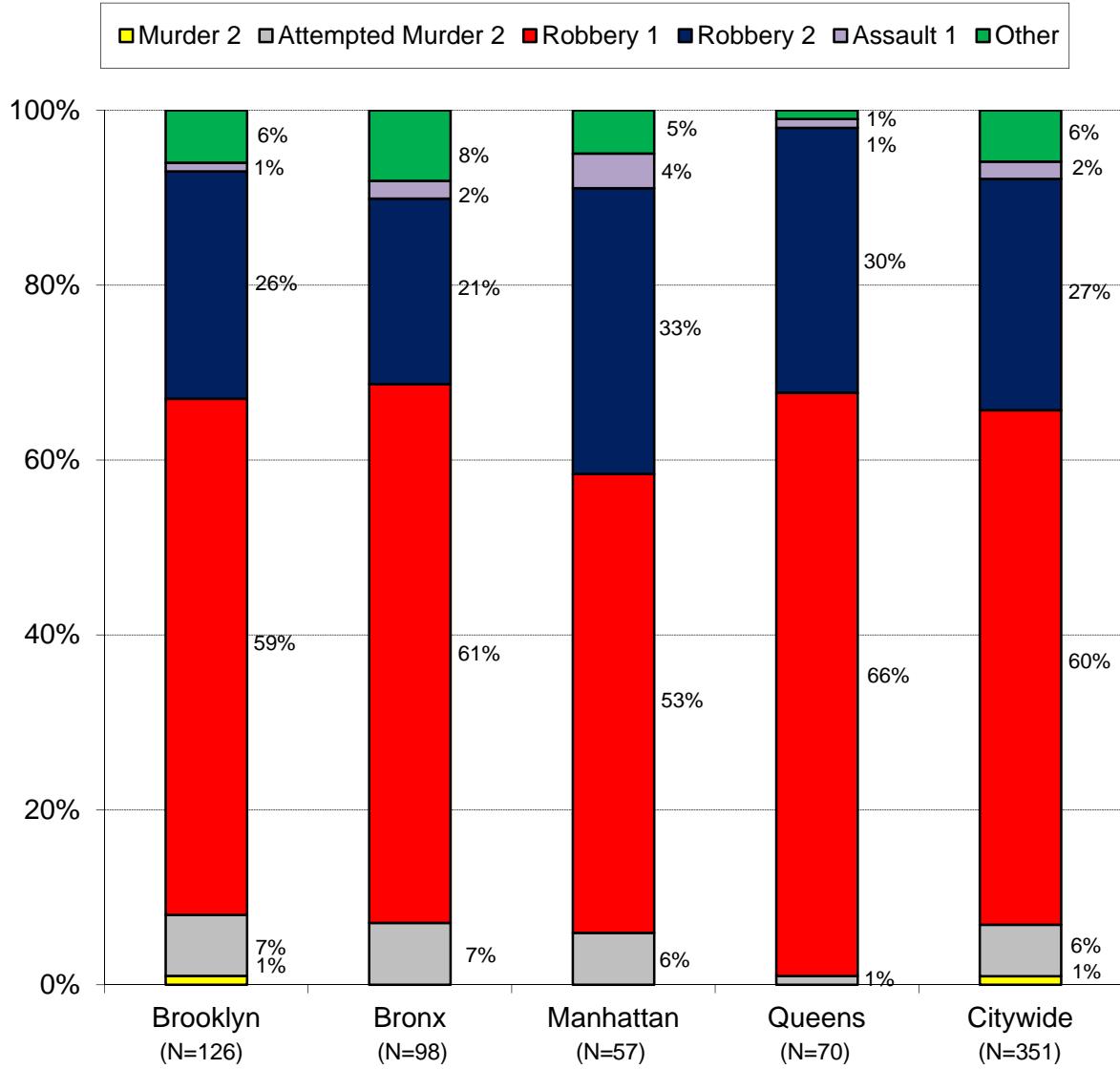


Table 2a
Arrestment Affidavit Charge by Borough for 2015 JO Arrestments

JUVENILE FELONY OFFENSES	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
TOTAL A FELONIES:	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Murder 2: (125.25)	1	0.8%	0		0		0		1	0.3%
Kidnapping 1: (135.25)	1	0.8%	0		0		0		1	0.3%
Arson 1: (150.20)	0	0.0%	0		0		0		0	0.0%
TOTAL B FELONIES:	87	69.0%	73	74.5%	35	61.4%	49	70.0%	244	69.5%
Att. Murder 2: (110-125.25)	9	7.1%	7	7.1%	3	5.3%	1	1.4%	20	5.7%
Robbery 1: (160.15)	74	58.7%	60	61.2%	30	52.6%	46	65.7%	210	59.8%
Assault 1: (120.10)	1	0.8%	2	2.0%	2	3.5%	1	1.4%	6	1.7%
Manslaughter 1: (125.20)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape 1: (130.35)	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Criminal Sexual Act 1: (130.50)	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	0.9%
Agg. Sex Abuse: (130.70)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burglary 1: (140.30)	3	2.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Arson 2: (150.15)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Att. Kidnapping 1: (110-135.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL C FELONIES:	37	29.4%	25	25.5%	22	38.6%	21	30.0%	105	29.9%
Robbery 2: (160.10)	33	26.2%	21	21.4%	19	33.3%	21	30.0%	94	26.8%
Burglary 2: (140.25)	1	0.8%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Poss. Weapon 2: (265.03)	3	2.4%	3	3.1%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	9	2.6%
TOTAL	126	100.0%	98	100.0%	57	100.0%	70	100.0%	351	100.0%

Note: The numbers in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony category. The percentages in shaded bold are the proportions each felony category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 2B Arrestment Release Status by Borough: 2015 JO Arrestments

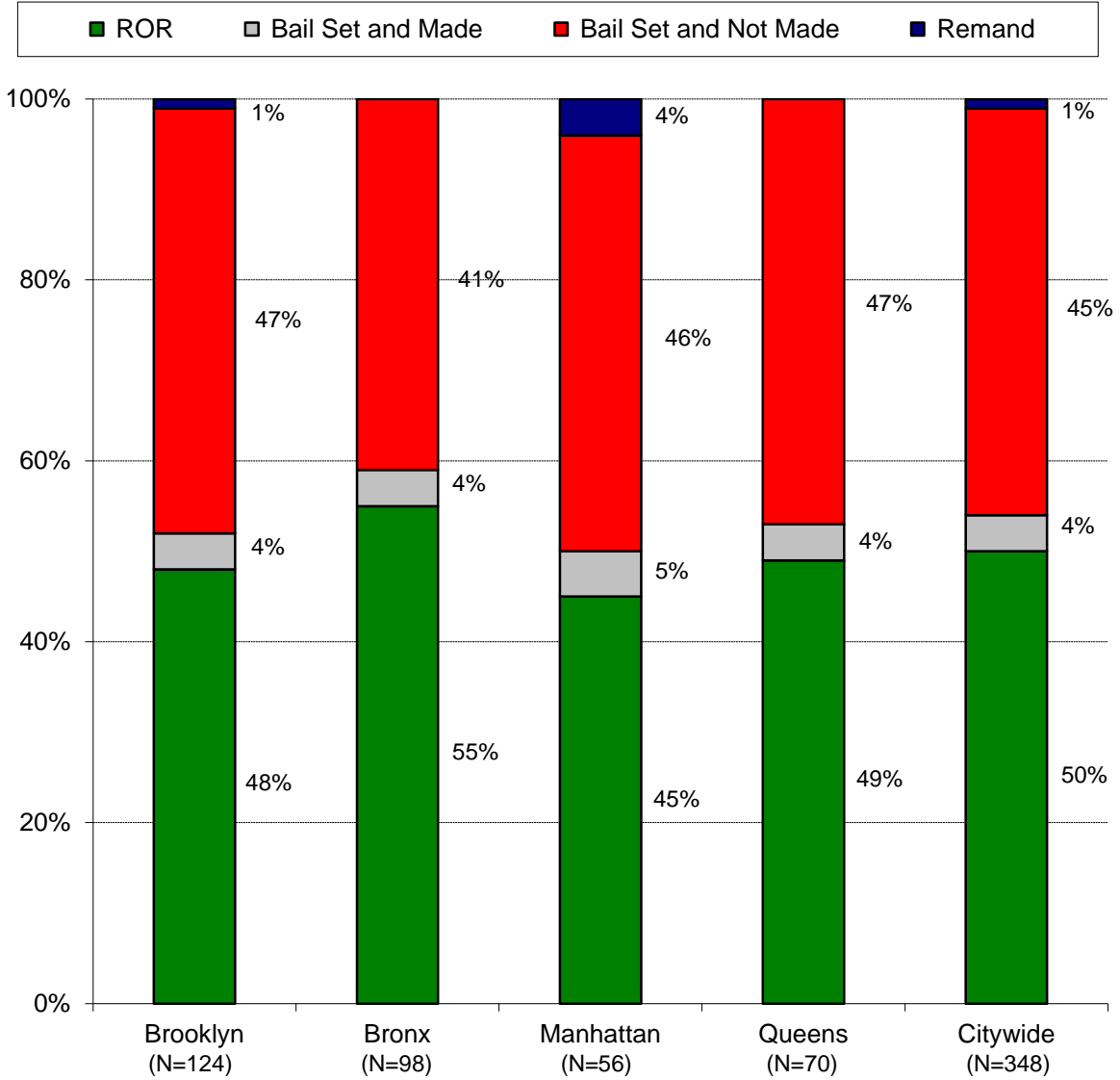


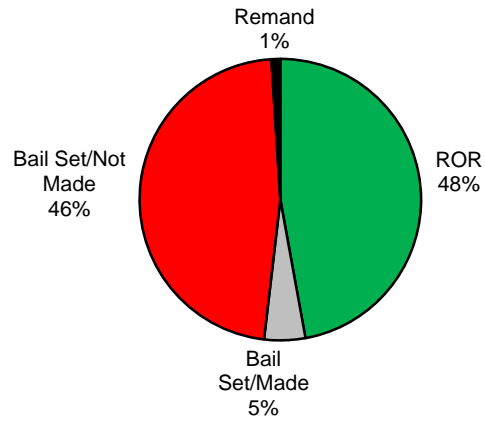
Table 2b
Arrestment Release Status by Affidavit Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Arrestments

ARRAIGNMENT RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
ROR	1	50.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	0		0		0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	1	50.0%	0		0		0		1	50.0%
Remand	0	0.0%	0		0		0		0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%								100.0%
B FELONIES:	87	70.2%	73	74.5%	35	62.5%	49	70.0%	244	70.1%
ROR	44	50.6%	35	47.9%	17	48.6%	19	38.8%	115	47.1%
Bail Set and Made	2	2.3%	3	4.1%	1	2.9%	3	6.1%	9	3.7%
Bail Set and Not Made	40	46.0%	35	47.9%	16	45.7%	27	55.1%	118	48.4%
Remand	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	35	28.2%	25	25.5%	21	37.5%	21	30.0%	102	29.3%
ROR	15	42.9%	19	76.0%	8	38.1%	15	71.4%	57	55.9%
Bail Set and Made	3	8.6%	1	4.0%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	6	5.9%
Bail Set and Not Made	17	48.6%	5	20.0%	10	47.6%	6	28.6%	38	37.3%
Remand	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:*	124	100.0%	98	100.0%	56	100.0%	70	100.0%	348	100.0%
ROR	60	48.4%	54	55.1%	25	44.6%	34	48.6%	173	49.7%
Bail Set and Made	5	4.0%	4	4.1%	3	5.4%	3	4.3%	15	4.3%
Bail Set and Not Made	58	46.8%	40	40.8%	26	46.4%	33	47.1%	157	45.1%
Remand	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

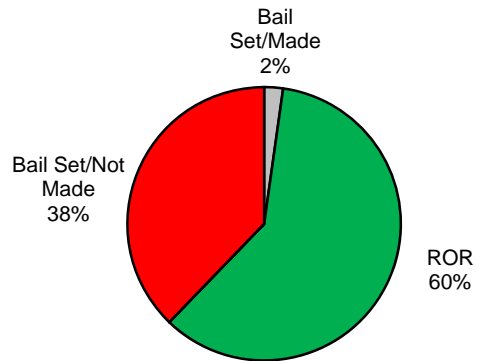
Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed at arraignment.

Exhibit 2C
Arrestment Release Status by Gender Citywide:
2015 JO Arrestments



Males
(N=303)



Females
(N=45)

Table 2c
Arraignment Release Status by Gender by Borough for 2015 JO Arraignments

ARRAIGNMENT RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MALES:	108	87.1%	83	84.7%	49	87.5%	63	90.0%	303	87.1%
ROR	50	46.3%	44	53.0%	23	46.9%	29	46.0%	146	48.2%
Bail Set and Made	4	3.7%	4	4.8%	3	6.1%	3	4.8%	14	4.6%
Bail Set and Not Made	53	49.1%	35	42.2%	21	42.9%	31	49.2%	140	46.2%
Remand	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	2	4.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
FEMALES:	16	12.9%	15	15.3%	7	12.5%	7	10.0%	45	12.9%
ROR	10	62.5%	10	66.7%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	27	60.0%
Bail Set and Made	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Bail Set and Not Made	5	31.3%	5	33.3%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	17	37.8%
Remand	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
TOTAL:*	124	100.0%	98	100.0%	56	100.0%	70	100.0%	348	100.0%
ROR	60	48.4%	54	55.1%	25	44.6%	34	48.6%	173	49.7%
Bail Set and Made	5	4.0%	4	4.1%	3	5.4%	3	4.3%	15	4.3%
Bail Set and Not Made	58	46.8%	40	40.8%	26	46.4%	33	47.1%	157	45.1%
Remand	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The numbers in bold are the gender subtotals for each borough and citywide. The percentages in bold are the proportions each gender represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed at arraignment.

Exhibit 2D Juvenile Recommendation Category by Borough: 2015 JO Arraignments

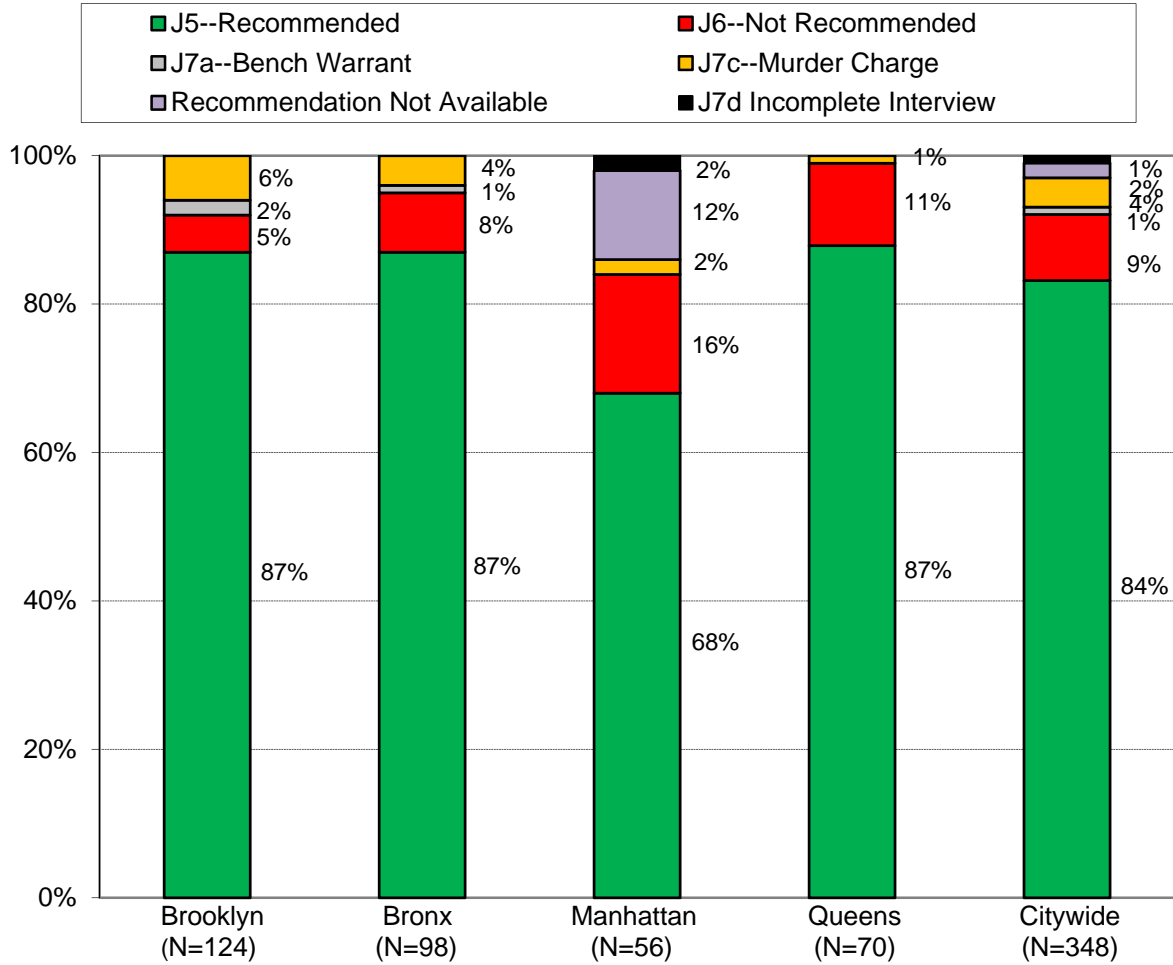


Table 2d
Arrestment Release Status by Juvenile Recommendation Category
by Borough for 2015 JO Arrestments

ARRAIGNMENT RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
J5--Recommended:	108	87.1%	85	86.7%	38	67.9%	61	87.1%	292	83.9%
ROR	55	50.9%	47	55.3%	24	63.2%	30	49.2%	156	53.4%
Bail Set and Made	5	4.6%	4	4.7%	1	2.6%	2	3.3%	12	4.1%
Bail Set and Not Made	48	44.4%	34	40.0%	11	28.9%	29	47.5%	122	41.8%
Remand	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
J6--Not Recommended:	6	4.8%	8	8.2%	9	16.1%	8	11.4%	31	8.9%
ROR	2	33.3%	7	87.5%	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	13	41.9%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	1	12.5%	3	9.7%
Bail Set and Not Made	4	66.7%	1	12.5%	7	77.8%	3	37.5%	15	48.4%
Remand	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
J7A--Bench Warrant:	3	2.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
ROR	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0		0		2	50.0%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	1	33.3%	1	100.0%	0		0		2	50.0%
Remand	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%						100.0%
J7C--Murder Charge:	7	5.6%	4	4.1%	1	1.8%	1	1.4%	13	3.7%
ROR	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	5	71.4%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	11	84.6%
Remand	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
Incomplete Interview:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
ROR	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Made	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Remand	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Subtotal						100.0%				100.0%
Recommendation Not Available:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	12.5%	0	0.0%	7	2.0%
ROR	0		0		1	14.3%	0		1	14.3%
Bail Set and Made	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	0		0		6	85.7%	0		6	85.7%
Remand	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Subtotal						100.0%				100.0%
TOTAL:*	124	100.0%	98	100.0%	56	100.0%	70	100.0%	348	100.0%
ROR	60	48.4%	54	55.1%	25	44.6%	34	48.6%	173	49.7%
Bail Set and Made	5	4.0%	4	4.1%	3	5.4%	3	4.3%	15	4.3%
Bail Set and Not Made	58	46.8%	40	40.8%	26	46.4%	33	47.1%	157	45.1%
Remand	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each juvenile recommendation category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed at arraignment.

SECTION III. CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITION

A total of 343 dockets reached disposition¹² in Criminal Court during the reporting period, far more than the 268 dockets disposed in 2014 but similar to the 327 dockets disposed in 2013 and 315 dockets disposed in 2012. The volume of JO cases that reached disposition increased in every borough, but the citywide increase primarily reflects the huge increases in Brooklyn (from 82 to 119) and Queens (from 44 to 71). The change from 2014 to 2015 in the number of disposed dockets was small in the other boroughs. The number of dockets that reached disposition increased by seven (from 86 to 93) in the Bronx and by four (from 56 to 60) in Manhattan.

The citywide distribution of Criminal Court disposition charges shown in Exhibit 3A is similar to the distribution of JO charges at arraignment: Robbery charges (either first- or second-degree) comprised more than eight of every ten disposition charges, four percent were attempted murder in the second degree, two percent were assault and the remaining seven percent were for other JO charges.

Exhibit 3B.1 presents the types of dispositions these cases received. Citywide, 57 percent of the disposed JO cases were transferred to Supreme Court, unchanged from 2014 but lower than the 60 percent in 2013 and much lower than the 66 percent in 2012 and the 68 percent in 2011. Again there were borough differences in the rate of transfer to the upper court, as well as in the change in the rate of transfer compared to 2014. In 2015, the highest rate of transfer to Supreme Court was in Queens (65%), followed by Manhattan (60%), then Brooklyn (56%) and the Bronx (48%). However, the rate of transfer differed little from the previous reporting period in both Manhattan and Brooklyn while the rate increased in Queens (from 55% to 65%) and decreased in the Bronx (from 60% to 48%).

The citywide proportion of cases dismissed and the proportion of cases transferred to Family Court from Criminal Court also changed little. About a fifth of cases were transferred to Family Court (19% compared to 22%) and about a quarter were dismissed (24% compared to 21%). As in previous years, Manhattan had the highest rate of dismissal (40% compared to 41% in 2014). In contrast, the dismissal rate ranged from only 18 to 23 percent across the other boroughs. The dispositions in Brooklyn were also about the same in 2015 as in 2014 with cases about as likely to be dismissed (23%) as to be transferred to Family Court (21%). The increase in cases transferred to Supreme Court in Queens was accompanied by an even more dramatic decrease in cases transferred to Family Court (from 43% in 2014 down to only 17% in 2015) and an increase in dismissals (from 2% in 2014 up to 18% in 2015). The decrease in the transfer of JO cases to the Bronx Supreme Court was accompanied by a small increase in transfers to the Bronx Family Court (from 26% up to 30%) and a larger increase in dismissals (from 14% up to 22%). Of course, dismissal of the docket in Criminal Court did not preclude the subsequent filing of non-JO charges in Family Court. However, the wide range of dispositions across the

¹² Juvenile cases are limited in the options for final outcome in the lower court. If the JO charges are sustained and not dismissed, cases must be transferred from Criminal Court either to Family Court or Supreme Court for final adjudication. The cases cannot be disposed at the misdemeanor level in Criminal Court because juveniles in these cases would no longer be JOs and therefore would not be subject to adult prosecution. Their only dispositions in Criminal Court can be dismissal or transfer to Family Court.

boroughs may reflect different policies and practices among the district attorney offices regarding referrals and removals and changes in the distributions of dispositions are likely to reflect shifts in those policies and practices.¹³

Charge severity relates to the likelihood that the JO case will be transferred to Supreme Court. As presented in Exhibit 3B.2 and Table 3b, the likelihood of transfer to Supreme Court for continued adult court prosecution, rather than disposition in Criminal Court through a dismissal or by transfer to Family Court, was higher when the charge was more severe. The rate of transfer to Supreme Court in 2015 was higher for B-felony dockets (64%) than for C-felony dockets (39%). The charge-severity difference in transfer rates to the upper court is very strong in each borough but the difference is widest in Brooklyn where JOs in B-felony cases were more than twice as likely as those with C-felony charges to face continued prosecution in Supreme Court.

Release status at the conclusion of lower court processing for cases transferred either to Family or Supreme Court is not presented in this report in light of considerations of data quality and availability. Available data sources do not consistently note the defendant's release status, perhaps in part because the defendant is not always present in court when Grand Jury outcomes are recorded.

Finally, Exhibits 3C and 3D present the median number of appearances and days, respectively, between Criminal Court arraignment and disposition by charge-severity category and the release status set at that arraignment. Tables 3c and 3d present the same information by borough. The median is the midpoint of the distribution of the number of appearances or days elapsed. Citywide, the medians in 2015 changed little from the last reporting period. The median number of appearances in Criminal Court was three, as it was in 2014, and the median number of days in Criminal Court was about a month, again as it was in 2014. Median length of case in the lower court for juveniles charged with B felonies remained three appearances and took just over a month. Among juveniles with C-felony cases, the median number of appearances in the lower court increased to three from two and half and the number of days increased from 35 to 37. The median number of appearances was three for juveniles released on recognizance at the initial arraignment as well as for those held on bail, the only release status categories with enough cases for meaningful comparison. However, the median number of days was far longer for juveniles who were released on recognizance (61, up from 40) than for juveniles who were detained on bail (e substantial differences in length of case in Criminal Court by borough of prosecution, though there was little change since the previous reporting period. Again, cases took longest to reach disposition in the lower court in Queens. The median number of appearances in Queens increased from four to five and the median number of days increased by two to 88. The median number of appearances remained three in the Bronx and the median number of days decreased to 24 from about a month. The median number of appearances and days were again shortest in Manhattan and Brooklyn. It took a median of only two appearances in both Manhattan and Brooklyn to reach the disposition in the lower court. The median number of days was 30 in Manhattan and 26 in Brooklyn, both also unchanged from 2014.

¹³ Referrals can only occur after the adult court concludes its case with a dismissal. Removals represent the transferring of active cases.

Differences in length of case in Criminal Court by borough and by release status are so strong that comparisons of median number of days by charge severity primarily reflect the borough and release status composition at each charge level. Juveniles who were released at arraignment (either through ROR or bail-making) generally had a higher median number of days from arraignment to disposition in Criminal Court than juveniles not released at arraignment (either held on bail or remanded with no bail).

Exhibit 3A Criminal Court Disposition Charge by Borough: 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

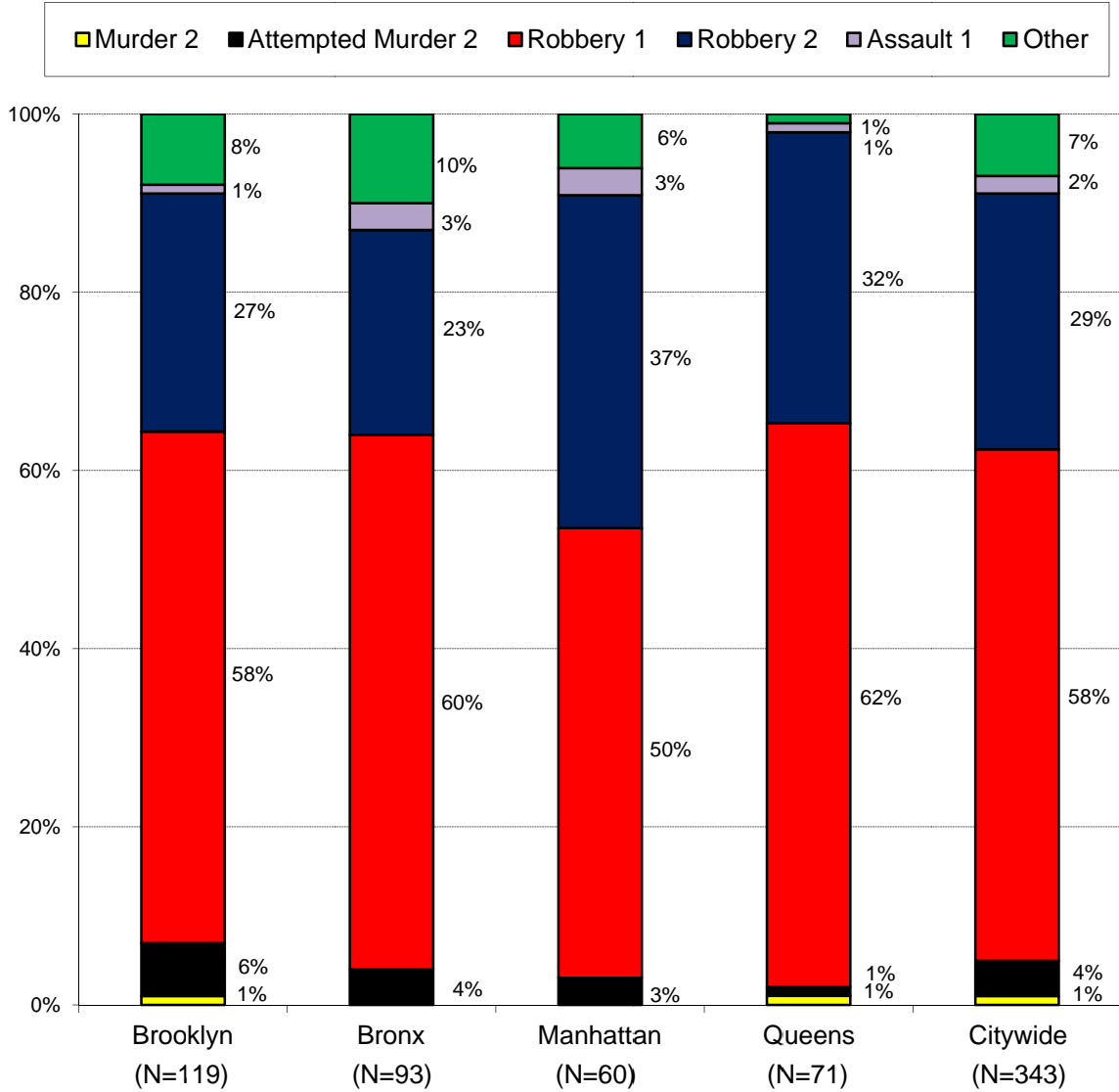


Table 3a
Criminal Court Disposition Charge by Borough for 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

JUVENILE FELONY OFFENSES	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL A FELONIES:	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	0.9%
Murder 2: (125.25)	1	0.8%	0		0		1	1.4%	2	0.6%
Kidnapping 1: (135.25)	1	0.8%	0		0		0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Arson 1: (150.20)	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL B FELONIES:	80	67.2%	68	73.1%	35	58.3%	47	66.2%	230	67.1%
Att. Murder 2: (110-125.25)	7	5.9%	4	4.3%	2	3.3%	1	1.4%	14	4.1%
Robbery 1: (160.15)	69	58.0%	56	60.2%	30	50.0%	44	62.0%	199	58.0%
Assault 1: (120.10)	1	0.8%	3	3.2%	2	3.3%	1	1.4%	7	2.0%
Manslaughter 1: (125.20)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape 1: (130.35)	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Criminal Sexual Act 1: (130.50)	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	0.9%
Agg. Sex Abuse: (130.70)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burglary 1: (140.30)	3	2.5%	1	1.1%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	5	1.5%
Arson 2: (150.15)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Att. Kidnapping 1: (110-135.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL C FELONIES:	37	31.1%	25	26.9%	25	41.7%	23	32.4%	110	32.1%
Robbery 2: (160.10)	32	26.9%	21	22.6%	22	36.7%	23	32.4%	98	28.6%
Burglary 2: (140.25)	1	0.8%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Poss. Weapon 2: (265.03)	4	3.4%	3	3.2%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.9%
TOTAL	119	100.0%	93	100.0%	60	100.0%	71	100.0%	343	100.0%

Note: The numbers in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony category. The percentages in shaded bold are the proportions each felony category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 3B.1 Criminal Court Disposition by Borough: 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

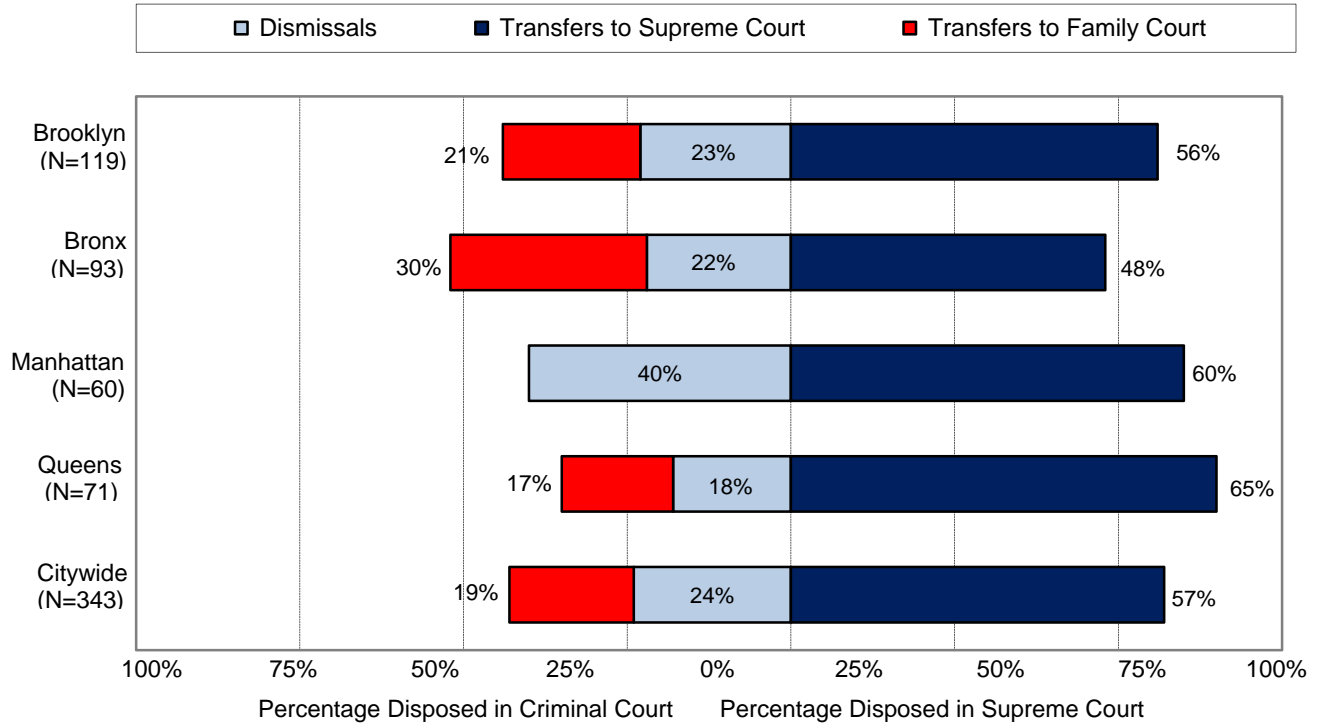


Exhibit 3B.2
Criminal Court Disposition by Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:
2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

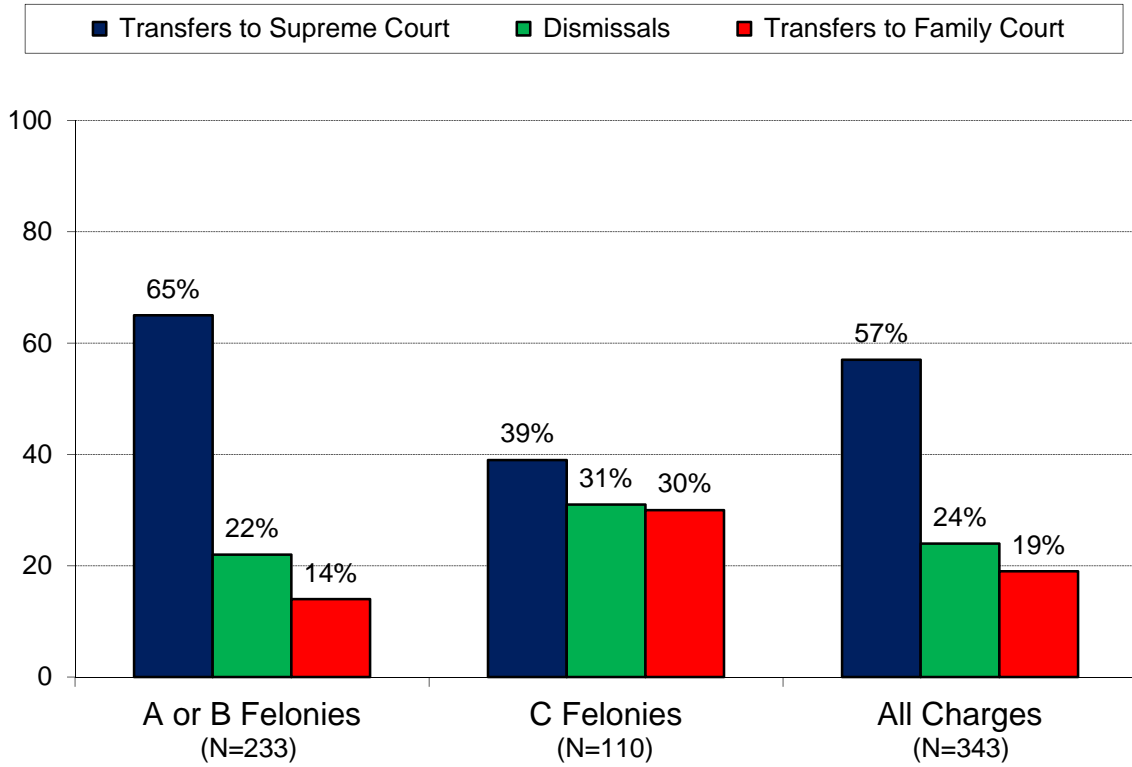


Table 3b
Criminal Court Disposition by Disposition Charge Severity by Borough
for 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITION	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
A FELONIES:	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	0.9%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Family Court	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Supreme Court	2	100.0%	0		0		1	100.0%	3	100.0%
Subtotal		100.0%						100.0%		100.0%
B FELONIES:	80	67.2%	68	73.1%	35	58.3%	47	66.2%	230	67.1%
Dismissed	19	23.8%	15	22.1%	11	31.4%	5	10.6%	50	21.7%
Transferred to Family Court	7	8.8%	17	25.0%	0	0.0%	8	17.0%	32	13.9%
Transferred to Supreme Court	54	67.5%	36	52.9%	24	68.6%	34	72.3%	148	64.3%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	37	31.1%	25	26.9%	25	41.7%	23	32.4%	110	32.1%
Dismissed	8	21.6%	5	20.0%	13	52.0%	8	34.8%	34	30.9%
Transferred to Family Court	18	48.6%	11	44.0%	0	0.0%	4	17.4%	33	30.0%
Transferred to Supreme Court	11	29.7%	9	36.0%	12	48.0%	11	47.8%	43	39.1%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	119	100.0%	93	100.0%	60	100.0%	71	100.0%	343	100.0%
Dismissed	27	22.7%	20	21.5%	24	40.0%	13	18.3%	84	24.5%
Transferred to Family Court	25	21.0%	28	30.1%	0	0.0%	12	16.9%	65	19.0%
Transferred to Supreme Court	67	56.3%	45	48.4%	36	60.0%	46	64.8%	194	56.6%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 3C
Median Number of Appearances From Arraignment
Through Disposition in Criminal Court by Arraignment
Release Status and Affidavit Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

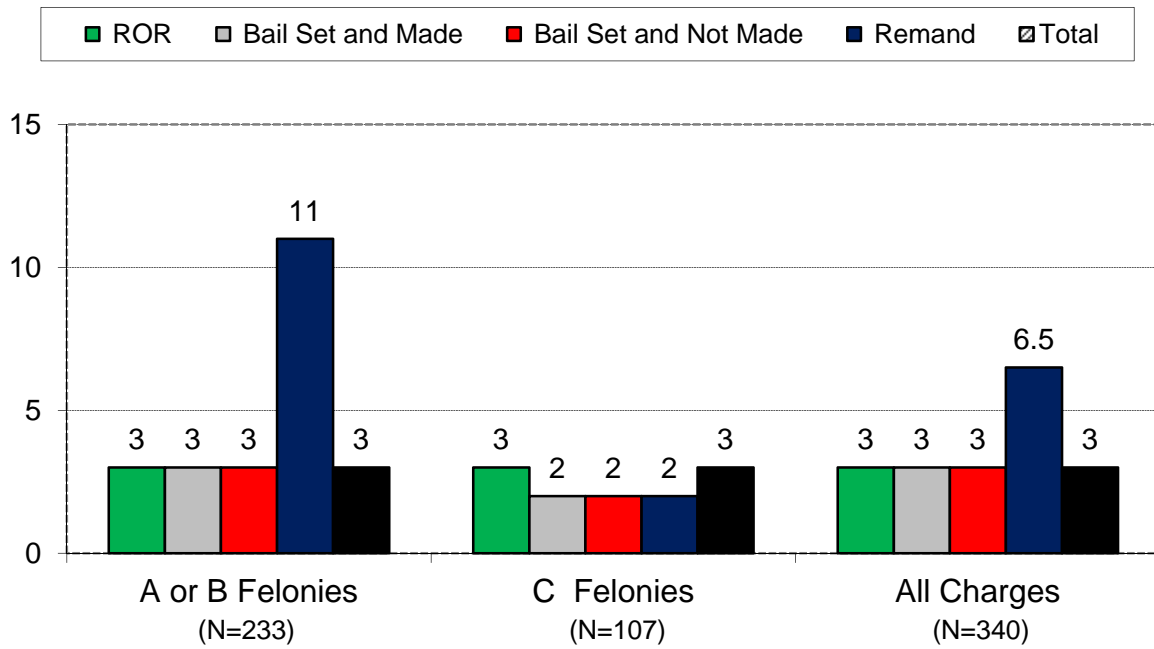


Table 3c
Median Number of Appearances from Arraignment Through Disposition in
Criminal Court By Arraignment Release Status and Affidavit Charge Severity by Borough
for 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

ARRAIGNMENT RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	2	2.0	0	-	0	-	1	11.0	3	2.0
ROR	1	2.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2.0
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	1	2.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	11.0	1	11.0
B FELONIES:	80	3.0	68	3.0	35	2.0	47	5.0	230	3.0
ROR	41	3.0	30	2.0	19	3.0	19	6.0	109	3.0
Bail Set and Made	2	3.0	3	4.0	1	3.0	3	6.0	9	3.0
Bail Set and Not Made	37	2.0	35	3.0	15	2.0	25	4.0	112	3.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
C FELONIES:	35	2.0	25	3.0	24	3.0	23	4.0	107	3.0
ROR	19	3.0	19	4.0	9	3.0	15	4.0	62	3.0
Bail Set and Made	2	2.5	1	2.0	2	2.5	0	-	5	2.0
Bail Set and Not Made	14	2.0	5	2.0	12	3.0	8	5.0	39	2.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	2.0	0	-	1	2.0
ALL CHARGES:*	117	2.0	93	3.0	59	2.0	71	5.0	340	3.0
ROR	61	3.0	49	2.0	28	3.0	34	5.0	172	3.0
Bail Set and Made	4	3.0	4	3.0	3	3.0	3	6.0	14	3.0
Bail Set and Not Made	52	2.0	40	3.0	27	2.0	33	4.0	152	3.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	2.0	1	11.0	2	6.5

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed at arraignment.

Exhibit 3D
Median Number of Days From Arraignment Through
Disposition in Criminal Court by Arraignment
Release Status and Affidavit Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

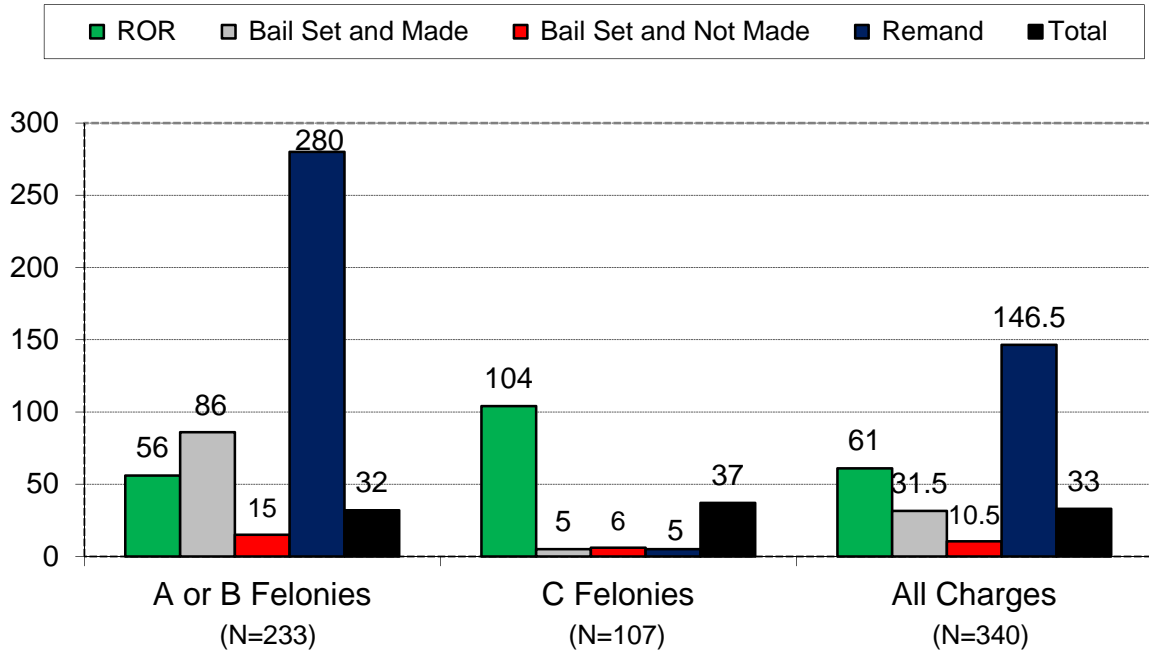


Table 3d
Median Number of Days from Arraignment Through Disposition in
Criminal Court By Arraignment Release Status and Affidavit Charge Severity
by Borough for 2015 JO Criminal Court Dispositions

ARRAIGNMENT RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	2	4.0	0	-	0	-	1	288.0	3	5.0
ROR	1	5.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5.0
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	1	3.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	3.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	288.0	1	288.0
B FELONIES:	80	25.0	68	20.0	35	33.0	47	85.0	230	32.0
ROR	41	33.0	30	32.0	19	71.0	19	112.0	109	56.0
Bail Set and Made	2	22.5	3	101.0	1	33.0	3	133.0	9	86.0
Bail Set and Not Made	37	5.0	35	17.0	15	5.0	25	49.0	112	15.5
Remand	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
C FELONIES:	35	39.0	25	42.0	24	25.0	23	117.0	107	37.0
ROR	19	62.0	19	101.0	9	43.0	15	126.0	62	104.0
Bail Set and Made	2	7.0	1	5.0	2	57.5	0	-	5	5.0
Bail Set and Not Made	14	4.5	5	5.0	12	11.0	8	68.0	39	6.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	5.0	0	-	1	5.0
ALL CHARGES:*	117	26.0	93	24.0	59	30.0	71	88.0	340	33.0
ROR	61	49.0	49	36.0	28	71.0	34	127.0	172	61.0
Bail Set and Made	4	13.5	4	53.0	3	33.0	3	133.0	14	31.5
Bail Set and Not Made	52	5.0	40	15.5	27	5.0	33	49.0	152	10.5
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	5.0	1	288.0	2	146.5

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed at arraignment.

SECTION IV. FIRST APPEARANCE IN SUPREME COURT

The volume of JO cases at the first appearance in Supreme Court in 2015 (185) is higher than in 2014 (158), which was the lowest in any previous reporting period (199 in 2013, 220 in 2012, and 229 in 2011).¹⁴ The increase in the volume of cases arriving in the upper court is attributable to a relatively large increase in Queens (to 47 from 23) and a smaller increase in Brooklyn (to 59 from 50). Six fewer cases reached Supreme Court in the Bronx (43, down from 49) and the same number of JO cases (36) reached the upper court in Manhattan in 2015 as in 2014.

The charge distribution at the first appearance in Supreme Court,¹⁵ displayed in Exhibits 4A.1 (citywide) and 4A.2 (borough specific), establishes that first- and second-degree robbery are still the most common charges. These charges together accounted for more than eight of every ten (81%) of JO cases entering the upper court in 2015. First-degree robbery charges made up one fifth of all JO arrests during 2015, but comprised more than half of JO cases at the first milestone in the upper court. B-felony charges accounted for 27 percent of the JO arrests, but more than two thirds of cases that reached Supreme Court (Table 4a). C-felony charges comprised nearly three quarters of JO arrests, but only a quarter of JO cases that arrived in the upper court. In short, charges of higher severity were more likely to be represented among the JO cases that reached Supreme Court than were less serious charges.

Exhibit 4B displays the disposition at the first appearance in Supreme Court by borough and Table 4b displays the disposition by both borough and charge severity. Few defendants in JO cases that reached Supreme Court in 2015 pled guilty (33, 18%) and six of every ten juveniles pled not guilty at their first appearance. Bench warrants were ordered for failure to appear as scheduled for two juveniles. No cases were transferred to Family Court and no cases were dismissed at the first appearance in Supreme Court. The remaining cases (22%) were continued without a plea because the initial hearing in Supreme Court was probably not the actual Supreme Court arraignment, but was instead a hearing or a pre-arraignment conference.

Differences across the boroughs in outcomes at the first appearance are dramatic. Queens had the highest proportion of cases in which juveniles pled guilty at the first appearance (53%) compared to eight percent or less in the other boroughs. Queens juveniles comprised three quarters of the guilty pleas at the initial appearance in the upper court. This finding reflects borough differences in plea policies and in the use of the Superior Court Information (SCI).¹⁶ The percentage of juvenile defendants who pled not guilty at the first appearance ranged from a high of 84 percent in the Bronx, followed by 68 percent in Brooklyn, 43 percent in Queens and

¹⁴ The number of cases with a first appearance in Supreme Court since 2007 is not comparable to the numbers reported for previous periods because of changes to the way indictments were tallied. Before 2007 each indictment was tallied separately, and since the 2007 report, each case that is arraigned in Criminal Court is tracked onward. If a single case is associated with more than one indictment, only the first appearance on the first indictment is tallied in this section.

¹⁵ Pre-arraignment hearings are held in Supreme Court. The first appearance may or may not be that at which the defendant is arraigned, but it does reflect the initial decision-making opportunity in Supreme Court.

¹⁶ An SCI is prepared by the prosecutor's office and is used as the charging instrument when indictment by the grand jury has been waived by the defendant. The distinction regarding type of accusatory instrument to which a plea is taken is not available for this report.

39 percent in Manhattan. Cases in Manhattan were most likely to be continued at the first appearance (47%) compared to 27 percent of JO cases in Brooklyn, twelve percent in the Bronx and only four percent of Queens JO cases.

Exhibit 4C presents the release statuses at the first appearance in Supreme Court for JO cases in which release status was applicable. The release status is only pertinent to cases that were continued for disposition or for sentence. The two cases in which a bench warrant was ordered are excluded. Juveniles were released on their own recognizance (ROR) or on bail at the first Supreme Court appearance during the reporting period in 64 percent of cases (45% on recognizance and 19% on bail). More than a quarter of juveniles were held on bail and nearly one in every ten was remanded with no bail set at this first stage of Supreme Court prosecution. The rate of release was about the same as in 2014 (70%), but the rate of release on recognizance decreased (from 57%) and the rate of release on bail increased (from 13%). While the proportion of juveniles held on bail at the first appearance in the upper court was similar (27%, up from 25%), juveniles were more likely to be remanded with no bail set in 2015 (9%) than in 2014 (5%).

As shown in Table 4c, juveniles were released on bail or on their own recognizance as of the first appearance in the upper court in 63 percent of cases with B-felony charges and in 70 percent of cases with C-felony charges. Most of the difference by charge severity reflects differences in the proportion of juveniles who were released on their own recognizance. Juveniles who faced B-felony charges were less likely to be released on recognizance (41%) than were their counterparts who faced lesser felony charges (57%).

Borough differences in the release rates at the first appearance in the upper court were visible despite the small numbers of JO cases representing the boroughs. The rate of ROR was highest in the Brooklyn (58%), followed by Queens (47%), and lower in Manhattan (35%) and the Bronx (33%). However, the proportion of juveniles who secured release on bail was lowest in Brooklyn (10%) compared to Manhattan (12%) and Queens (19%) and highest in the Bronx (35%). When release on bail and ROR at the first appearance in Supreme Court are considered together, juveniles were less likely to be detained at the first appearance in JO cases the Brooklyn, the Bronx, or Queens (32% to 34%) and most likely to be detained in Manhattan (53%).

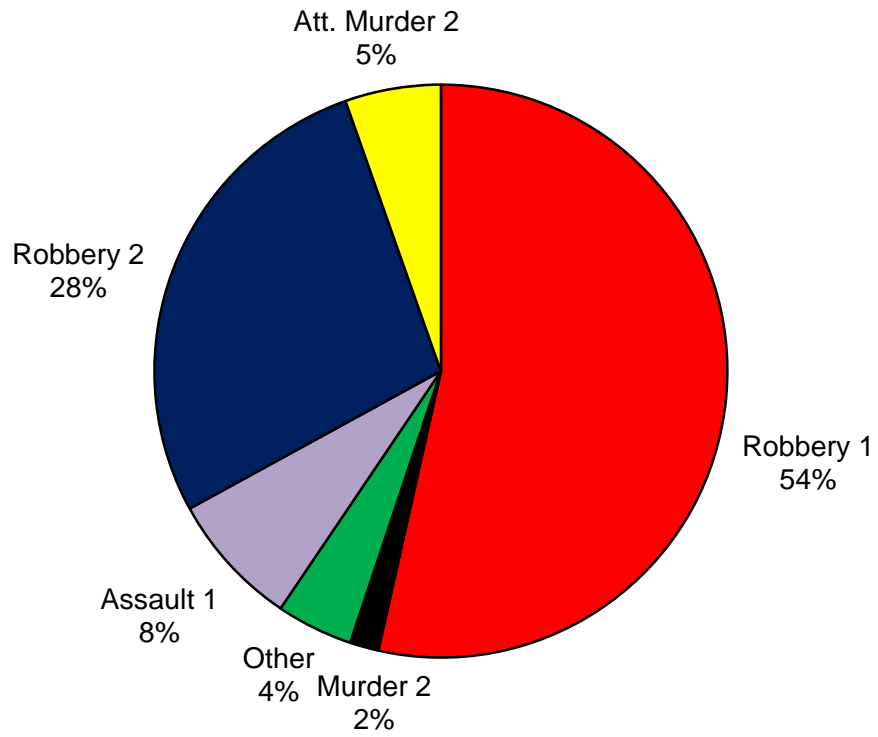
Table 4d presents the median number of days from Criminal Court disposition through first appearance in Supreme Court, for each charge class and release status. In 2015, as in 2014, citywide, it took a median of three weeks to proceed from Criminal to Supreme Court. C-felony cases took a median of one week less than A- or B-felony cases to reach the upper court (15 days compared to 21 days). In 2015, the median time from lower to upper court was shorter for cases in which the juvenile was held on bail (17.5 days) or held with no bail set (15 days) at the first appearance in Supreme Court than for cases in which the juvenile was released on recognizance (20.5 days) or on bail (21 days).

Borough differences in the median number of days from lower to upper court were wide. As depicted in Table 4d, the longest median times from Criminal Court to Supreme Court were in the Bronx (26 days) and Brooklyn (25 days) compared to a median of 10.5 days in Manhattan and a median of zero days in Queens. The median increased from 2014 by two days in Brooklyn and by five days in the Bronx. The median decreased dramatically in Manhattan and Queens,

declining by more than 10 days in both boroughs. The zero median number of days from lower to upper court in Queens reflects the use of SCIs in that borough. In SCI cases, defendants waive indictment at the last Criminal Court appearance and, typically, plead guilty in the upper court on the same day. The high rate of guilty pleas at the first appearance in Supreme Court in Queens was noted above. A median of zero days in table 4d indicates that more than half of the JO cases in that borough, release status and charge severity category that came to Supreme Court arrived by SCI rather than by indictment.

Borough differences in the median number of days within charge class and release status are often substantial and should be viewed with caution in light of the low volume of cases in some of the borough-charge-release status categories. Further, citywide figures seem to reflect the borough composition of particular charge-release status combinations. Overall, the average number of days from lower to upper court varied most by the borough of prosecution.

Exhibit 4A.1
Supreme Court Charge at First Appearance Citywide:
2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances



(N=185)

Exhibit 4A.2 Supreme Court Charge at First Appearance by Borough: 2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

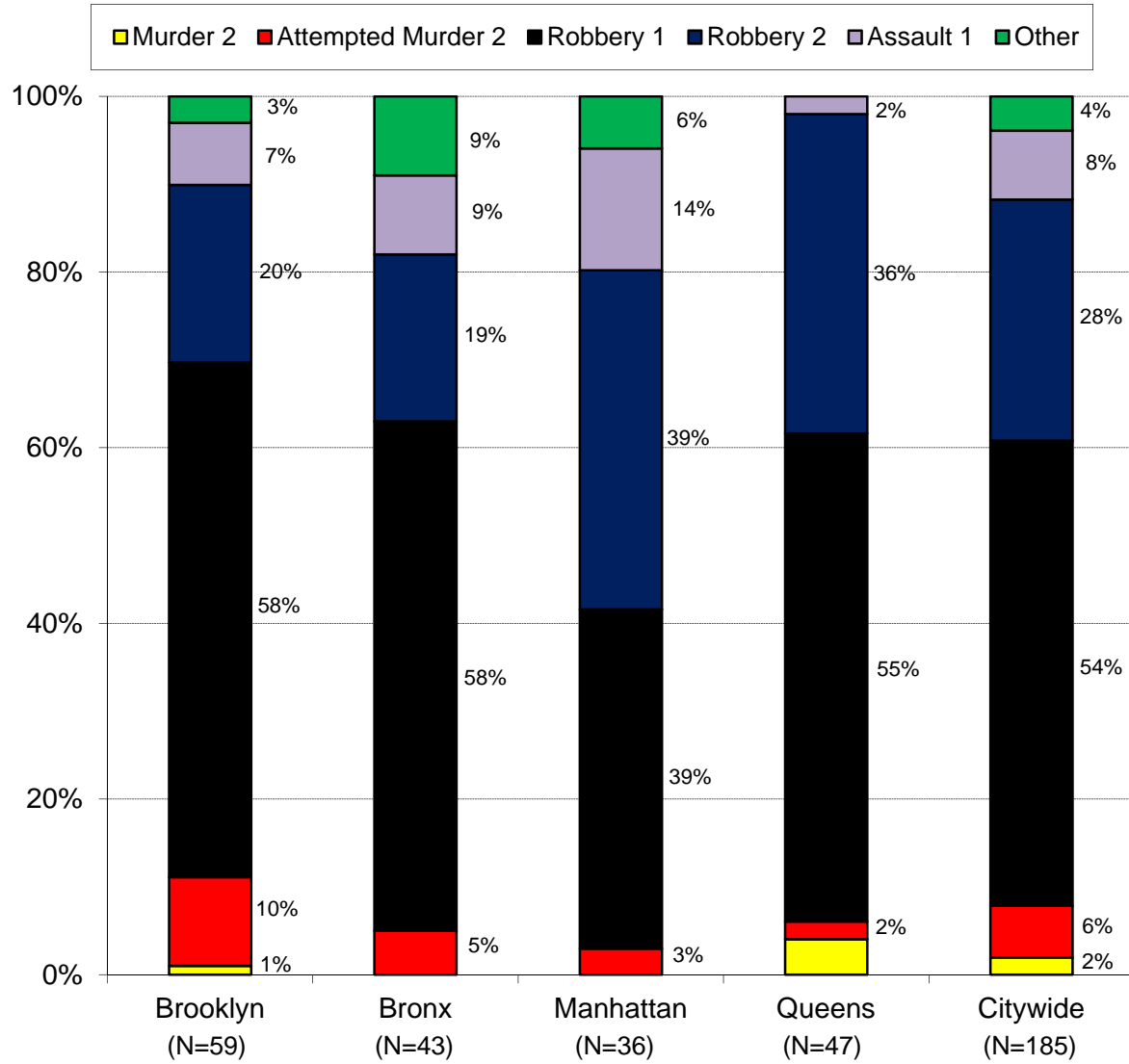


Table 4a

Supreme Court Charge at First Appearance by Borough for 2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

JUVENILE FELONY OFFENSES	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL A FELONIES:	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	2.2%
Murder 2: (125.25)	1	1.7%	0		0		2	0.0%	3	1.6%
Kidnapping 1: (135.25)	1	1.7%	0		0		0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Arson 1: (150.20)	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL B FELONIES:	45	76.3%	33	76.7%	20	55.6%	28	59.6%	126	68.1%
Att. Murder 2: (110-125.25)	6	10.2%	2	4.7%	1	2.8%	1	2.1%	10	5.4%
Robbery 1: (160.15)	34	57.6%	25	58.1%	14	38.9%	26	55.3%	99	53.5%
Assault 1: (120.10)	4	6.8%	4	9.3%	5	13.9%	1	2.1%	14	7.6%
Manslaughter 1: (125.20)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape 1: (130.35)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Act 1: (130.50)	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Agg. Sex Abuse: (130.70)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burglary 1: (140.30)	1	1.7%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Arson 2: (150.15)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Att. Kidnapping 1: (110-135.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL C FELONIES:	12	20.3%	10	23.3%	16	44.4%	17	36.2%	55	29.7%
Robbery 2: (160.10)	12	20.3%	8	18.6%	14	38.9%	17	36.2%	51	27.6%
Burglary 2: (140.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Poss. Weapon 2: (265.03)	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	2.2%
Other Non-JO Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	59	100.0%	43	100.0%	36	100.0%	47	100.0%	185	100.0%

Note: The numbers in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony category. The percentages in shaded bold are the proportions each felony category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 4B
Disposition at First Supreme Court Appearance by Borough:
2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

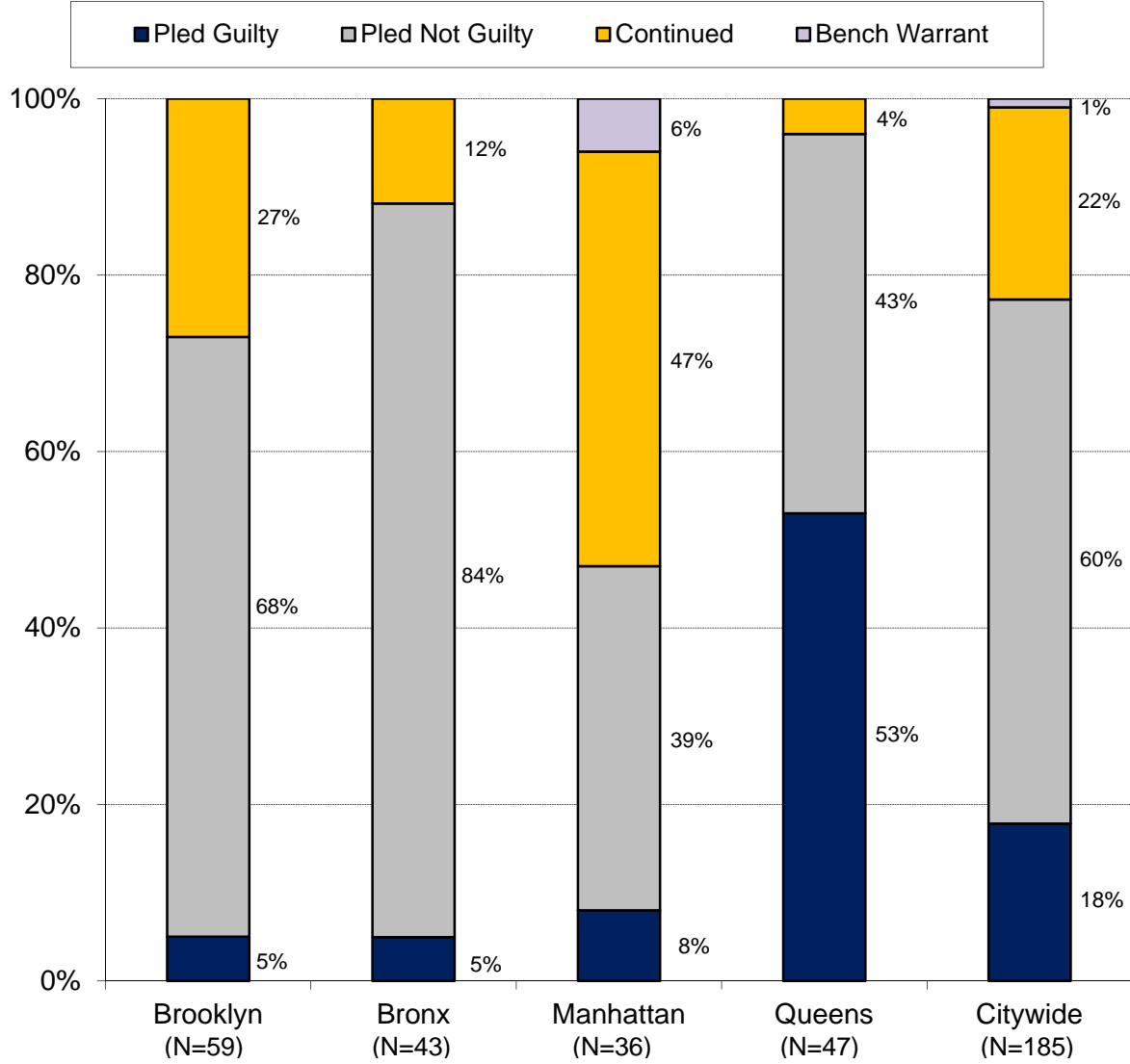


Table 4b
Disposition by Charge Severity at First Supreme Court Appearance by Borough
for 2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

DISPOSITION	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	2.2%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Continued	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	25.0%
Pled Not Guilty	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	3	75.0%
Pled Guilty	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bench Warrant Issued	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%						100.0%		100.0%
B FELONIES:	45	76.3%	33	76.7%	20	55.6%	28	59.6%	126	68.1%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Continued	12	26.7%	4	12.1%	9	45.0%	1	3.6%	26	20.6%
Pled Not Guilty	32	71.1%	28	84.8%	9	45.0%	16	57.1%	85	67.5%
Pled Guilty	1	2.2%	1	3.0%	2	10.0%	11	39.3%	15	11.9%
Bench Warrant Issued	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	12	20.3%	10	23.3%	16	44.4%	17	36.2%	55	29.7%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Continued	4	33.3%	1	10.0%	8	50.0%	0	0.0%	13	23.6%
Pled Not Guilty	6	50.0%	8	80.0%	5	31.3%	3	17.6%	22	40.0%
Pled Guilty	2	16.7%	1	10.0%	1	6.3%	14	82.4%	18	32.7%
Bench Warrant Issued	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	59	100.0%	43	100.0%	36	100.0%	47	100.0%	185	100.0%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transferred to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Continued	16	27.1%	5	11.6%	17	47.2%	2	4.3%	40	21.6%
Pled Not Guilty	40	67.8%	36	83.7%	14	38.9%	20	42.6%	110	59.5%
Pled Guilty	3	5.1%	2	4.7%	3	8.3%	25	53.2%	33	17.8%
Bench Warrant Issued	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 4C
Release Status at First Supreme Court Appearance by Borough:
2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

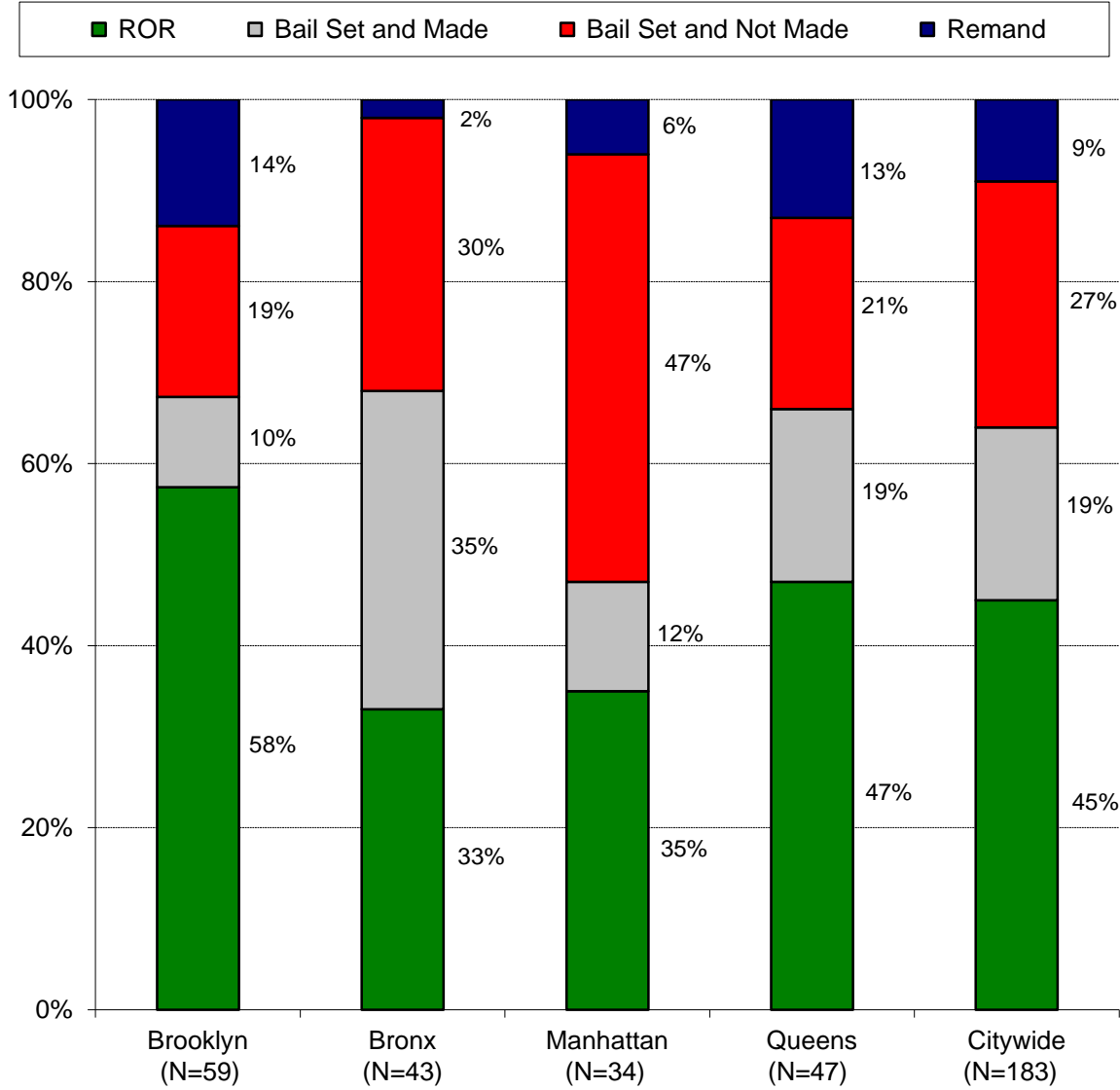


Table 4c
Release Status by Charge Severity at First Supreme Court Appearance
by Borough for 2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	2.2%
ROR	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	0	0.0%	0		0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Remand	2	100.0%	0		0		2	100.0%	4	100.0%
Subtotal		100.0%						100.0%		100.0%
B FELONIES:	45	76.3%	33	76.7%	20	58.8%	28	59.6%	126	68.9%
ROR	25	55.6%	7	21.2%	9	45.0%	11	39.3%	52	41.3%
Bail Set and Made	5	11.1%	13	39.4%	2	10.0%	7	25.0%	27	21.4%
Bail Set and Not Made	10	22.2%	12	36.4%	9	45.0%	8	28.6%	39	31.0%
Remand	5	11.1%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.1%	8	6.3%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	12	20.3%	10	23.3%	14	41.2%	17	36.2%	53	29.0%
ROR	9	75.0%	7	70.0%	3	21.4%	11	64.7%	30	56.6%
Bail Set and Made	1	8.3%	2	20.0%	2	14.3%	2	11.8%	7	13.2%
Bail Set and Not Made	1	8.3%	1	10.0%	7	50.0%	2	11.8%	11	20.8%
Remand	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	11.8%	5	9.4%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:*	59	100.0%	43	100.0%	34	100.0%	47	100.0%	183	100.0%
ROR	34	57.6%	14	32.6%	12	35.3%	22	46.8%	82	44.8%
Bail Set and Made	6	10.2%	15	34.9%	4	11.8%	9	19.1%	34	18.6%
Bail Set and Not Made	11	18.6%	13	30.2%	16	47.1%	10	21.3%	50	27.3%
Remand	8	13.6%	1	2.3%	2	5.9%	6	12.8%	17	9.3%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases for which the release status was not available because the case was transferred to Family Court or because a bench warrant was ordered or stayed, or for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed.

Exhibit 4D
Median Number of Days From Criminal Court Disposition Through First Supreme Court Appearance by Release Status and Charge Severity at First Supreme Court Appearance Citywide:

2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances

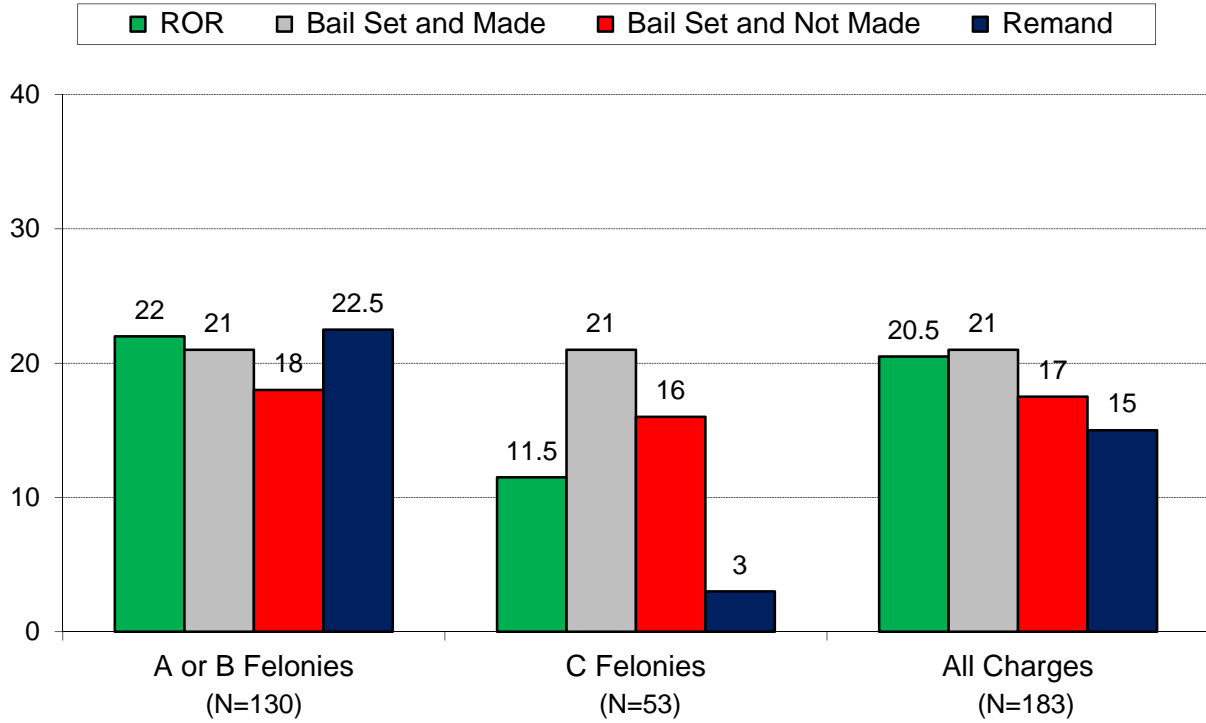


Table 4d

**Median Number of Days From Criminal Court Disposition Through
First Supreme Court Appearance By Release Status and Charge Severity
at First Supreme Court Appearance by Borough
for 2015 JO First Supreme Court Appearances**

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	2	33.5	0	-	0	-	2	18.0	4	26.5
ROR	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Remand	2	33.5	0	-	0	-	2	18.0	4	26.5
B FELONIES:	45	24.0	33	27.0	20	13.0	28	13.0	126	21.0
ROR	25	24.0	7	32.0	9	18.0	11	0.0	52	22.0
Bail Set and Made	5	21.0	13	35.0	2	23.5	7	12.0	27	21.0
Bail Set and Not Made	10	33.0	12	17.5	9	3.0	8	14.5	39	18.0
Remand	5	30.0	1	2.0	0	-	2	0.0	8	16.5
C FELONIES:	12	25.0	10	21.0	14	10.5	17	0.0	53	15.0
ROR	9	25.0	7	8.0	3	15.0	11	0.0	30	11.5
Bail Set and Made	1	21.0	2	33.0	2	16.0	2	0.0	7	21.0
Bail Set and Not Made	1	28.0	1	35.0	7	11.0	2	24.0	11	16.0
Remand	1	39.0	0	-	2	3.0	2	0.0	5	3.0
ALL CHARGES:*	59	25.0	43	26.0	34	10.5	47	0.0	183	21.0
ROR	34	24.0	14	21.0	12	17.0	22	0.0	82	20.5
Bail Set and Made	6	21.0	15	33.0	4	23.5	9	10.0	34	21.0
Bail Set and Not Made	11	32.0	13	18.0	16	8.5	10	15.5	50	17.5
Remand	8	32.0	1	2.0	2	3.0	6	0.0	17	15.0

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes cases for which the release status at the first appearance in the Supreme Court was not available because the case was transferred to Family Court or because a bench warrant was ordered or stayed, or for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed.

SECTION V. SUPREME COURT DISPOSITION

In 2015, 200 JO cases reached disposition in Supreme Court citywide, much more than in 2014 (154) but fewer than in 2013 (225), 2012 (247) or 2011 (320). The increase was not reflected in all boroughs. The largest increase was in Queens where the number of JO cases that reached disposition increased to 49 in 2015 from only 20 in 2014. The increase was also large in the Bronx (from 44 to 58) and Manhattan (from 30 to 42). However, fewer cases reached disposition in the upper court in Brooklyn in 2015 (51) than in 2014 (60). The numbers of disposed cases reported since 2007 are not comparable to the numbers of cases disposed in previous reporting periods because of an important change in the unit of analysis. Prior to 2007, the disposition of each indictment had been tallied, regardless of the number of indictments that were associated with a single case. Currently, cases not indictments are tracked.

The charge composition of JO cases at disposition in Supreme Court was similar to the charge compositions at other milestones in this report (Exhibit 5A.1 and Table 5a). The most common charges at disposition in the upper court were first- and second-degree robbery (52% and 34%, respectively). First- and second-degree robbery together accounted for more than eight of every ten Supreme Court dispositions. Assault and weapon charges were next after robbery charges, accounting for six percent and four percent, respectively, of upper court dispositions. There was one JO cases disposed at the A-felony level. B-felony charges accounted for 62 percent of disposed cases and C-felony charges accounted for the remaining cases (38%).

Borough differences in the distribution of JO disposition charges were large (Exhibit 5A.2 and Table 5a). The proportion of cases with first-degree robbery charges at disposition ranged from only 38 percent in Manhattan to half of cases disposed in the Bronx and Queens to nearly two thirds of those disposed in Brooklyn. The boroughs also differed in the proportion of cases disposed at the second-degree robbery level: Only a quarter of JO cases disposed in Brooklyn were disposed with second-degree robbery charges compared to a third of those in the Bronx and nearly four of every ten in Manhattan and Queens. Taken together, nine of every ten JO cases disposed in Brooklyn or Queens were disposed with either a first- or second-degree robbery charge, as were more than eight of every ten in the Bronx and three quarters of those disposed in Manhattan. More than seven of every ten JO cases disposed in Brooklyn, two thirds in the Bronx, six of every ten in Queens and almost half of those in Manhattan were disposed at the B-felony level.

Once a JO case was filed in Supreme Court, the conviction rate was very high in each borough (Exhibit 5B and Table 5b). Overall, nearly all of the JO cases disposed in the upper court during the reporting period were convictions; there were only 17 JO cases that did not result in conviction. The conviction rate was over 90 percent in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens and 85 percent in the Bronx.

Juvenile cases disposed at the B-felony level were slightly less likely to yield convictions (90%) than cases disposed at the C- or D-felony level (93%). However, since there were so few cases that did not result in convictions the borough differences in conviction rates by charge severity are not meaningful.

In 2015, 179 JO cases were adjourned for sentencing, more than the 143 in 2014 but still lower than in any other previous year since 2007 (ranging from 192 to 266). As Exhibit 5C and Table 5c indicate, defendants were released at the conclusion of the disposition appearance in 73

percent of JO cases that were adjourned for sentencing in Supreme Court during the reporting period, a steep increase from the 57 percent released at that point in 2014 and 2013. The increase in the rate of release is attributable to an increase in the rate of ROR: More than six of every ten juveniles were released on recognizance awaiting sentencing during 2015 compared to less than half of juveniles in 2014, and eleven percent were released on bail, about the same as in recent years. As in previous reporting periods, it was rare for defendants in JO cases to be held on bail at conviction pending sentencing in Supreme Court; in only six percent of disposed JO cases was the convicted juvenile in detention because bail could not be met. The convicted juveniles were much less likely to be remanded with no bail set in 2015 (20%) than they were in 2014 (36%), 2013 (34%) or 2012 (35%).

The release rates for convicted juveniles in the JO cases adjourned for sentencing in Supreme Court during the reporting period varied by borough. In 2015, the highest rates of release (either on recognizance or bail) at conviction was in the Bronx (80%), followed by Queens (77%) and Manhattan (73%), and the lowest rate of release was in Brooklyn (62%). On the other hand, all of the juveniles convicted in Manhattan who were released at that point were released on their own recognizance rather than on bail. The ROR rate ranged from a high of 73 percent in Manhattan to 63 percent in the Bronx, 60 percent in Queens and 54 percent in Brooklyn. Juveniles convicted in the Bronx and Queens were more likely than juveniles convicted in other boroughs to be released on bail (both 17%) pending sentencing than were those in Brooklyn (8%) or Manhattan (0%, as mentioned above). In contrast, the proportion of convicted juveniles who were remanded with no bail set when the case was adjourned for sentencing was highest in Brooklyn (29%), followed by Manhattan (24%) and Queens (21%) and lowest in the Bronx (9%).

Exhibits 5D.1 and 5D.2 (and Table 5d) present information regarding the Juvenile Offender Parts (JO Parts). Exhibit 5D.1 presents the proportion of JO cases disposed in JO Parts, while Exhibit 5D.2 provides information on disposition by JO Part and felony severity level. The most striking finding is that not all JO cases are disposed in the JO Parts: Citywide, seven of every ten JO cases that reached disposition in the reporting period did so in a JO Part. The percentage of cases that reached disposition in a JO Part varies substantially by borough, with the highest proportion disposed in the JO Part in the Bronx (84%), followed by Brooklyn (76%) and Manhattan (71%), and the lowest percent disposed in a JO Part was in Queens (45%).

Citywide, the proportion of JO cases disposed in JO Parts (70%) was lower than in 2014 (77%), 2013 (78%) or 2012 (76%). The use of the JO Part decreased in Manhattan (from 90%) and in Queens (from 55%), remained about the same in Brooklyn (76%), and increased in the Bronx (from 80%). The low proportion of JO dispositions that take place in the JO Part in Queens reflects the use of SCIs in JO cases in that borough, since SCI dispositions do not take place in the JO Part. Borough differences in the proportions of juvenile cases disposed in JO Parts also reflect court and district attorney policies regarding particular types of cases and perhaps the presence of adult co-defendants, information that is not available in the CJA data.

There was little difference between the conviction rate in the JO and non-JO Parts during this reporting period (91% compared to 93%). The high rate of conviction in non-JO Parts is in part attributable to the use of SCIs since, as mentioned above, SCI dispositions are virtually all convictions and all take place in non-JO Parts. The volume of JO cases disposed without

conviction (17), especially in the non-JO Parts (4), is too low to permit even speculations about the effect of the JO Parts on case disposition.

The median number of appearances and days from the first appearance in Supreme Court through disposition are presented in Exhibits 5E and 5F (and Tables 5e and 5f) separately by release status, charge severity at first Supreme Court appearance, and borough, and in Exhibits 5G and 5H (and Tables 5g and 5h) separately by JO Part versus non-JO Part, charge severity at Supreme Court disposition, and borough. The current discussion of length of case, citywide and by borough, is based on Exhibits 5G and 5H and Tables 5g and 5h because the earlier exhibits and tables exclude cases without release statuses. Citywide, length of case has continued to decline. In 2015, it took a median of seven appearances and 192 days for JO cases to reach disposition in Supreme Court compared to a median of eight appearances and 217 days in 2014 and eight appearances and 210 days in 2013. The decrease occurred primarily for JO cases with A- or B-felony charges for which it took a median of only six appearances (down from eight) and 183 days (down from 243 days) to reach disposition. JO cases with C-felony charges took seven appearances (up from six) and 210 days (up slightly from 203) to reach disposition.

Citywide data on the median number of appearances and the median number of days to disposition in Supreme Court (Exhibits 5G and 5H) again mask borough differences (Tables 5g and 5h). In 2015, the median number of appearances was smallest in Queens (1, down from 3.5 in 2014 and from 6 in 2013), again reflecting the use of SCIs in that borough. The median number of appearances also decreased in Manhattan (down to 8.5 from 11.5 in 2014 and 10 in 2013). In contrast, the median number of appearances changed little in Brooklyn (7, up from 6 in 2014 but 7 in 2013), and the Bronx (10, up slightly from 9.5 in 2014 but down from 12 in 2013). The median number of days from the first appearance in Supreme Court through disposition ranged from zero days in Queens, since dispositions for SCI cases take place at the initial appearance in Supreme Court (down from 49 in 2014) to 203 days in Brooklyn (up from 180 in 2014), 220 days in Manhattan (down from 287 in 2014), and 342 days in the Bronx (similar to 348 the previous year).

Length of case, in terms of both appearances and days, was also examined by the charge severity and type of release status at the first appearance in Supreme Court (Exhibits 5E and 5F). In 2015, length of case varied by release status although the differences were small. JO cases with juveniles released on recognizance at the first upper court appearance took a median of six appearances and about six months to reach disposition. The median number of appearances was seven and a half for the cases in which juveniles were released on bail, but seven for those in which juveniles were held on bail, though bail-release cases took a median of about eight months to reach disposition, and bail-held cases took a median of about six months, about as long as did cases for juveniles who were released on recognizance. The small number of cases that reached disposition in 2015 with juveniles who were remanded with no bail set at the first appearance in the upper court -- there were only twelve -- took a median of five and a half appearances and a median of little more than three months to reach disposition.

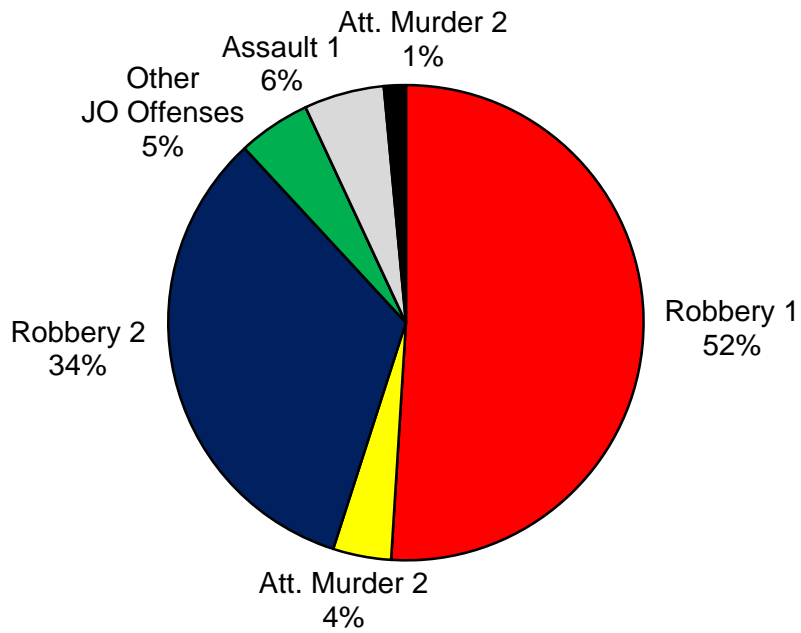
Tables 5g and 5h and Exhibits 5G and 5H present similar information, comparing cases disposed in the JO Parts to those disposed elsewhere, for different levels of charge severity at disposition. Citywide the median number of appearances to disposition in Supreme Court in a JO Part in 2015 remained the same as in the previous reporting period (8) and the median number of days to disposition was also about two weeks longer (231 days). The median number

of appearances and days to disposition in 2015 was lower in the non-JO Parts (1 appearances and zero days) compared to JO Parts (8 appearances and 231 days) because, as discussed above, most of the dispositions that took place in non-JO Parts in 2015 were SCI dispositions which, by definition, take one appearance and no additional days.

These findings reflect the borough differences that persist among the cases prosecuted in either JO Parts or non-JO Parts although the borough differences in processing time were much greater for cases in non-JO Parts. The median number of appearances in the JO Part was lowest in Queens (4) followed by Brooklyn (7) and higher in the Bronx (10) and Manhattan (10.5). Cases took a median of about two months to reach disposition in the JO Part in Queens compared to over six months in Brooklyn, about eight and a half months in Manhattan, and over eleven months in the Bronx. In non-JO Parts the length of case was also shortest in Queens (1 appearance and zero days). This finding most probably reflects the use of SCIs, which generally reach disposition faster than other cases, and are more likely to be completed in non-JO Parts. There were 27 JO cases disposed in a non-JO Part in Queens in 2015, compared to only nine disposed in a non-JO Part in Queens in 2014 and only six in 2013. Cases in the JO Parts reach the upper court primarily through indictment, while the cases in the non-JO Parts include most of the SCI cases. Defendants in SCI cases usually plead guilty to felony charges at their last appearance in the lower court, which also serves as the first appearance in the upper court. After Queens, length of case was shorter for the twelve JO cases that reached disposition in a non-JO Part in Manhattan (2 appearances and about 2½ months) and longer for the twelve JO cases disposed in a non-JO Part in Brooklyn (11.5 appearances and about 9½ months) and especially among the nine disposed in a non-JO Part in the Bronx (14 appearances and nearly 1½ years).

Citywide the median length of case was shorter for cases disposed at the B-felony level (6 appearances and 182 days) than for those disposed with C-felony charges (7 appearances and 210 days), although the more severe cases took longer in most previous years. The change probably reflects the shift in the borough composition of the cases that reached disposition and changes in the use of SCIs. Cases disposed in the JO Parts at the B-felony level (7 appearances and 203 days) reached disposition faster than did their counterparts who were disposed at the C-felony level (9 appearances and 277 days). In contrast, cases disposed at the B-felony level in non-JO Parts (3 appearances and 47 days) took longer than did those disposed at the C-felony level (1 appearance and zero days). However, these citywide findings are not true in each borough because of the strong borough differences in case processing and in the use of the JO Parts.

Exhibit 5A.1
Charge at Supreme Court Disposition Citywide:
2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions



(N=200)

Exhibit 5A.2 Charge at Supreme Court Disposition by Borough:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

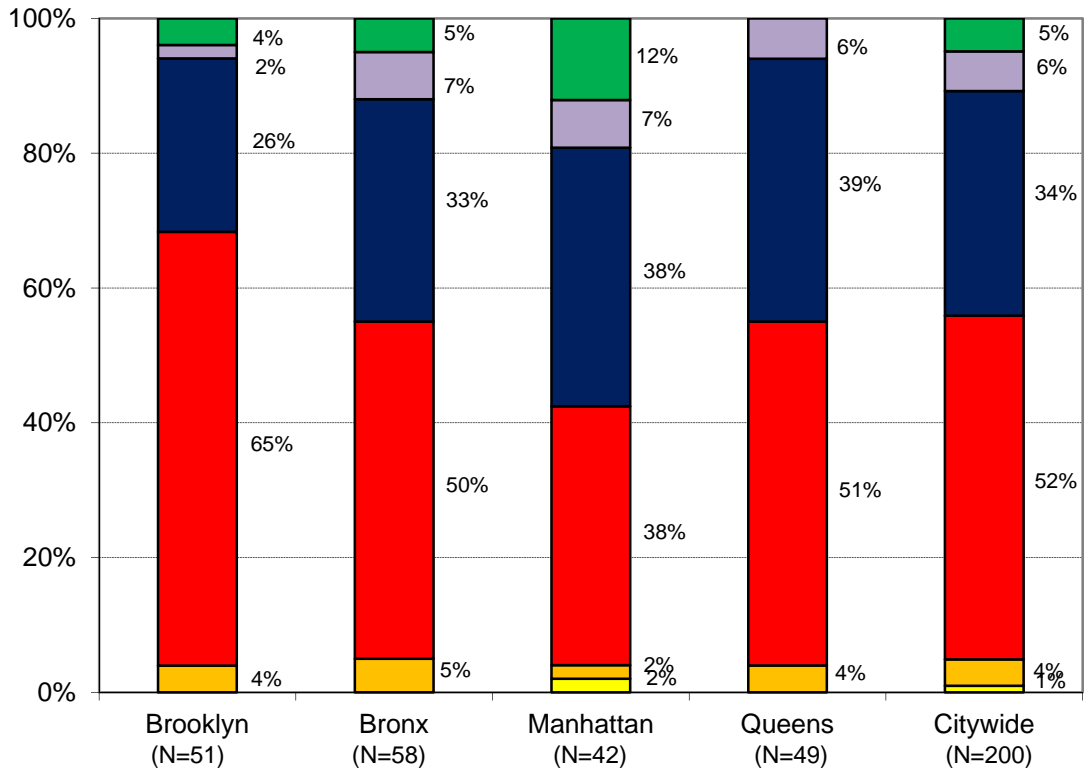
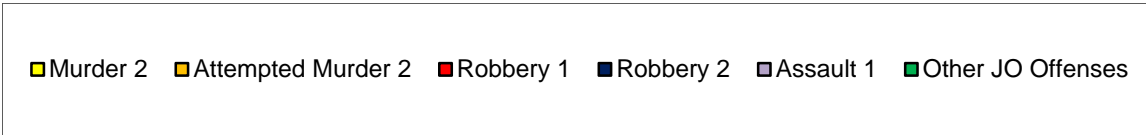


Table 5a

Charge at Supreme Court Disposition by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

JUVENILE FELONY OFFENSES	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Murder 2: (125.25)	0		0		1	2.4%	0		1	0.5%
Kidnapping 1: (135.25)	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Arson 1: (150.20)	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
TOTAL B FELONIES:	36	70.6%	38	65.5%	20	47.6%	30	61.2%	124	62.0%
Att. Murder 2: (110-125.25)	2	3.9%	3	5.2%	1	2.4%	2	4.1%	8	4.0%
Robbery 1: (160.15)	33	64.7%	29	50.0%	16	38.1%	25	51.0%	103	51.5%
Assault 1: (120.10)	1	2.0%	4	6.9%	3	7.1%	3	6.1%	11	5.5%
Manslaughter 1: (125.20)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape 1: (130.35)	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Criminal Sexual Act 1: (130.50)	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Agg. Sex Abuse: (130.70)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burglary 1: (140.30)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arson 2: (150.15)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Att. Kidnapping 1: (110-135.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL C FELONIES:	15	29.4%	20	34.5%	21	50.0%	19	38.8%	75	37.5%
Robbery 2: (160.10)	13	25.5%	19	32.8%	16	38.1%	19	38.8%	67	33.5%
Burglary 2: (140.25)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Poss. Weapon 2: (265.03)	2	3.9%	1	1.7%	5	11.9%	0	0.0%	8	4.0%
Poss. Weapon 3: (265.02)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-JO Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	51	100.0%	58	100.0%	42	100.0%	49	100.0%	200	100.0%

Note: The numbers in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony category. The percentages in shaded bold are the proportions each felony category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 5B Supreme Court Disposition by Borough: 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

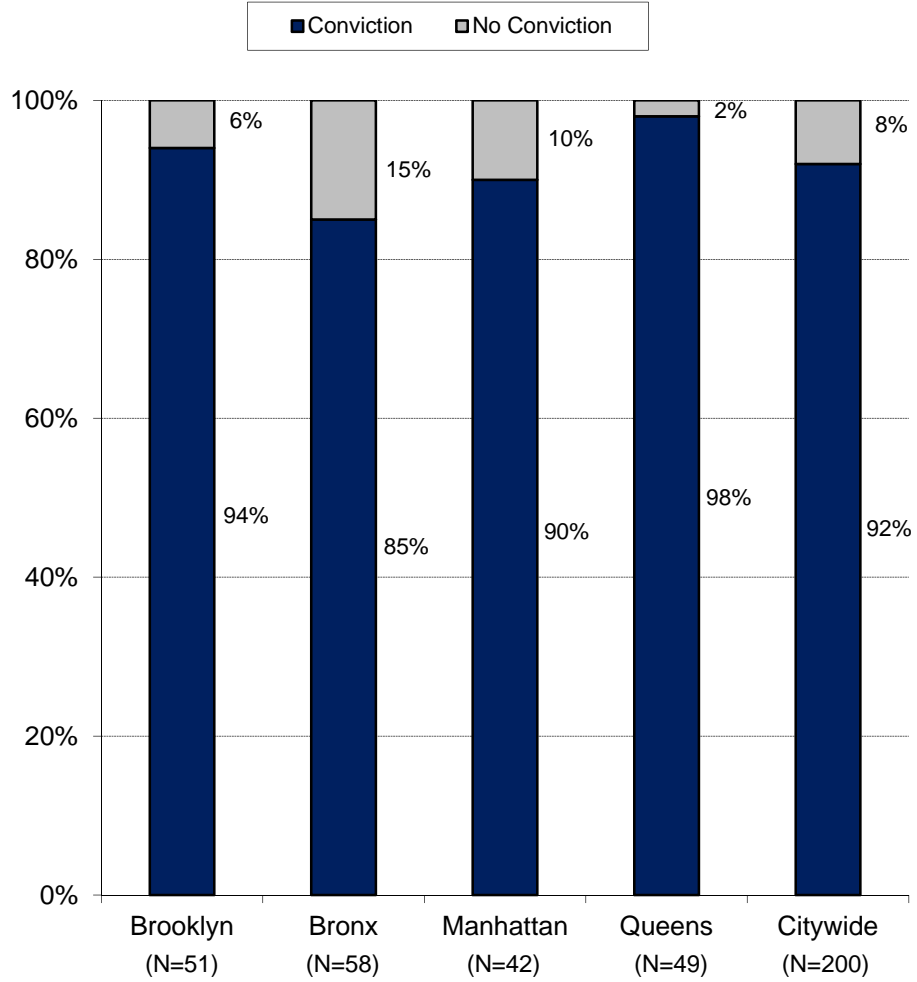


Table 5b
Supreme Court Disposition* by Disposition Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITION	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		CITYWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Conviction	0		0		1	100.0%			1	100.0%
No Conviction	0		0		0	0.0%			0	0.0%
Subtotal						100.0%				100.0%
B FELONIES:	36	70.6%	38	65.5%	20	47.6%	30	61.2%	124	62.0%
Conviction	35	97.2%	31	81.6%	17	85.0%	29	96.7%	112	90.3%
No Conviction	1	2.8%	7	18.4%	3	15.0%	1	3.3%	12	9.7%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	15	29.4%	20	34.5%	21	50.0%	19	38.8%	75	37.5%
Conviction	13	86.7%	18	90.0%	20	95.2%	19	100.0%	70	93.3%
No Conviction	2	13.3%	2	10.0%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	5	6.7%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	51	100.0%	58	100.0%	42	100.0%	49	100.0%	200	100.0%
Conviction	48	94.1%	49	84.5%	38	90.5%	48	98.0%	183	91.5%
No Conviction	3	5.9%	9	15.5%	4	9.5%	1	2.0%	17	8.5%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

* "No Conviction" includes cases transferred to Family Court, dismissed, acquitted or abated by death.

Exhibit 5C Release Status Leaving Supreme Court Disposition by Borough: 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

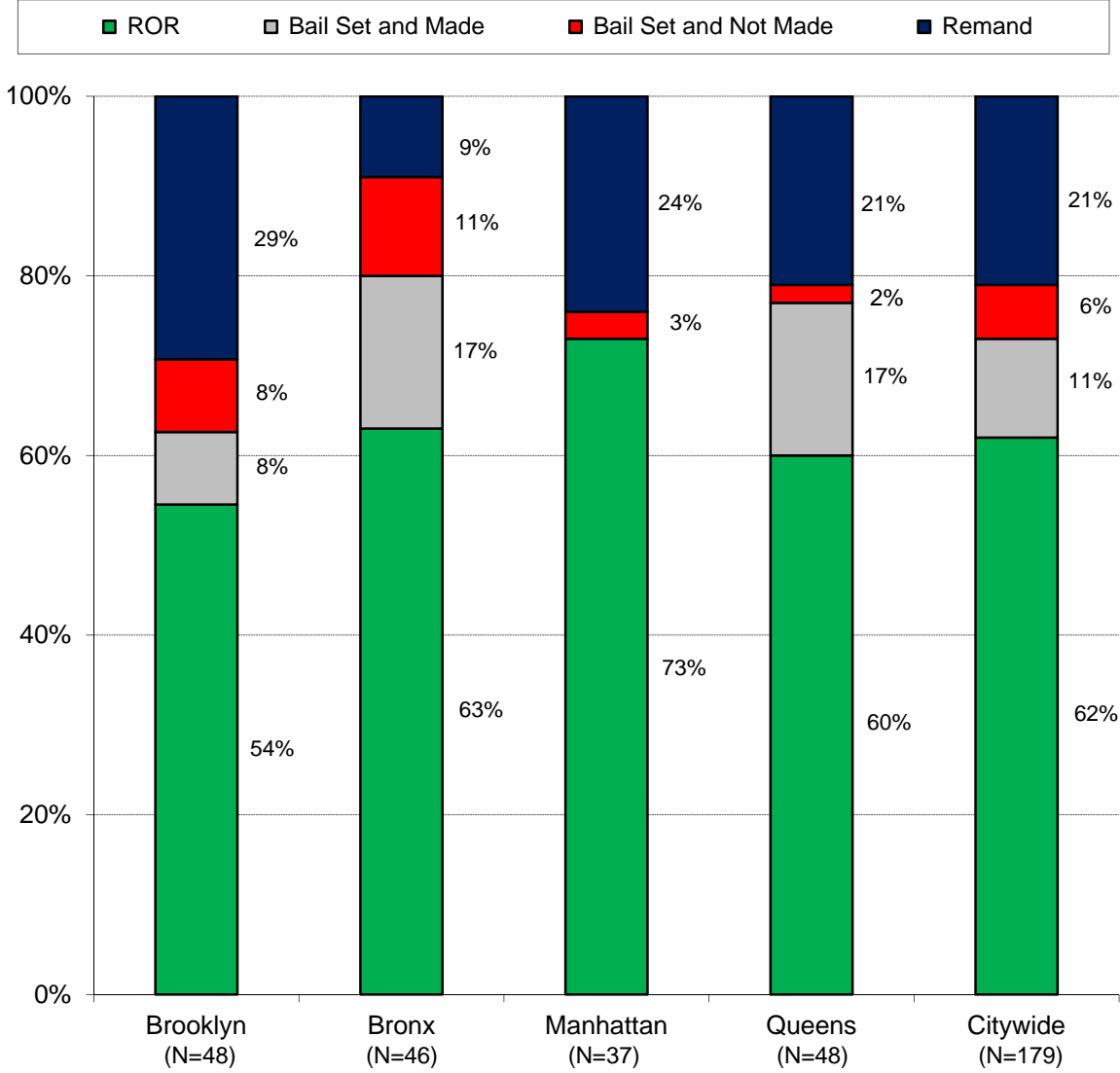


Table 5c
Release Status Leaving Supreme Court Disposition
by Disposition Charge Severity by Borough
for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

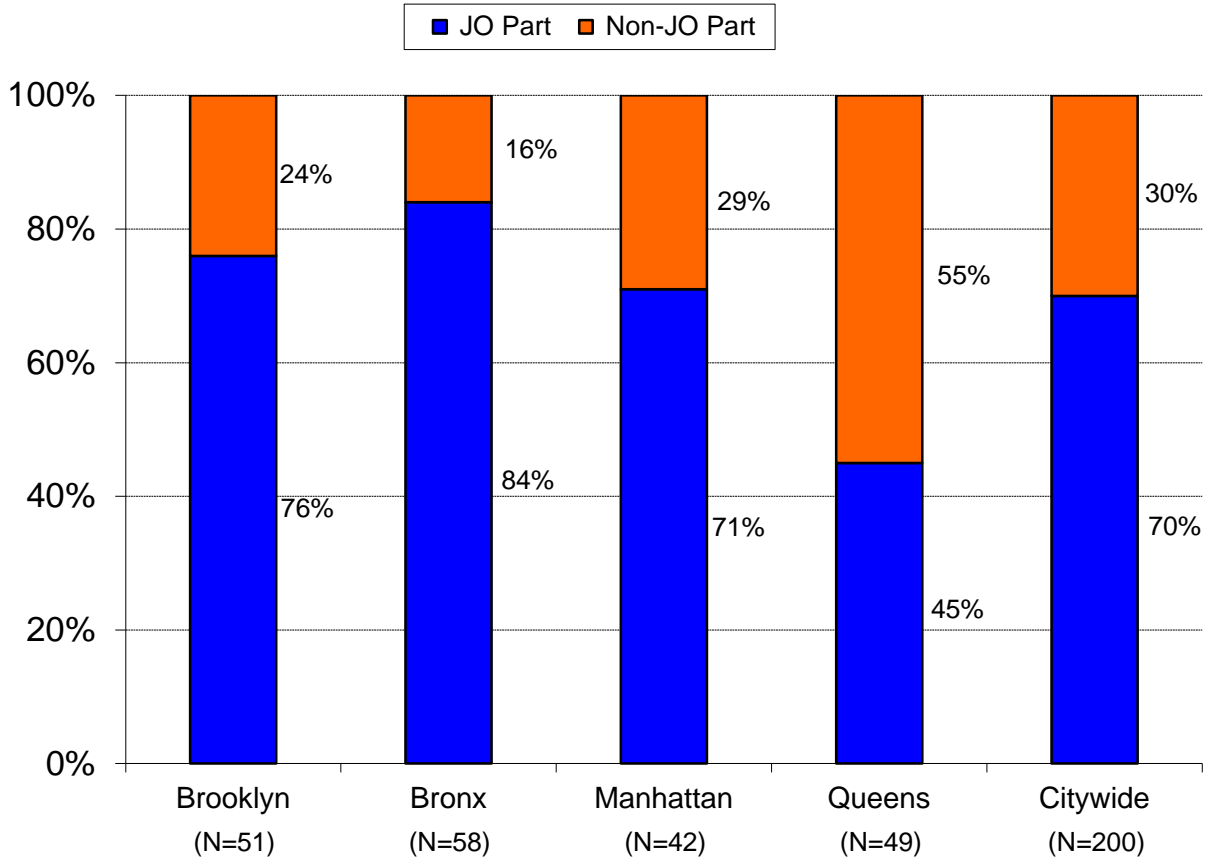
RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
ROR	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Made	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Bail Set and Not Made	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Remand	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Subtotal						100.0%				100.0%
B FELONIES:	35	72.9%	29	63.0%	16	43.2%	29	60.4%	109	60.9%
ROR	18	51.4%	18	62.1%	11	68.8%	16	55.2%	63	57.8%
Bail Set and Made	4	11.4%	4	13.8%	0	0.0%	5	17.2%	13	11.9%
Bail Set and Not Made	4	11.4%	4	13.8%	1	6.3%	1	3.4%	10	9.2%
Remand	9	25.7%	3	10.3%	4	25.0%	7	24.1%	23	21.1%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	13	27.1%	17	37.0%	20	54.1%	19	39.6%	69	38.5%
ROR	8	61.5%	11	64.7%	16	80.0%	13	68.4%	48	69.6%
Bail Set and Made	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	7	10.1%
Bail Set and Not Made	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Remand	5	38.5%	1	5.9%	4	20.0%	3	15.8%	13	18.8%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:*	48	100.0%	46	100.0%	37	100.0%	48	100.0%	179	100.0%
ROR	26	54.2%	29	63.0%	27	73.0%	29	60.4%	111	62.0%
Bail Set and Made	4	8.3%	8	17.4%	0	0.0%	8	16.7%	20	11.2%
Bail Set and Not Made	4	8.3%	5	10.9%	1	2.7%	1	2.1%	11	6.1%
Remand	14	29.2%	4	8.7%	9	24.3%	10	20.8%	37	20.7%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases for which the release status at Supreme Court disposition was not available because the case was transferred to Family Court or for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed, acquitted, or abated by death. Also excludes cases in which the juvenile pled guilty and was sentenced at the same court appearance without adjournment.

**Exhibit 5D.1
Court Part at Supreme Court Disposition by Borough:**

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions



**Exhibit 5D.2
Supreme Court Disposition by Court Part
by Charge Severity at Disposition Citywide:**

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

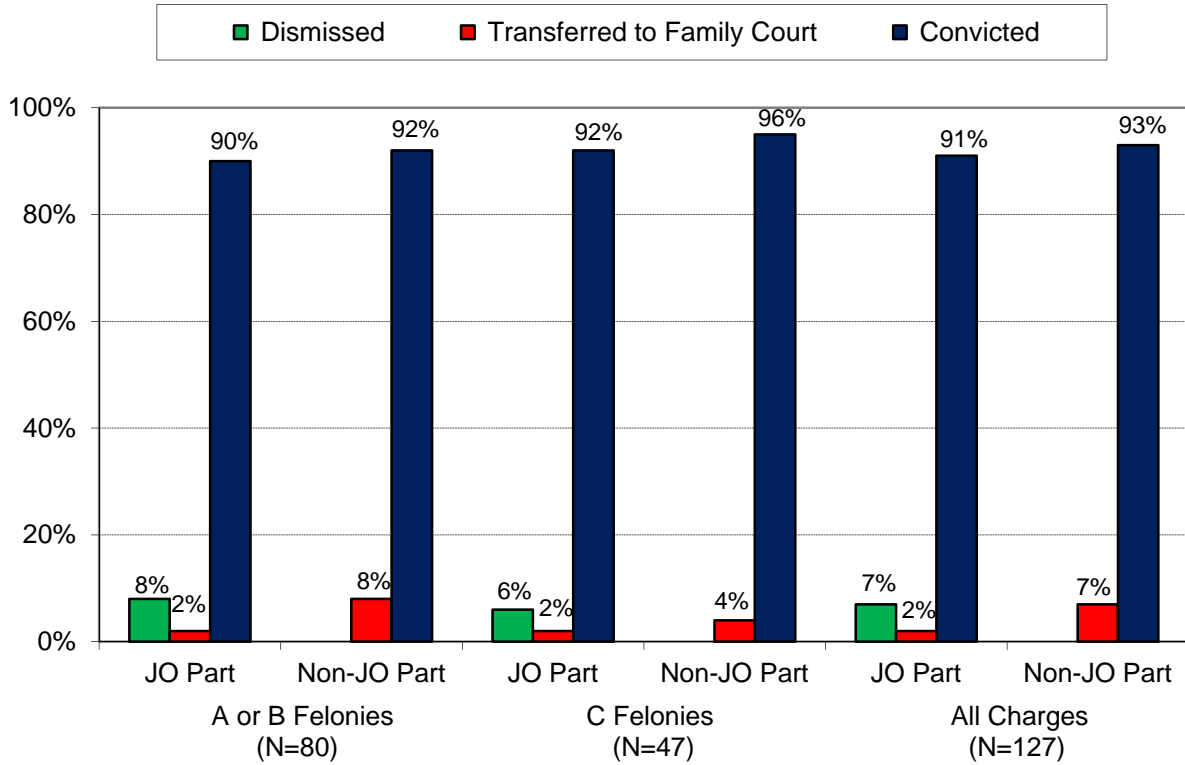


Table 5d
Supreme Court Disposition* by Court Part by Charge Severity at Disposition
by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITION	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
<u>JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	0		0		0		0		0	
Transfer to Family Court	0		0		0		0		0	
Dismissed	0		0		0		0		0	
Subtotal										
<u>Non-JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	0		0		1	7.7%	0		1	1.1%
Transfer to Family Court	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Dismissed	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Subtotal					1	7.7%			1	1.1%
B FELONIES:	36	70.6%	38	65.5%	20	47.6%	30	61.2%	124	62.0%
<u>JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	28	96.6%	23	76.7%	13	100.0%	16	94.1%	80	89.9%
Transfer to Family Court	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
Dismissed	1	3.4%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	7	7.9%
Subtotal	29	100.0%	30	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	89	100.0%
<u>Non-JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	7	100.0%	8	100.0%	4	57.1%	13	100.0%	32	91.4%
Transfer to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	3	8.6%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal	7	100.0%	8	100.0%	7	100.0%	13	100.0%	35	100.0%
C FELONIES:	15	29.4%	20	34.5%	21	50.0%	19	38.8%	75	37.5%
<u>JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	9	90.0%	17	89.5%	16	94.1%	5	100.0%	47	92.2%
Transfer to Family Court	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
Dismissed	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.9%
Subtotal	10	100.0%	19	100.0%	17	100.0%	5	100.0%	51	100.0%
<u>Non-JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	4	80.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	14	100.0%	23	95.8%
Transfer to Family Court	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	14	100.0%	24	100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	51	100.0%	58	100.0%	42	100.0%	49	100.0%	200	100.0%
<u>JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	37	94.9%	40	81.6%	29	96.7%	21	95.5%	127	90.7%
Transfer to Family Court	0	0.0%	2	4.1%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%
Dismissed	2	5.1%	7	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	10	7.1%
Subtotal	39	100.0%	49	100.0%	30	100.0%	22	100.0%	140	100.0%
<u>Non-JO Part:</u>										
Conviction	11	91.7%	9	100.0%	9	75.0%	27	100.0%	56	93.3%
Transfer to Family Court	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	4	6.7%
Dismissed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subtotal	12	100.0%	9	100.0%	12	100.0%	27	100.0%	60	100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

* Excludes cases abated by death. "Dismissed" includes cases dismissed or acquitted.

Exhibit 5E
Median Number of Supreme Court Appearances From First Appearance
Through Disposition by Release Status and
Charge Severity at First Appearance Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

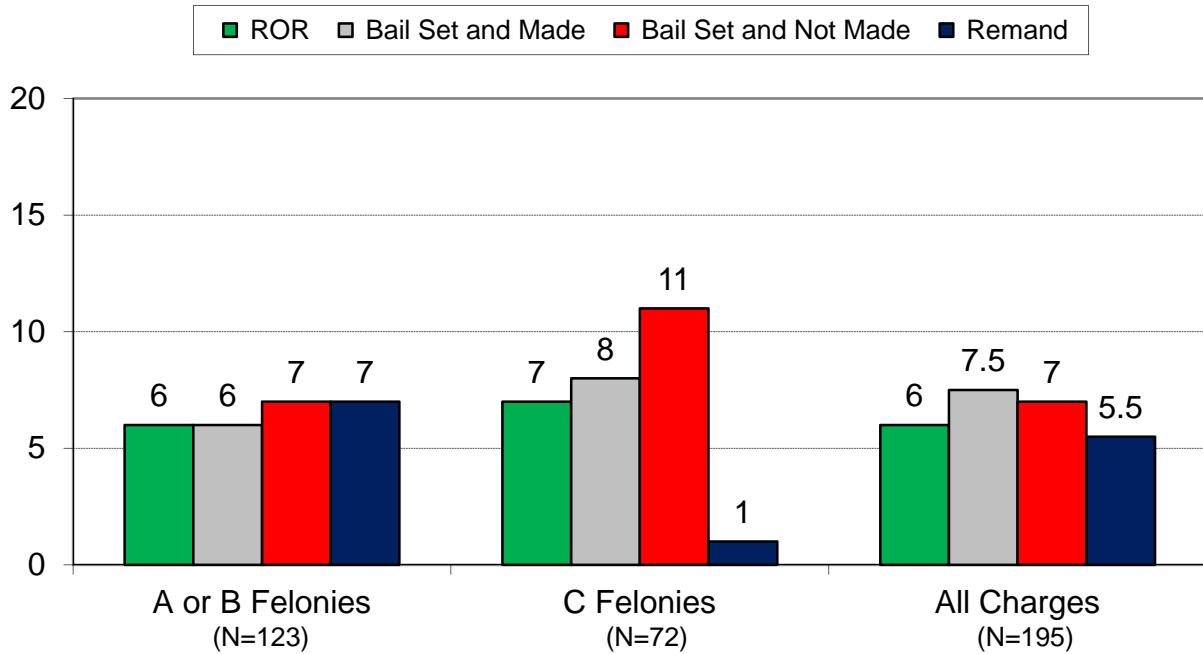


Exhibit 5F
Median Number of Days From First Supreme Court Appearance
Through Disposition by Release Status and Charge Severity
at First Supreme Court Appearance Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

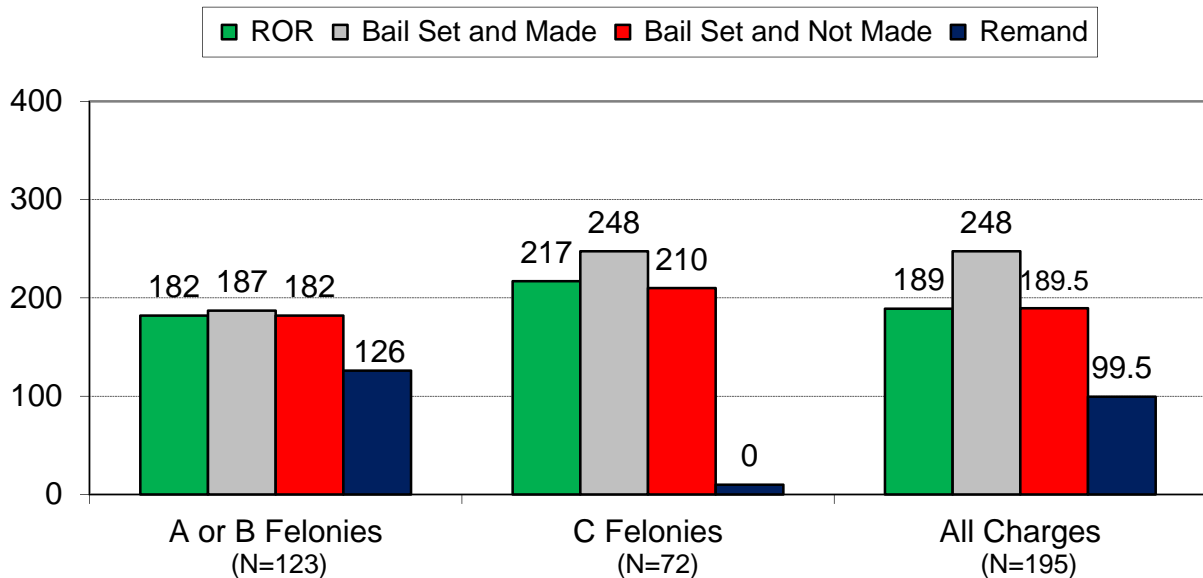


Table 5e

Median Number of Supreme Court Appearances From First Appearance
Through Disposition By Release Status and Charge Severity at First Appearance
by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Arraignments

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	1	23.0	0	-	1	48.0	0	-	2	35.0
ROR	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Remand	1	23.0	0	-	1	48.0	0	-	2	35.0
B FELONIES:	35	7.0	35	10.0	19	6.0	32	3.0	121	6.0
ROR	17	7.0	18	10.0	6	1.5	10	1.0	51	6.0
Bail Set and Made	5	6.0	5	5.0	1	12.0	7	3.0	18	6.0
Bail Set and Not Made	11	7.0	10	9.5	11	9.0	13	5.0	45	7.0
Remand	2	6.0	2	11.0	1	8.0	2	1.0	7	5.0
C FELONIES:	15	8.0	20	10.0	20	11.0	17	1.0	72	7.5
ROR	12	6.5	10	10.5	12	11.0	10	1.0	44	7.0
Bail Set and Made	1	27.0	8	9.0	3	8.0	2	1.0	14	8.0
Bail Set and Not Made	2	11.0	2	8.0	4	14.5	3	3.0	11	11.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	6.0	2	1.0	3	1.0
ALL CHARGES:*	51	7.0	55	10.0	40	8.5	49	1.0	195	7.0
ROR	29	7.0	28	10.0	18	5.0	20	1.0	95	6.0
Bail Set and Made	6	11.5	13	8.0	4	9.5	9	3.0	32	7.5
Bail Set and Not Made	13	8.0	12	9.5	15	11.0	16	4.5	56	7.0
Remand	3	7.0	2	11.0	3	8.0	4	1.0	12	5.5

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes cases for which the release status at the first appearance in the Supreme Court was not available because the case was transferred to Family Court or for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed, acquitted, or abated by death.

Table 5f

Median Number of Days From First Supreme Court Appearance Through Disposition
by Release Status and Charge Severity at First Supreme Court Appearance
by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Arraignments

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	1	363.0	0	-	1	1431.0	0	-	2	897.0
ROR	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Remand	1	363.0	0	-	1	1431.0	0	-	2	897.0
B FELONIES:	35	182.0	35	343.0	19	168.0	32	39.5	121	178.0
ROR	17	203.0	18	413.5	6	28.0	10	0.0	51	182.0
Bail Set and Made	5	139.0	5	178.0	1	266.0	7	57.0	18	167.0
Bail Set and Not Made	11	180.0	10	259.5	11	251.0	13	97.0	45	182.0
Remand	2	99.5	2	254.0	1	326.0	2	0.0	7	73.0
C FELONIES:	15	224.0	20	330.0	20	259.5	17	0.0	72	227.5
ROR	12	194.0	10	329.5	12	255.0	10	0.0	44	217.0
Bail Set and Made	1	707.0	8	333.5	3	242.0	2	0.0	14	301.0
Bail Set and Not Made	2	309.5	2	301.0	4	372.5	3	31.0	11	210.0
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	147.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
ALL CHARGES:*	51	203.0	55	335.0	40	236.5	49	0.0	195	189.0
ROR	29	203.0	28	387.0	18	150.5	20	0.0	95	189.0
Bail Set and Made	6	310.5	13	325.0	4	254.0	9	45.0	32	247.5
Bail Set and Not Made	13	210.0	12	259.5	15	252.0	16	89.0	56	189.5
Remand	3	126.0	2	254.0	3	326.0	4	0.0	12	99.5

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes cases for which the release status at the first appearance in the Supreme Court was not available because the case was transferred to Family Court or for which the release status was not applicable because the case was dismissed, acquitted, or abated by death.

Exhibit 5G
Median Number of Supreme Court Appearances From First Appearance
Through Disposition by Court Part
and Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

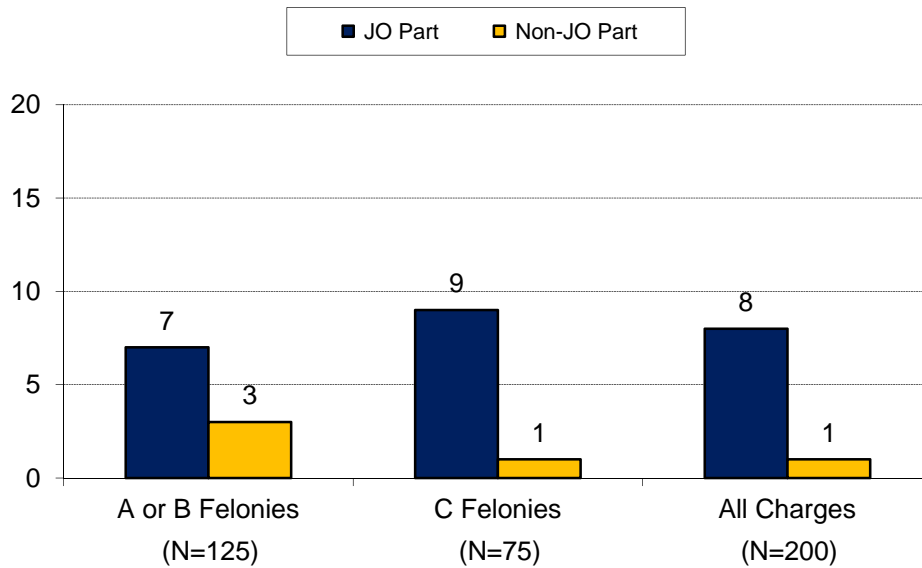


Exhibit 5H
Median Number of Days From First Supreme Court Appearance
Through Disposition by Court Part
and Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

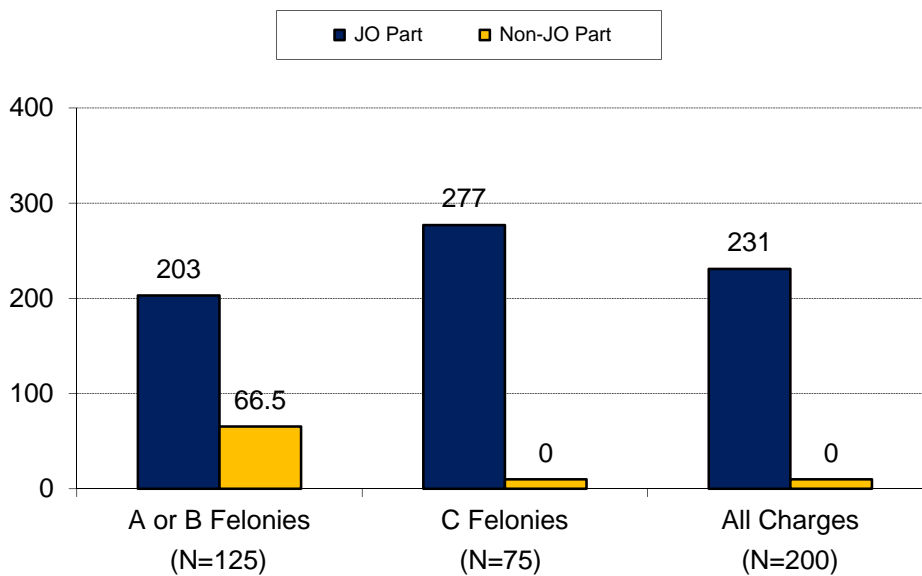


Table 5g
Median Number of Supreme Court Appearances from First Appearance
Through Disposition By Court Part and Disposition Charge Severity by Borough
for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

COURT PART	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	0	-	0	-	1	48.0	0	-	1	48.0
JO Part	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Non-JO Part	0	-	0	-	1	48.0	0	-	1	48.0
B FELONIES:	36	7.0	38	10.0	20	6.0	30	3.0	124	6.0
JO Part	29	7.0	30	10.0	13	9.0	17	5.0	89	7.0
Non-JO Part	7	17.0	8	14.5	7	2.0	13	1.0	35	3.0
C FELONIES:	15	8.0	20	10.0	21	11.0	19	1.0	75	7.0
JO Part	10	8.0	19	10.0	17	11.0	5	3.0	51	9.0
Non-JO Part	5	6.0	1	1.0	4	4.0	14	1.0	24	1.0
ALL CHARGES:	51	7.0	58	10.0	42	8.5	49	1.0	200	7.0
JO Part	39	7.0	49	10.0	30	10.5	22	4.0	140	8.0
Non-JO Part	12	11.5	9	14.0	12	2.5	27	1.0	60	1.0

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

Table 5h
Median Number of Days from First Supreme Court Appearance
Through Disposition by Court Part and Disposition Charge Severity by Borough
for 2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

COURT PART	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	0	-	0	-	1	1431.0	0	-	1	1431.0
JO Part	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Non-JO Part	0	-	0	-	1	1431.0	0	-	1	1431.0
B FELONIES:	36	185.5	38	356.0	20	185.5	30	39.5	124	182.5
JO Part	29	182.0	30	347.5	13	252.0	17	97.0	89	203.0
Non-JO Part	7	461.0	8	544.0	7	14.0	13	0.0	35	47.0
C FELONIES:	15	224.0	20	330.0	21	242.0	19	0.0	75	210.0
JO Part	10	227.5	19	335.0	17	277.0	5	31.0	51	277.0
Non-JO Part	5	151.0	1	0.0	4	72.5	14	0.0	24	0.0
ALL CHARGES:	51	203.0	58	342.5	42	220.5	49	0.0	200	192.5
JO Part	39	203.0	49	342.0	30	259.0	22	69.0	140	231.0
Non-JO Part	12	282.5	9	508.0	12	72.5	27	0.0	60	0.0

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

SECTION VI. SUPREME COURT SENTENCE

Exhibit 6A presents the sentences imposed in Supreme Court by borough, and Table 6a provides the detailed distribution for each conviction-charge severity category. A total of only 161 JO cases reached sentencing in Supreme Court during the reporting period, about the same as in 2014 (160), but much fewer than the 236 JO cases sentenced in 2013, though only 197 were sentenced in 2012. However, both the amount and direction of change in the number of JO cases that reach sentencing varied by borough. While there was little change in the Bronx (down to 49 from 52 in 2014) and Manhattan (up to 35 from 31 in 2014), there were fifteen fewer sentences in JO cases in Brooklyn (43 down from 58 in 2014) and there were fifteen more in Queens (34 up from 19 in 2014). Brooklyn cases no longer account for a greater portion of the sentenced JO cases than any other borough. Instead, more of the JO sentences occurred in the Bronx than in any other borough, followed by Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens.

Although the citywide volume of cases that reached sentencing was comparable to the volume in the previous reporting period, the distribution of types of sentences changed. Citywide, 43 percent of sentences in JO cases in 2015 were custodial compared to 54 percent in 2014. Custodial sentences include an imprisonment sentence (38%, down from 49% in 2014) or a “split” sentence including both imprisonment and probation (5% as in 2014). As shown in Table 6a, sentences in JO cases in Manhattan (61% compared to 60% in 2014) were most likely to be incarcerative, followed by Brooklyn (47% down sharply from 64% in 2014) and the Bronx (37% compared to 44% in 2014) or Queens (29% down from 42%). Nearly four of every ten juveniles sentenced in 2015, as in 2014, were sentenced to probation, ranging from just over a quarter of those sentenced in Manhattan or the Bronx, to more than half of those in Brooklyn, and nearly six of every ten in Queens. The use of ‘other’ sentences, which are primarily sentences of conditional discharge, increased citywide from only seven percent in 2014 to 17 percent in 2015. These sentences were most common in the Bronx, accounting for more than a third of sentences in that borough in 2015 compared to only thirteen percent in 2014. They were also more common in 2015 than in 2014 in Manhattan (14% compared to only 6%) and Queens (12% compared to 0%), although they remained rare in Brooklyn (2%).

As Table 6a indicates, the likelihood of an incarcerative sentence was higher for juveniles convicted at the B-felony level (49%) than for juveniles convicted of a C-felony offense (33%).

Exhibit 6B.1 compares sentences in the JO Parts to those given in non-JO Parts for different conviction-charge severities, citywide, in 2015. Sentences in non-JO Parts were more likely to require imprisonment (52% down from 62% in 2014, and from 58% in 2013) than were sentence in JO Parts (40% down from over 50% in both 2014 and 2013). “Split” sentences were uncommon among JO cases: In 2015 only eight sentences in JO cases were “split” sentences, five in a JO Part and three in a non-JO Part.

Exhibit 6B.2 and Table 6b presents the sentences in the JO and non-JO Parts for each borough in 2014. However, the low volume of cases in certain borough-court part categories precludes meaningful comparisons in those boroughs. Sentences were rarely given in a non-JO part in Manhattan (only 5) or the Bronx (only 6), and there were only twelve JO cases that reached sentencing in a non-JO Part in Brooklyn and 17 in Queens. Furthermore, any citywide differences in types of sentences in the JO and non-JO Parts are more likely to reflect the use or non-use of JO Parts in the boroughs and the specific sentencing practices of the particular

boroughs rather than any intrinsic differences in sentencing in JO versus non-JO Parts. For example, as mentioned above, a fifth of all sentences in JO cases in 2015 were from Queens, but Queens cases account for more than four of every ten sentences in non-JO Parts in 2015, so citywide sentences in non-JO Parts are more likely to reflect patterns in that borough than are the citywide sentences in JO Parts. Citywide comparisons are affected by the volume of cases from the various boroughs, the distribution of cases between JO and non-JO Parts across boroughs, as well as changes in these distributions from year to year.

Exhibits 6C.1 and 6C.2, and Table 6c, display the conditions of sentence granted in JO versus non-JO Parts for different conviction-charge classes citywide. Overall, juvenile defendants were granted YO¹⁷ status in 89 percent of the sentences during the reporting period (the percentages granted YO status by borough for JO and non-JO Parts combined are not displayed). Juveniles sentenced in the JO Parts were more likely to receive YO status (95%) than were their counterparts who were sentenced in non-JO Parts (72%). The proportion of juveniles sentenced in the JO Parts granted YO status varied little by borough, ranging from 93 to 96 percent. Only one or two juveniles sentenced in a JO Part in any borough in 2015 did not receive YO status.

Borough comparisons by type of court part are limited because of low volume, especially in non-JO Parts.

The length of incarcerative sentences is presented in Exhibit 6D and Table 6d. Fewer juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment in JO cases in 2015 (69) than in 2014 (87) or in any previous year. The decrease in the volume of incarcerative sentences did not take place in every borough. The steepest decrease was again in Brooklyn (down to 20 from 37 in 2014, 60 in 2014, but only 26 in 2012). Incarcerative sentences in JO cases also decreased in the Bronx (down to 18 from 23). However, the volume increased by two in both Manhattan (up to 21) and Queens (up to 10).

Citywide, four of every ten incarcerative sentences were for a year or less, comparable to the 39 percent in 2014, 36 percent in 2013 and 35 percent in 2012. Two of every ten incarcerative sentences in 2015 were for one to three years compared to about three of every ten in 2014 and 2013. However, the percent of incarcerative sentences longer than one to three years increased from only 31 percent in 2014 to 39 percent in 2015, although 35 percent of incarcerative sentence in JO cases were longer than one to three years in 2013 and 42 percent were longer in 2012. Incarcerative sentences for juveniles in cases with B-felony conviction charges were longer than those in cases with less severe charges at conviction: More than four of every ten incarcerative sentences at the B-felony level were for more than one to three years compared to less than a third of sentences at the C-felony level. Exhibit 6D illustrates that the boroughs differed in the lengths of sentences. Although the low volume of juveniles sentenced to incarceration limits meaningful, detailed comparisons, it is clear that half or more of the sentences in Brooklyn and the Bronx were longer than one to three years compared to less than a third in Manhattan and Queens.

Exhibits 6E and 6F, and Tables 6e and 6f, present the median number of appearances and days from the first appearance in Supreme Court through sentencing for each of the conviction-

¹⁷ If a juvenile offender is found to be a 'youthful offender,' the conviction is vacated and replaced by a youthful offender finding. A lighter sentence, one authorized for conviction at the E-felony level, is imposed.

charge-severity categories, separately by release status at conviction. Overall, juveniles in cases that reached sentence in the reporting period appeared a median of twelve times in Supreme Court, one appearance more than in 2014 and 2013. A median of more than a year (385 days) elapsed between the first appearance in Supreme Court and sentencing for JO cases that reached sentencing in 2015, nearly two months longer than in 2014 (331) but only about three weeks longer than the median number of days in 2013 (364).

It takes a long time for JO cases to reach sentencing in Supreme Courts and borough differences in length of case are striking. JO cases reached sentencing much more swiftly in Queens (medians of 6.5 appearances and 204 days) than in Brooklyn (medians of 11 appearances and 308 days) and the Bronx (medians of twelve appearances and 526 days) and took much longer to reach sentencing in Manhattan (a median of 18 appearances, although a median of only 452 days). JO cases reached sentencing more quickly in 2015 than in the previous reporting period in Queens (medians of 10 appearances and 281 days in 2014), Manhattan (medians of 20 appearances and 486 days in 2014) and about as quickly in the Bronx (a median of 12 appearances as in 2014, although the median number of days was 512, about two weeks shorter). In contrast, elapsed time to sentencing was longer in Brooklyn in the current reporting period than it was in 2014 when it took a median of only 9 appearances and 224 days.

JO cases with more severe conviction charges took longer to reach sentencing in 2015 than did cases with less severe charges at conviction. JO cases with B-felony charges at conviction took a median of twelve appearances and a median of 412 days to reach sentencing in Supreme Court while JO cases with C-felony charges at conviction took medians of eleven appearances and 357 days to reach sentencing (Exhibits 6E and 6F). It is difficult to summarize patterns in length of case (in terms of median number of appearances or days) by release status at conviction or by release status and conviction-charge severity, either across or within boroughs. Although borough differences exist, the small volume of cases in many categories limits meaningful comparisons.

It is important to note that the release status set at conviction may not be the release status set for the juvenile for all of the appearances prior to sentencing. Many juveniles are released to the supervision of community programs at an appearance subsequent to conviction but before imposition of sentence, and these releases are not reflected in this report.

Exhibit 6A Supreme Court Sentence by Borough: 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

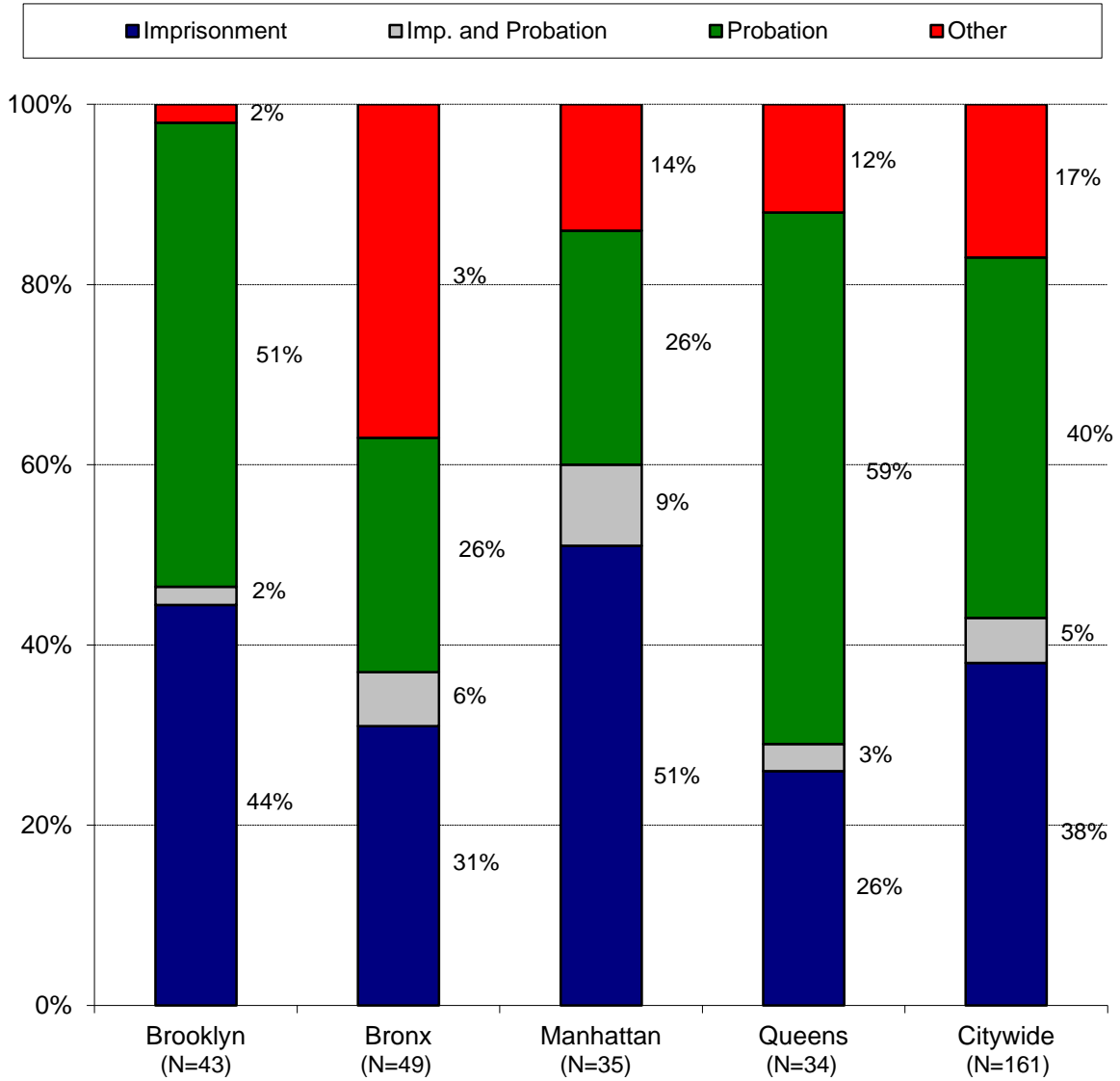


Table 6a
Supreme Court Sentence by Disposition Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

SUPREME COURT SENTENCE	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Imprisonment	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Imp. and Probation	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Probation	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Subtotal						100.0%				100.0%
B FELONIES:	27	62.8%	32	65.3%	16	45.7%	19	55.9%	94	58.4%
Imprisonment	14	51.9%	9	28.1%	10	62.5%	8	42.1%	41	43.6%
Imp. and Probation	1	3.7%	3	9.4%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.3%
Probation	12	44.4%	8	25.0%	3	18.8%	11	57.9%	34	36.2%
Other	0	0.0%	12	37.5%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	14	14.9%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
C FELONIES:	16	37.2%	17	34.7%	18	51.4%	15	44.1%	66	41.0%
Imprisonment	5	31.3%	6	35.3%	7	38.9%	1	6.7%	19	28.8%
Imp. and Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	1	6.7%	3	4.5%
Probation	10	62.5%	5	29.4%	6	33.3%	9	60.0%	30	45.5%
Other	1	6.3%	6	35.3%	3	16.7%	4	26.7%	14	21.2%
Subtotal		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	43	100.0%	49	100.0%	35	100.0%	34	100.0%	161	100.0%
Imprisonment	19	44.2%	15	30.6%	18	51.4%	9	26.5%	61	37.9%
Imp. and Probation	1	2.3%	3	6.1%	3	8.6%	1	2.9%	8	5.0%
Probation	22	51.2%	13	26.5%	9	25.7%	20	58.8%	64	39.8%
Other	1	2.3%	18	36.7%	5	14.3%	4	11.8%	28	17.4%
TOTAL		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and is based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 6B.1 Supreme Court Sentence by Court Part by Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

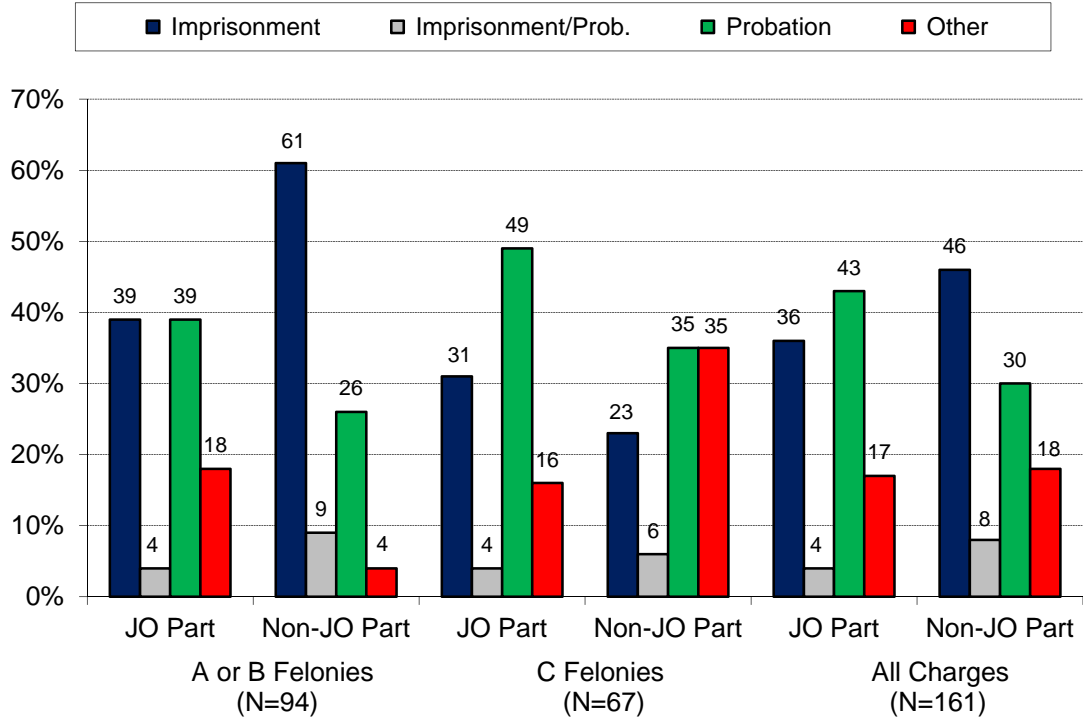


Exhibit 6B.2
Supreme Court Sentence by Court Part by Borough:
2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

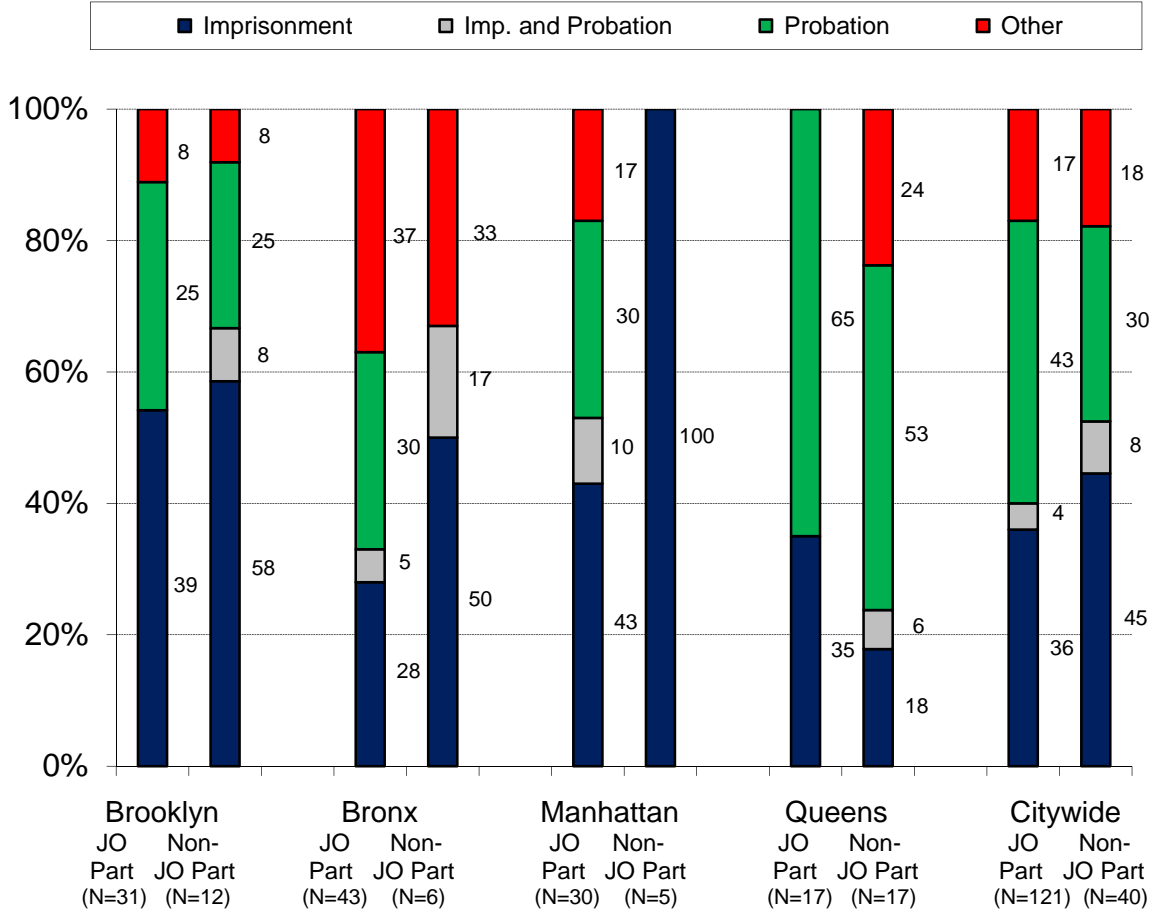


Table 6b
Supreme Court Sentence by Court Part by Disposition Charge Severity
by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

SUPREME COURT SENTENCE	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
JO Part:										
Imprisonment	0		0		0		0		0	
Imp. and Probation	0		0		0		0		0	
Probation	0		0		0		0		0	
Other	0		0		0		0		0	
Subtotal										
Non-JO Part:										
Imprisonment	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Imp. and Probation	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Probation	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Other	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Subtotal					1	100.0%			1	100.0%
B FELONIES:	27	62.8%	32	65.3%	16	45.7%	19	55.9%	94	58.4%
JO Part:										
Imprisonment	10	50.0%	6	22.2%	7	53.8%	5	41.7%	28	38.9%
Imp. and Probation	0	0.0%	2	7.4%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	3	4.2%
Probation	10	50.0%	8	29.6%	3	23.1%	7	58.3%	28	38.9%
Other	0	0.0%	11	40.7%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	13	18.1%
Subtotal	20	100.0%	27	100.0%	13	100.0%	12	100.0%	72	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Imprisonment	4	57.1%	3	60.0%	3	100.0%	3	42.9%	13	59.1%
Imp. and Probation	1	14.3%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%
Probation	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	6	27.3%
Other	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%
Subtotal	7	100.0%	5	100.0%	3	100.0%	7	100.0%	22	100.0%
C FELONIES:	16	37.2%	17	34.7%	18	51.4%	15	44.1%	66	41.0%
JO Part:										
Imprisonment	2	18.2%	6	37.5%	6	35.3%	1	20.0%	15	30.6%
Imp. and Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	2	4.1%
Probation	9	81.8%	5	31.3%	6	35.3%	4	80.0%	24	49.0%
Other	0	0.0%	5	31.3%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	8	16.3%
Subtotal	11	100.0%	16	100.0%	17	100.0%	5	100.0%	49	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Imprisonment	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%
Imp. and Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	5.9%
Probation	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	6	35.3%
Other	1	20.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	40.0%	6	35.3%
Subtotal	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	10	100.0%	17	100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	43	100.0%	49	100.0%	35	100.0%	34	100.0%	161	100.0%
JO Part:										
Imprisonment	12	38.7%	12	27.9%	13	43.3%	6	35.3%	43	35.5%
Imp. and Probation	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.1%
Probation	19	61.3%	13	30.2%	9	30.0%	11	64.7%	52	43.0%
Other	0	0.0%	16	37.2%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	21	17.4%
Subtotal	31	100.0%	43	100.0%	30	100.0%	17	100.0%	121	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Imprisonment	7	58.3%	3	50.0%	5	100.0%	3	17.6%	18	45.0%
Imp. and Probation	1	8.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	3	7.5%
Probation	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%	12	30.0%
Other	1	8.3%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	7	17.5%
Subtotal	12	100.0%	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	17	100.0%	40	100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

**Exhibit 6C.1
Supreme Court Conditions of Sentence
by Court Part by Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:**

2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

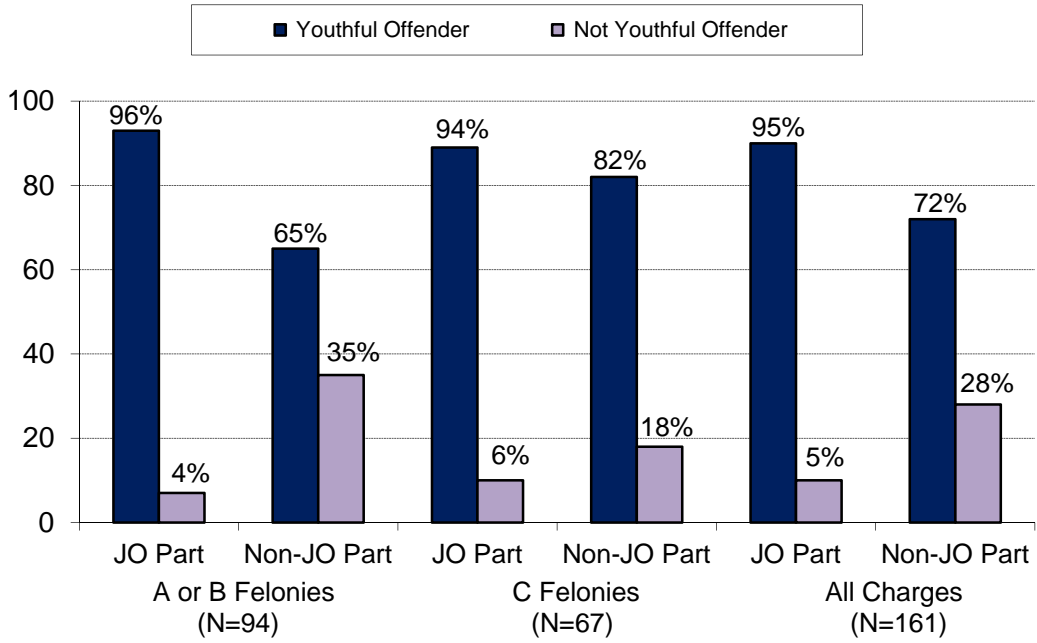


Exhibit 6C.2
Supreme Court Conditions of Sentence by Court Part by Borough:
2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

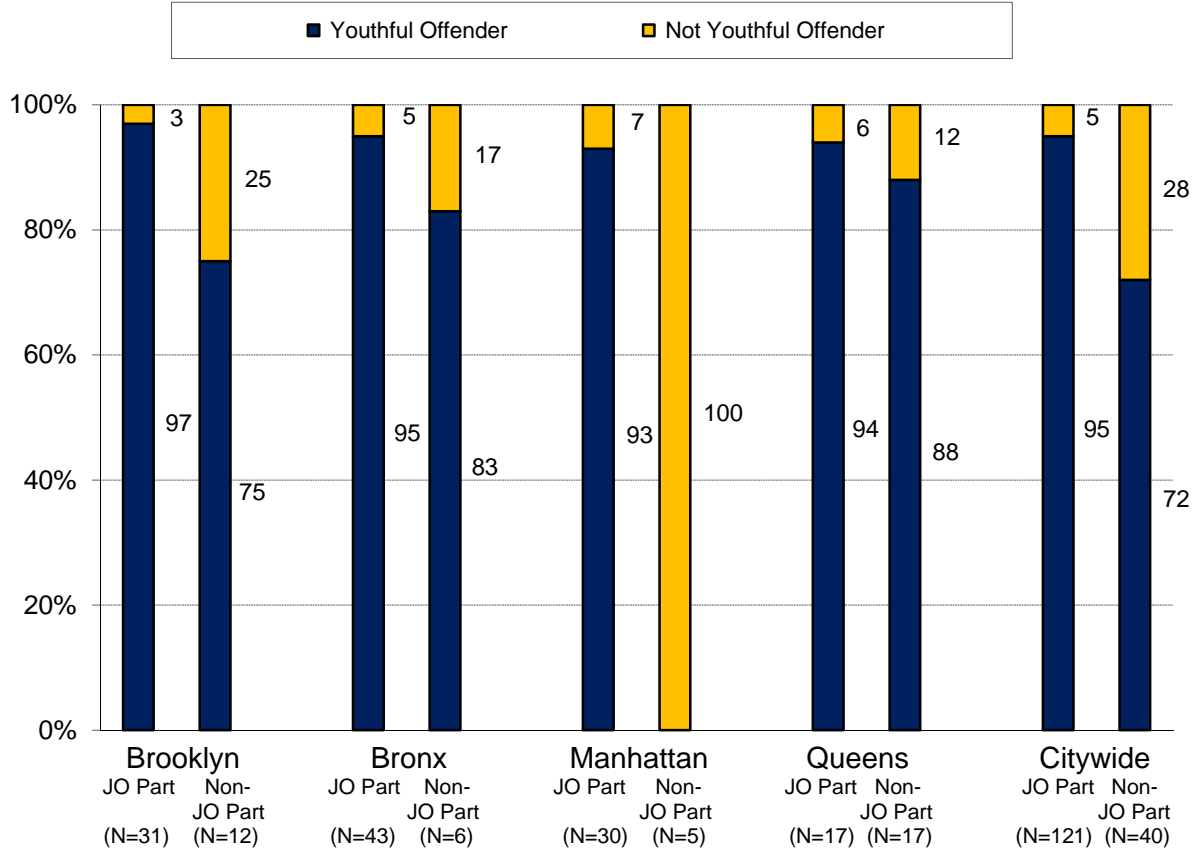


Table 6c
Supreme Court Conditions of Sentence by Court Part by Disposition Charge Severity
by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

CONDITIONS OF SENTENCE	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	0		0		0		0		0	
Not Youthful Offender	0		0		0		0		0	
Subtotal										
Non-JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	0		0		0	0.0%	0		0	0.0%
Not Youthful Offender	0		0		1	7.7%	0		1	1.4%
Subtotal					1	7.7%			1	1.4%
B FELONIES:	27	62.8%	32	65.3%	16	45.7%	19	55.9%	94	58.4%
JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	19	95.0%	26	96.3%	12	92.3%	12	100.0%	69	95.8%
Not Youthful Offender	1	5.0%	1	3.7%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	3	4.2%
Subtotal	20	100.0%	27	100.0%	13	100.0%	12	100.0%	72	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	6	85.7%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	15	68.2%
Not Youthful Offender	1	14.3%	1	20.0%	3	100.0%	2	28.6%	7	31.8%
Subtotal	7	100.0%	5	100.0%	3	100.0%	7	100.0%	22	100.0%
C FELONIES:	16	37.2%	17	34.7%	18	51.4%	15	44.1%	66	41.0%
JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	11	100.0%	15	93.8%	16	94.1%	4	80.0%	46	93.9%
Not Youthful Offender	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	1	5.9%	1	20.0%	3	6.1%
Subtotal	11	100.0%	16	100.0%	17	100.0%	5	100.0%	49	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	3	60.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	14	82.4%
Not Youthful Offender	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%
Subtotal	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	10	100.0%	17	100.0%
ALL CHARGES:*	43	100.0%	49	100.0%	35	100.0%	34	100.0%	161	100.0%
JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	30	96.8%	41	95.3%	28	93.3%	16	94.1%	115	95.0%
Not Youthful Offender	1	3.2%	2	4.7%	2	6.7%	1	5.9%	6	5.0%
Subtotal	31	100.0%	43	100.0%	30	100.0%	17	100.0%	121	100.0%
Non-JO Part:										
Youthful Offender	9	75.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	15	88.2%	29	72.5%
Not Youthful Offender	3	25.0%	1	16.7%	5	100.0%	2	11.8%	11	27.5%
Subtotal	12	100.0%	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	17	100.0%	40	100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and are based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 6D Length of Supreme Court Incarcerative Sentence by Borough:

2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

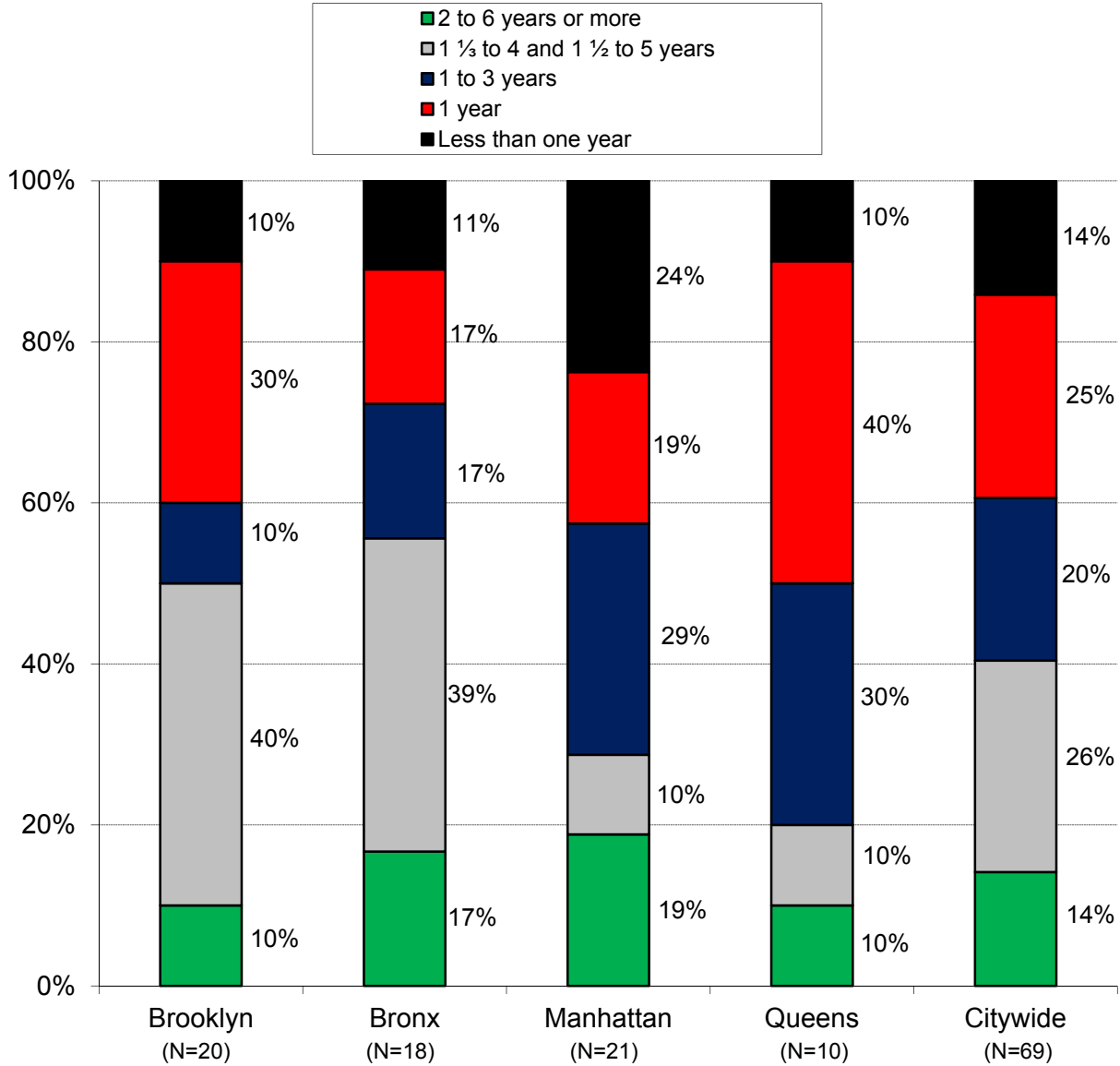


Table 6d
Length of Supreme Court Incarcerative Sentence by Disposition Charge Severity
and Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

Sentences	BOROUGH									
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		CITYWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A FELONIES:	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
2 to 6 years or more	0		0		1	100.0%	0		1	100.0%
Subtotal					1	100.0%			1	100.0%
B FELONIES:	15	75.0%	12	66.7%	11	52.4%	8	80.0%	46	66.7%
Less than 1 year	2	13.3%	3	25.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	6	13.0%
1 year	7	46.7%	5	41.7%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	13	28.3%
1 to 3 years	1	6.7%	1	8.3%	4	36.4%	2	25.0%	8	17.4%
1 ½ to 4 and 1 ½ to 5 years	4	26.7%	2	16.7%	3	27.3%	4	50.0%	13	28.3%
2 to 6 years or more	1	6.7%	1	8.3%	3	27.3%	1	12.5%	6	13.0%
Subtotal	15	100.0%	12	100.0%	11	100.0%	8	100.0%	46	100.0%
C FELONIES:	5	25.0%	6	33.3%	9	42.9%	2	20.0%	22	31.9%
Less than 1 year	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	1	50.0%	4	18.2%
1 year	1	20.0%	2	33.3%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	5	22.7%
1 to 3 years	1	20.0%	2	33.3%	2	22.2%	1	50.0%	6	27.3%
1 ½ to 4 and 1 ½ to 5 years	2	40.0%	1	16.7%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	18.2%
2 to 6 years or more	1	20.0%	1	16.7%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	3	13.6%
Subtotal	5	100.0%	6	100.0%	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	22	100.0%
ALL CHARGES:	20	100.0%	18	100.0%	21	100.0%	10	100.0%	69	100.0%
Less than 1 year	2	10.0%	3	16.7%	4	19.0%	1	10.0%	10	14.5%
1 year	8	40.0%	7	38.9%	2	9.5%	1	10.0%	18	26.1%
1 to 3 years	2	10.0%	3	16.7%	6	28.6%	3	30.0%	14	20.3%
1 ½ to 4 and 1 ½ to 5 years	6	30.0%	3	16.7%	4	19.0%	4	40.0%	17	24.6%
2 to 6 years or more	2	10.0%	2	11.1%	5	23.8%	1	10.0%	10	14.5%
TOTAL	20	100.0%	18	100.0%	21	100.0%	10	100.0%	69	100.0%

Note: The percentages in bold are those each charge category represents of the total N for each borough and citywide. The percentages in shaded bold are the subtotals for each felony group and is based on the total N for each borough and citywide.

Exhibit 6E
Median Number of Appearances From First Supreme Court Appearance
Through Sentence by Disposition Release Status
and Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Dispositions

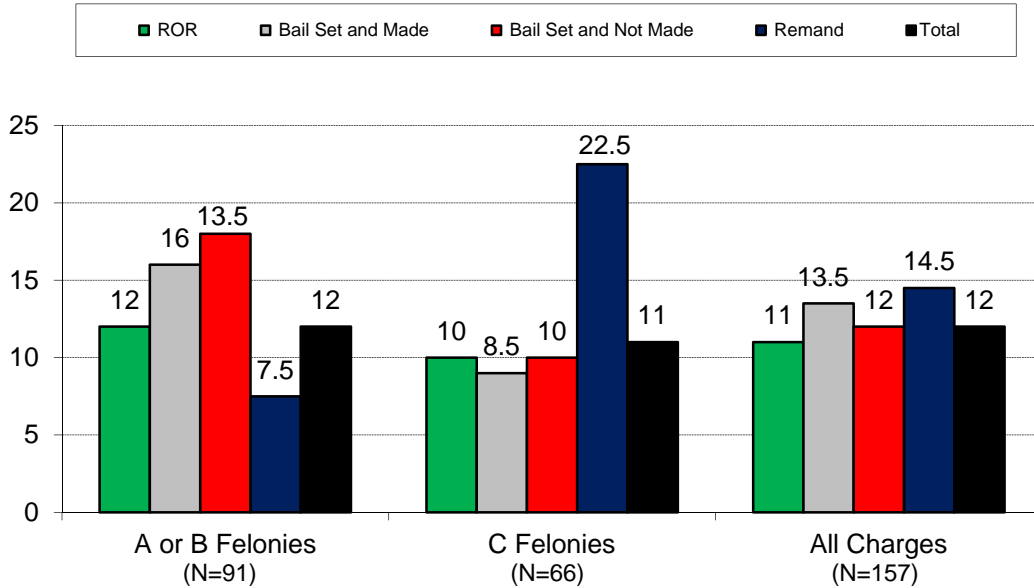


Exhibit 6F
Median Number of Days From First Supreme Court Appearance Through
Sentence by Disposition Release Status
and Disposition Charge Severity Citywide:

2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

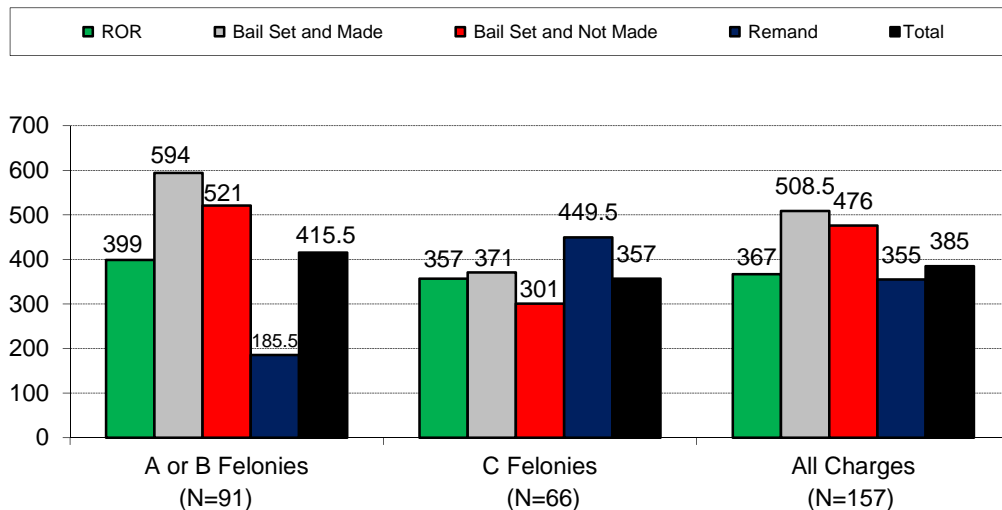


Table 6e

Median Number of Appearances From First Supreme Court Appearance Through Sentence by Disposition Release Status and Disposition Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	0	-	0	-	1	49.0	0	-	1	49.0
ROR	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	49.0	0	-	1	49.0
B FELONIES:	27	9.0	30	15.5	15	16.0	19	10.0	91	12.0
ROR	10	7.0	21	16.0	11	15.0	11	10.0	53	12.0
Bail Set and Made	6	19.0	5	14.0	0	-	3	13.0	14	16.0
Bail Set and Not Made	4	12.0	2	18.0	1	32.0	0	-	7	16.0
Remand	7	6.0	2	13.5	3	16.0	5	6.0	17	7.0
C FELONIES:	16	12.5	16	11.0	18	21.5	15	3.0	65	11.0
ROR	14	10.5	8	11.5	11	18.0	12	2.0	45	10.0
Bail Set and Made	0	-	5	11.0	0	-	1	7.0	6	9.0
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	2	10.0	0	-	0	-	2	10.0
Remand	2	24.5	1	15.0	7	26.0	2	4.5	12	22.5
ALL CHARGES:*	43	11.0	46	12.0	34	18.0	34	6.5	157	12.0
ROR	24	9.0	29	13.0	22	15.5	23	3.0	98	11.0
Bail Set and Made	6	19.0	10	11.0	0	-	4	10.5	20	13.5
Bail Set and Not Made	4	12.0	4	11.5	1	32.0	0	-	9	12.0
Remand	9	8.0	3	15.0	11	24.0	7	6.0	30	14.5

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes one case with no release status at disposition because the juvenile pled guilty and was sentenced at the same court appearance without adjournment.

Table 6f

Median Number of Days From First Supreme Court Appearance Through Sentence by Disposition Release Status and Disposition Charge Severity by Borough for 2015 JO Supreme Court Sentences

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	Median
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median		
A FELONIES:	0	-	0	-	1	1453.0	0	-	1	1453.0
ROR	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Remand	0	-	0	-	1	1453.0	0	-	1	1453.0
B FELONIES:	27	280.0	30	603.5	15	427.0	19	256.0	91	412.0
ROR	10	248.5	21	612.0	11	427.0	11	260.0	53	399.0
Bail Set and Made	6	594.0	5	633.0	0	-	3	364.0	14	594.0
Bail Set and Not Made	4	357.0	2	736.5	1	1057.0	0	-	7	521.0
Remand	7	147.0	2	317.0	3	421.0	5	156.0	17	160.0
C FELONIES:	16	397.0	16	425.0	18	451.5	15	70.0	65	357.0
ROR	14	332.5	8	519.0	11	427.0	12	70.0	45	357.0
Bail Set and Made	0	-	5	434.0	0	-	1	240.0	6	371.0
Bail Set and Not Made	0	-	2	301.0	0	-	0	-	2	301.0
Remand	2	580.5	1	416.0	7	525.0	2	120.0	12	449.5
ALL CHARGES*	43	308.0	46	526.5	34	451.5	34	204.0	157	385.0
ROR	24	283.5	29	579.0	22	427.0	23	77.0	98	367.0
Bail Set and Made	6	594.0	10	455.0	0	-	4	310.0	20	508.5
Bail Set and Not Made	4	357.0	4	414.5	1	1057.0	0	-	9	476.0
Remand	9	160.0	3	416.0	11	510.0	7	156.0	30	355.0

Note: The numbers in bold are the subtotals for each felony category.

* Excludes one case with no release status at disposition because the juvenile pled guilty and was sentenced at the same court appearance without adjournment.

SECTION VII. FAILURE-TO-APPEAR RATES

The failure-to-appear (FTA) rates presented in this report are based on all JO cases in which juveniles released on bail or on recognizance were scheduled to appear at least once in Criminal Court and/or Supreme Court (Exhibit 7 and Table 7) prior to disposition during the reporting period. Prior to 2007, the rates were based on releases at arraignment in Criminal Court or at the first appearance in Supreme Court.

Pretrial appearances were scheduled in Criminal Court in 2015 for a total of 277 JO cases in which the juvenile was released. This includes 243 JO cases in which juveniles were released on recognizance and 34 in which juveniles were released on bail. In eight cases released juveniles (3%) failed to appear as scheduled for at least one appearance in Criminal Court.¹⁸ As Exhibit 7 illustrates (see Table 7), the proportion of cases in which juveniles failed to appear for a scheduled hearing was higher among cases in which juveniles were released on recognizance (3%) than for the small number of cases in which they secured release on bail (0%).

Table 7 presents pretrial FTA by release status in each borough for cases in which juveniles were scheduled to appear at least once in Criminal Court and/or Supreme Court during the reporting period. In five cases juveniles who were released on recognizance but who failed to appear in Criminal Court were Bronx JOs (7% FTA rate), while three juveniles had been released in Brooklyn (4% FTA). None of the juveniles scheduled to appear in Criminal Court in 2015 in Manhattan or Queens failed to appear.

In this reporting period, pretrial appearances were scheduled in Supreme Court for a total of 214 JO cases in which juveniles were not held in detention and were at risk to miss at least one court date. This includes 154 cases in which juveniles were released on recognizance and 60 in which juveniles were released on bail. Juveniles failed to appear as scheduled for at least one court date in nearly eleven percent of the cases. As displayed in Exhibit 7, the proportion of cases in which juveniles failed to appear for a scheduled hearing in the upper court in 2015 was higher for cases in which juveniles were released on recognizance (12%) than for those in which they were released on bail (7%). While no appearances were missed in Queens, juveniles failed to appear at least once in eight JO cases in both Brooklyn and Manhattan and in seven JO cases in the Bronx. Manhattan juveniles who were at risk for FTA missed a scheduled appearance in one of every five of the 39 JO cases with at least one appearance scheduled in 2015 compared to less than one of every eight of the 66 cases in Brooklyn and less than one of every ten of the 74 cases in the Bronx.

It is important to remember that these FTA rates reflect appearances scheduled prior to the disposition of the JO case and do not include appearances scheduled after conviction but prior to sentencing.

¹⁸ The FTA rate presented here is a case-based, not an appearance-based, rate. The number of cases in which a warrant was issued for failure to appear was divided by the total number of cases with a released defendant and a scheduled pretrial appearance in the reporting period. For an appearance-based rate, the number of missed appearances would be divided by the total number of pretrial appearances scheduled during the reporting period.

Exhibit 7 Failure to Appear Rates by Release Status

2015 Released Juveniles Scheduled to Appear in Court

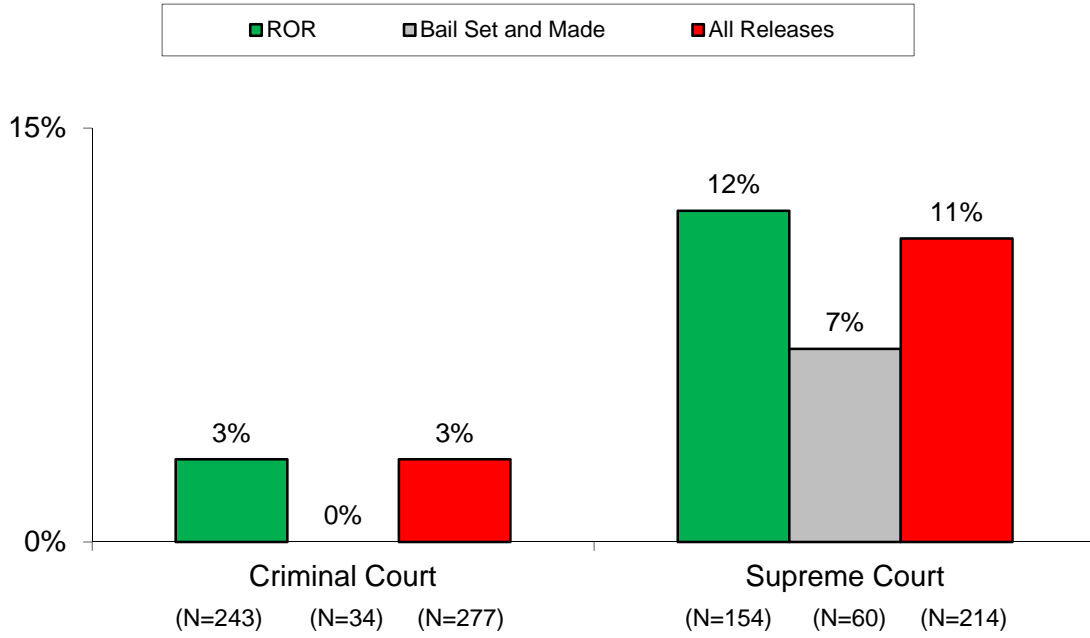


Table 7
Failure to Appear by Release Status and Borough for Released Juveniles
Scheduled to Appear at Least Once in 2015 in Criminal and/or Supreme Court

RELEASE STATUS	BOROUGH								CITYWIDE	
	Brooklyn		Bronx		Manhattan		Queens		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
<u>Criminal Court:</u>										
ROR	83	94.3%	69	88.5%	39	84.8%	52	80.0%	243	87.7%
Failed to Appear	3	3.6%	5	7.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.3%
Appeared as Scheduled	80	96.4%	64	92.8%	39	100.0%	52	100.0%	235	96.7%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
BAIL SET AND MADE	5	5.7%	9	11.5%	7	15.2%	13	20.0%	34	12.3%
Failed to Appear	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Appeared as Scheduled	5	100.0%	9	100.0%	7	100.0%	13	100.0%	34	100.0%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL RELEASES	88	100.0%	78	100.0%	46	100.0%	65	100.0%	277	100.0%
Failed to Appear	3	3.4%	5	6.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	2.9%
Appeared as Scheduled	85	96.6%	73	93.6%	46	100.0%	65	100.0%	269	97.1%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
<u>Supreme Court:</u>										
ROR	52	78.8%	47	63.5%	32	82.1%	23	65.7%	154	72.0%
Failed to Appear	6	11.5%	6	12.8%	7	21.9%	0	0.0%	19	12.3%
Appeared as Scheduled	46	88.5%	41	87.2%	25	78.1%	23	100.0%	135	87.7%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
BAIL SET AND MADE	14	21.2%	27	36.5%	7	17.9%	12	34.3%	60	28.0%
Failed to Appear	2	14.3%	1	3.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	4	6.7%
Appeared as Scheduled	12	85.7%	26	96.3%	6	85.7%	12	100.0%	56	93.3%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
ALL RELEASES	66	100.0%	74	100.0%	39	100.0%	35	100.0%	214	100.0%
Failed to Appear	8	12.1%	7	9.5%	8	20.5%	0	0.0%	23	10.7%
Appeared as Scheduled	58	87.9%	67	90.5%	31	79.5%	35	100.0%	191	89.3%
All Scheduled to Appear		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

APPENDIX A
JUVENILE OFFENSES

Offense	Penal Law	Felony Class	Defendant Age
Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree	130.70	B	14, 15
Arson in the first degree	150.20	A	14, 15
Arson in the second degree	150.15	B	14, 15
Assault in the first degree	120.10 (1) (2)	B	14, 15
Burglary in the first degree	140.30	B	14, 15
Burglary in the second degree	140.25 (1)	C	14, 15
Criminal sexual act* in the first degree	130.50 (1) (2)	B	14, 15
Kidnapping in the first degree	135.25	A	14, 15
Attempted kidnapping in the first degree	110/135.25	B	14, 15
Possession of a weapon in the second degree	265.03**	C	14, 15
Manslaughter in the first degree	125.20	B	14, 15
Murder in the second degree	125.25 (1) (2) 125.25 (3)***	A A	13, 14, 15 14, 15
Attempted murder in the second degree	110/125.25	B	14, 15
Rape in the first degree	130.35 (1) (2)	B	14, 15
Robbery in the first degree	160.15	B	14, 15
Robbery in the second degree	160.10 (2)	C	14, 15

* Changed from “Sodomy” in November 2003 as part of the NYS Sexual Assault Reform Act.

** Added in November 1998, but only where the weapon is possessed on school grounds.
265.02 (4), possession of a weapon in the third degree, a D felony, was repealed effective November, 2006, and is now replaced by 265.03 (3).

*** But only where the underlying crime is also a JO offense.