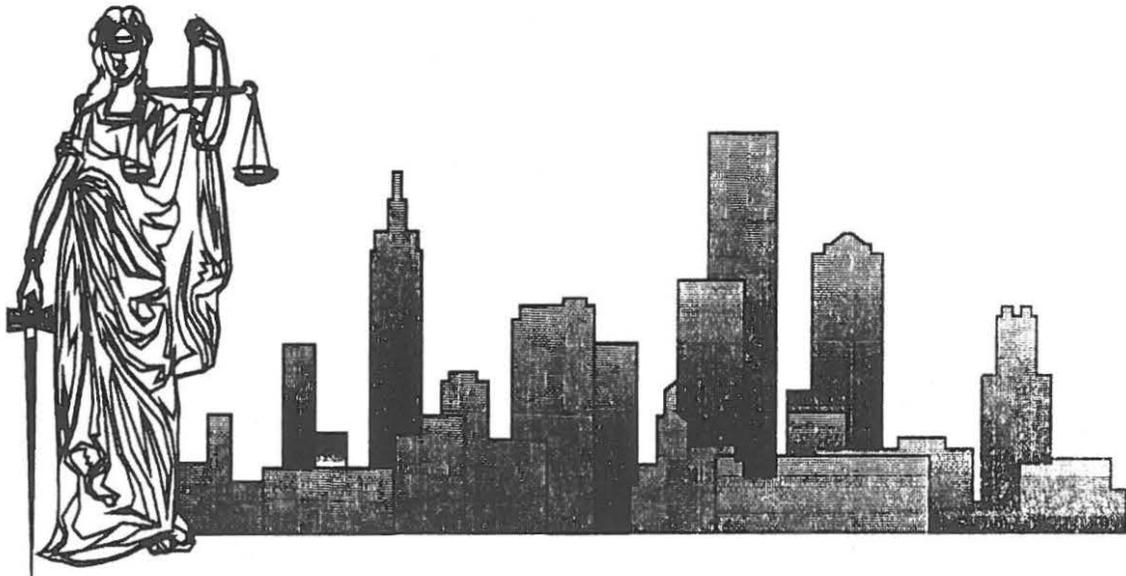


NEW YORK CITY CRIME CONTROL INDICATORS AND STRATEGY ASSESSMENT



PREPARED: NOVEMBER 1995
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CRIME ANALYSIS AND
PROGRAM PLANNING SECTION
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

NEW YORK CITY
CRIME CONTROL INDICATORS
&
STRATEGY ASSESSMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PAGE#</u>
N.Y.C. CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES	i
N.Y.C. CRIME TRENDS: PRELIMINARY STATISTICS 1ST SIX MONTHS 1996	1
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT STATISTICS CALENDAR YEARS 1995, 1994, & 1993	2
INDEX CRIME	
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	3-4
CRIME VS PERSON/PROPERTY	5-6
MURDER	7-8
FORCIBLE RAPE	9-10
ROBBERY	11-12
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	13-14
BURGLARY	15-16
LARCENY THEFT	17-18
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	19-20
N.Y.C. VS THE NATION	21-23
RADIO RUNS	24
THE "WHY OF CRIME"	25
DEMOGRAPHICS	26-29
DRUG USE	30-36
FIREARMS AND DANGEROUS WEAPONS	37-40
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS	41-44
PRISON, JAIL, PROBATION & PAROLE TRENDS	45-49
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY	
NYPD SPECIFIC ARREST GROUPINGS	50-52
WARRANTS	53
SUMMONSES	54
ARREST PROCESSING INDICATORS	55
SUMMARY	56



NEW YORK CITY CRIME CONTROL STRATEGIES

In January of 1994 Mayor Giuliani began his stewardship of the City by focusing on one of his principal campaign themes - the need to re-energize the city's law enforcement community in their struggle to control and suppress criminal activity and reduce fear of crime within the City.

At the Mayor's behest the New York City Police Department implemented a series of strategies to achieve the Mayor's objectives. To date eight strategies have been implemented.

- Strategy No. 1: *Getting the Guns off the Streets of New York*
 (March 1994)
- Strategy No. 2: *Curbing Youth Violence in the schools and on the Streets*
 (April 1994)
- Strategy No. 3: *Driving the Drug Dealers out of New York*
 (April 1994)
- Strategy No. 4: *Breaking the Cycle of Domestic Violence*
 (April 1994)
- Strategy No. 5: *Reclaiming the Public Spaces of New York*
 (June 1994)
- Strategy No. 6: *Reducing Auto-Related Crime in New York*
 (Feb. 1995)
- Strategy No. 7: *Rooting Out Corruption; Building Organizational*
 Integrity in the New York City Police Department (June 1995)
- Strategy No. 8: *Reclaiming the Roads of New York*
 (November 1995)

Strategy implementation has taken place with particular emphasis on a four-step command and control process to achieve crime reduction.

- Accurate and timely intelligence
- Rapid deployment
- Effective tactics
- Relentless follow-up and assessment

NEW YORK CITY CRIME TRENDS: PRELIMINARY STATISTICS SIX MONTHS 1996

- ◆ Crime Statistics compiled by the Department for the first six months of 1996 continue to show major reductions.

The major felony crimes fell -11.7%	17,731	fewer
- Homicide down -13.6%	81	fewer
- Rape 1 ^o up +0.1%	1	more
- Robbery down -10.5%	2,958	fewer
- Fel. Assault down -14.6%	2,598	fewer
- Burglary down -15.3%	5,686	fewer
- Grand Larceny down -7.3%	2,265	fewer
- Gr. Larc. M.V. down -11.7%	4,144	fewer

- ◆ Shooting incidents fell **-14.7% (1,561 to 1,331)** comparing the first six months of 1996 vs 1995.
- ◆ The number of shooting victims also fell **-14.8% (1,778 to 1,515)** comparing the first six months of 1996 vs 1995.
- ◆ During the first six months of 1996 there were **81 fewer** victims of Homicide [74 fewer from firearm use].

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

**FINAL
CITYWIDE
UCR INDEX CRIMES COMPLAINTS
CALENDAR YEAR COMPARISONS**

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>95 vs 94</u> <u>% + / -</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>95 vs 93</u> <u>% + / -</u>
MURDER & NON- NEGLIGENT MANSL.	1177	1561	-24.6%	1946	-39.5%
FORCIBLE RAPE	2374	2666	-11.0%	2818	-15.8%
ROBBERY	59280	72540	-18.3%	86001	-31.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	52322	59755	-12.4%	62778	-16.7%
BURGLARY	73889	88370	-16.4%	99207	-25.5%
LARCENY THEFT	183037	209808	-12.8%	235132	-22.2%
M.V. THEFT	72679	95421	-23.8%	112464	-35.4%
TOTAL INDEX	444758	530121	-16.1%	600346	-25.9%

REVISED JUNE 1, 1996

New York City is experiencing some of the most dramatic decreases in crime in modern history.

Year end 1995 Index Crime is down:

-26% 1995 vs 1993

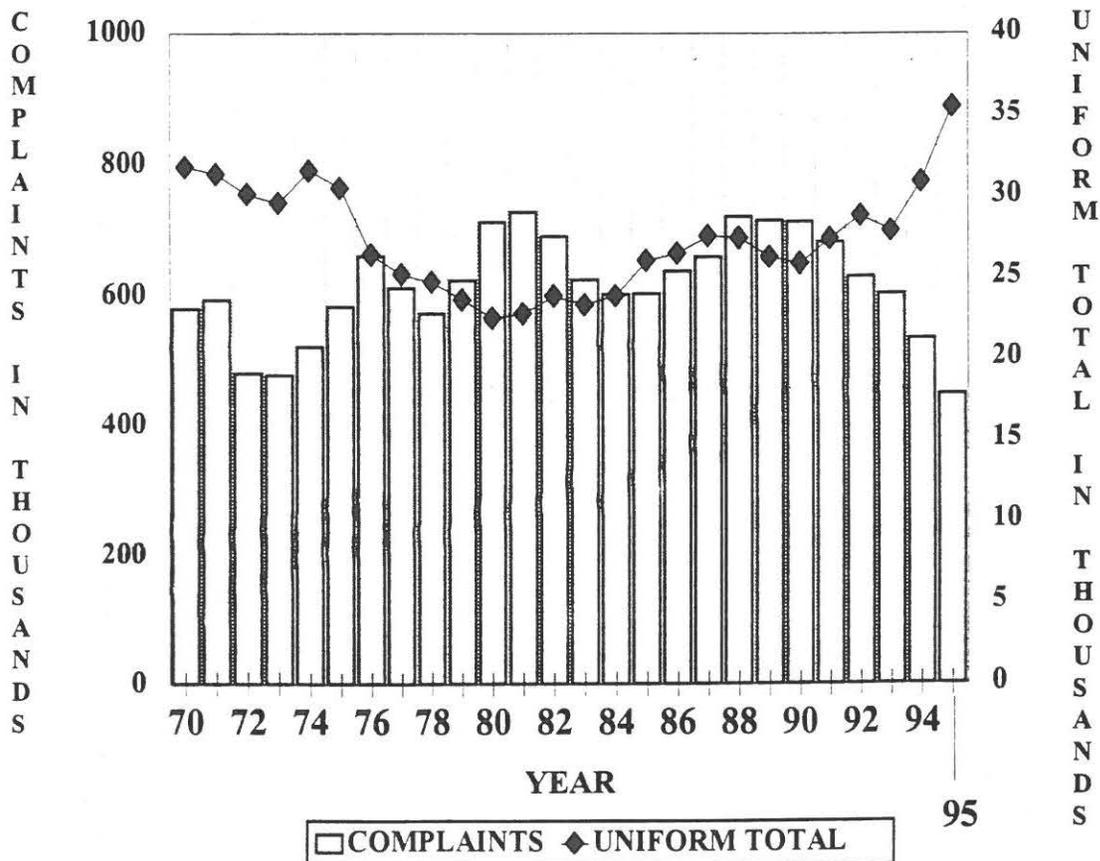
-38% 1995 vs 1989

***** SIX YEARS OF REDUCTIONS *****

TOTAL INDEX COMPLAINTS

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL



* AS OF APRIL 1995 UNIFORM PERSONNEL NUMBERS INCLUDE TRANSIT & HOUSING BUREAUS.

Revised June 7, 1996

TOTAL INDEX

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1981 (725866) ◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1995 (444758)*

DOWN -16.1% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (444758 vs 530121).

◆ CALENDAR YEAR 1995 RECORDED THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE DECREASE SINCE 1972 ◆

DOWN -38.7% (444758 vs 725866) compared to peak year 1981.

DOWN -25.9% (444758 vs 600346) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-11.7%	◆
1993	-4.1%	◆
1992	-7.8%	◆
1991	-4.4%	◆
1990	-0.3%	◆

Years with the Largest % Declines:

1995	-16.1%
1994	-11.7%
1983	-9.5%
1972	-19.1%

Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -11.7% thru 6/30/96 for the 7 Major Felonies.

Crimes that have shown double digit decreases and have significantly contributed to the decline in Total Index Crime are: Burglary, Larceny Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft.

Total NYPD Uniformed Personnel:

As of December 1995 : 37405 (includes 2618 uniformed Transit personnel and 1724 uniformed Housing personnel)
As of December 1994 : 29896
% 1995 vs 1994: +25.1%

% CHANGE IN TOTAL INDEX CRIME:

NATION -2.0% N.Y.C. -16.1%

NYC RANKING AMONG THE 25 LARGEST CITIES:

Calendar Year 1995 - 23rd

Calendar Year 1994 - 21st

* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

CRIME vs PERSON

PEAK YEAR was 1990 (174541)

LOWEST YEAR was 1970 (108615)*

DOWN -15.6% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 vs 1994 (115153 vs 136522)

YTD decline mainly due to the decrease in Robbery.

DOWN -34.0% (115153 vs 174541) compared to peak year 1990.

DOWN -25.0% (115153 vs 153543) compared to 1993.

% Change in Crime vs Person (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION -4.0%

N.Y.C. -15.6%

CRIME vs PROPERTY

PEAK YEAR was 1981 (568900)

LOWEST YEAR was 1995 (329605)*

DOWN -16.2% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 vs 1994 (329605 vs 393599)

YTD decline mainly due to the decrease in Larceny Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft.

DOWN -42.1% (329605 vs 568900) compared to peak year 1981.

DOWN -26.2% (329605 vs 446803) compared to 1993.

% Change in Crime vs Person (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION -1.0%

N.Y.C. -16.3%

* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

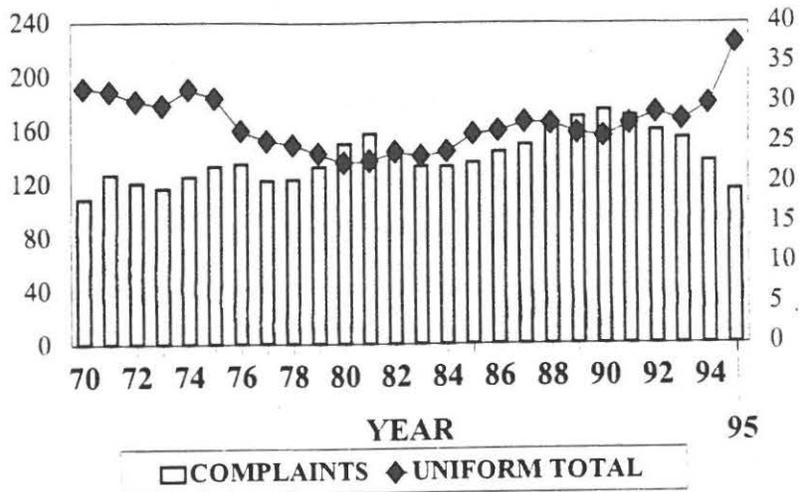
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*

COMPLAINTS IN THOUSANDS

UNIFORM TOTAL IN THOUSANDS



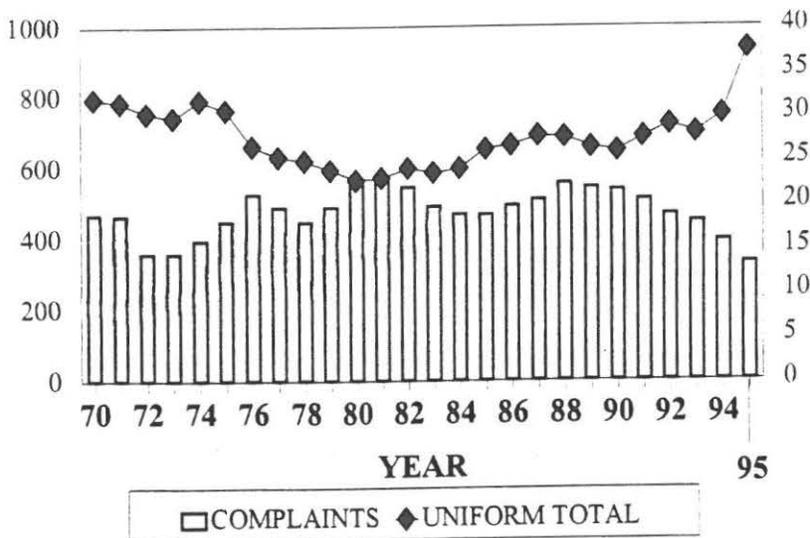
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*

COMPLAINTS IN THOUSANDS

UNIFORM TOTAL IN THOUSANDS



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureaus.

Revised June 7, 1996

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1990 (2245)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1970 (111)

DOWN -24.6% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (1177 vs 1561).

◆ CALENDAR YEAR 1995 RECORDED THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN THE LAST 25 YEARS * ◆

DOWN -47.6% (1177 vs 2245) compared to peak year 1990.

DOWN -39.5% (1177 vs 1946) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-19.8%	1991	-4.1%	◆
1993	- 2.5%	1990	+17.8%	◆
1992	- 7.4%			◆
				◆

Years with Largest % Decreases

1995	-24.6%
1994	-19.8%
1984	-10.6%
1982	- 8.7%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -13.6% thru 6/30/96 ◆

Firearm use:

<u>Calendar Years:</u>	1995	68%
	1994	71%
	1993	75%
	1990	69%
	1970	51%
	1960	25%

% Change in Homicide (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-8.0%
N.Y.C.	-24.6%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995 - 14th

Calendar Year 1994 - 12th

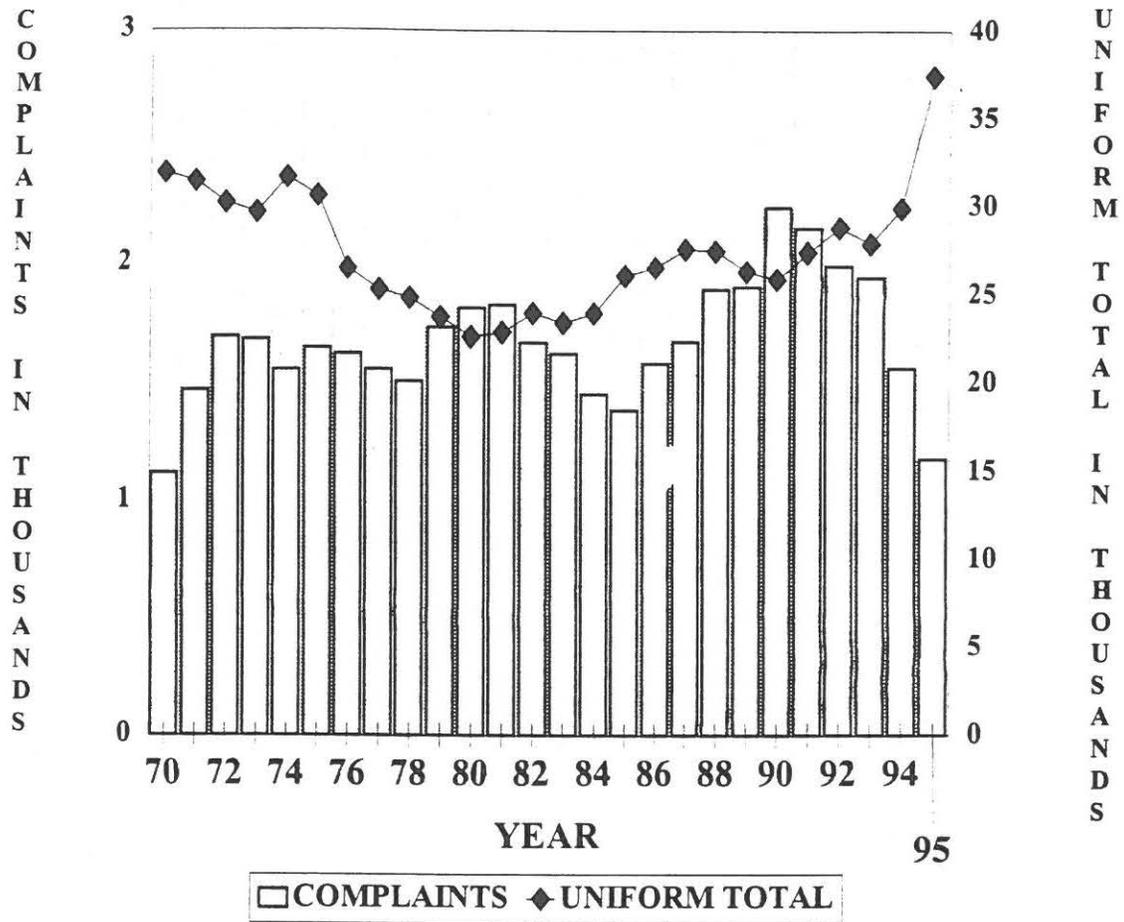
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

TOTAL MURDER / NON - NEG. MANSLAUGHTER

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

FORCIBLE RAPE

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1974 (4054)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1970 (

DOWN -11.0% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (2374 vs 2666).

DOWN -41.4% (2374 vs 4054) compared to peak year 1974.

DOWN -15.8% (2374 vs 2818) compared to 1993.

<u>Prior Calendar Year % Changes:</u>	1994	-5.4%	1991	-7.5%
	1993	+0.1%	1990	-3.9%
	1992	-2.7%		

<u>Years with the Largest % Declines:</u>	1995	-11.0%
	1986	-8.9%
	1976	-12.1%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -0.1% thru 6/30/96 in Rape

Forcible Rape had been on a continuing decline from 1985 thru 1992. While 1993 recorded a slight percentage increase of +0.1%, both 1995 and 1994 showed percentage decreases of -11.0% and -5.4% respectively.

% Change in Forcible Rape (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-6.0%
N.Y.C.	-11.0%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995- 23rd

Calendar Year 1994 - 24th

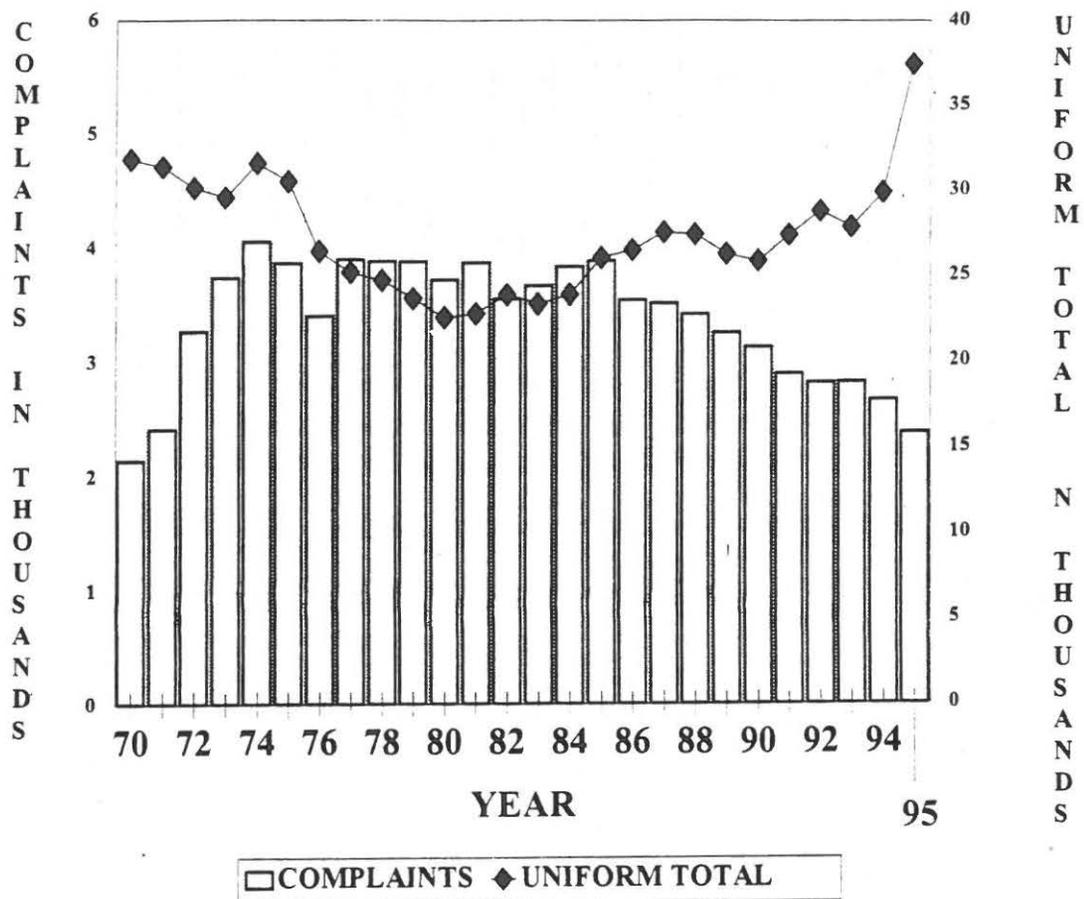
* Comparison from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

TOTAL FORCIBLE RAPE

-vs-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

ROBBERY

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1981 (107495)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1995 (59280)*

DOWN -18.3% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (59280 vs 72540).

◆ **CALENDAR YEAR 1995 RECORDED THE LOWEST NUMBER OF ROBBERIES SINCE 1973** ◆

DOWN -44.8% (59280 vs 107495) compared to peak year 1981.

DOWN -31.1% (59280 vs 86001) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-15.7%	1991	-1.8%
1993	-5.7%	1990	+7.4%
1992	-7.4%		

Years with the Largest % Declines:

1995	-18.3%
1994	-15.7%
1983	-12.4%
1977	-13.7%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -10.5% thru 6/30/96 ◆

Robbery peaked in 1981 at (107495), declined during years 1982 thru 1985, and rose to its recent peak in 1990 (100280). There have been steady yearly declines since 1990.

% Change in Robbery (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-7.0%
N.Y.C.	-18.3%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995- 8th

Calendar Year 1994 - 3rd

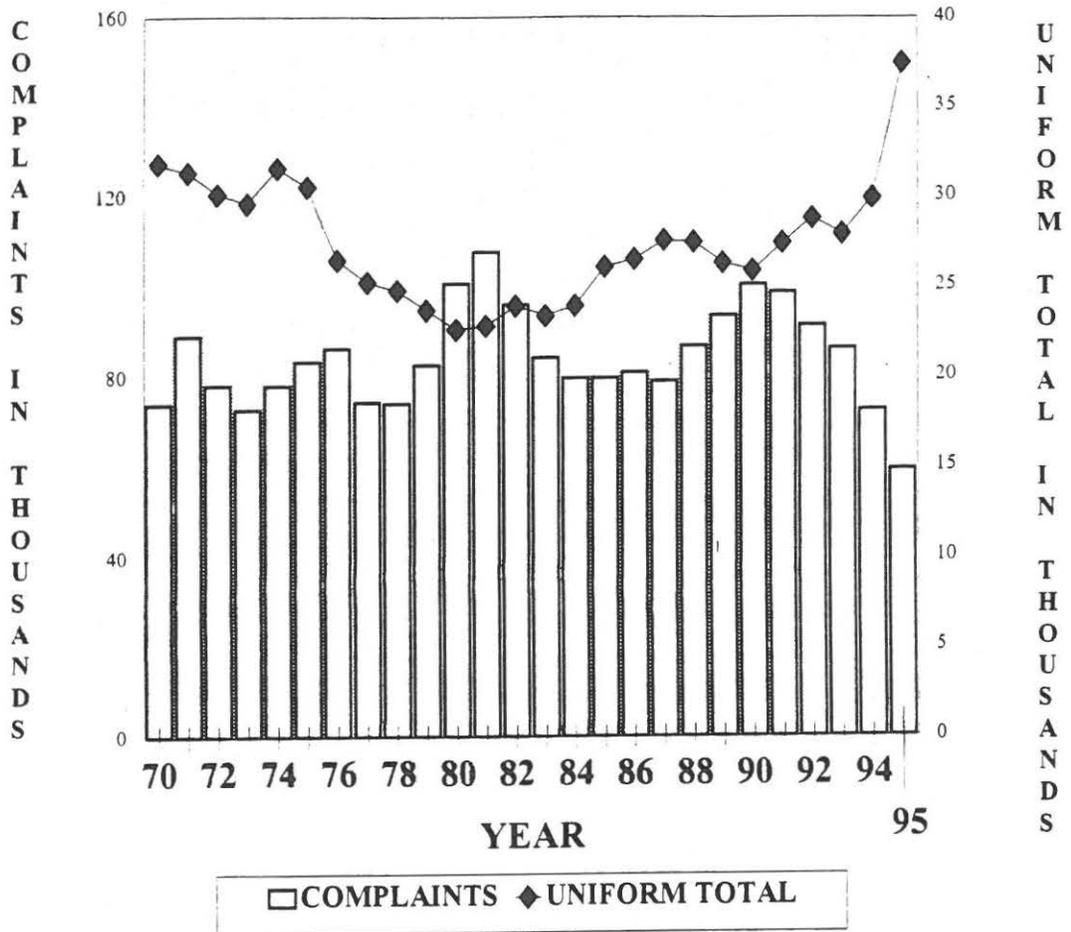
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

TOTAL ROBBERY

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1988 (71030)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1970 (31255)*

DOWN -12.4% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (52322 vs 59755).

DOWN -26.3% (52322 vs 71030) compared to peak year 1988.

DOWN -16.7% (52322 vs 62778) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-4.8%	1991	-3.0%	◆
1993	-1.2%	1990	-2.9%	◆
1992	-4.9%			◆
				◆

Years with Largest % Decreases:

1995	-12.4%
1994	-4.8%
1992	-4.9%
1991	-3.0%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -14.6% thru 6/30/96 in Felonious Assault ◆

% Change in Aggravated Assault (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-3.0%
N.Y.C.	-12.4%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995 - 10th

Calendar Year 1994 - 8th

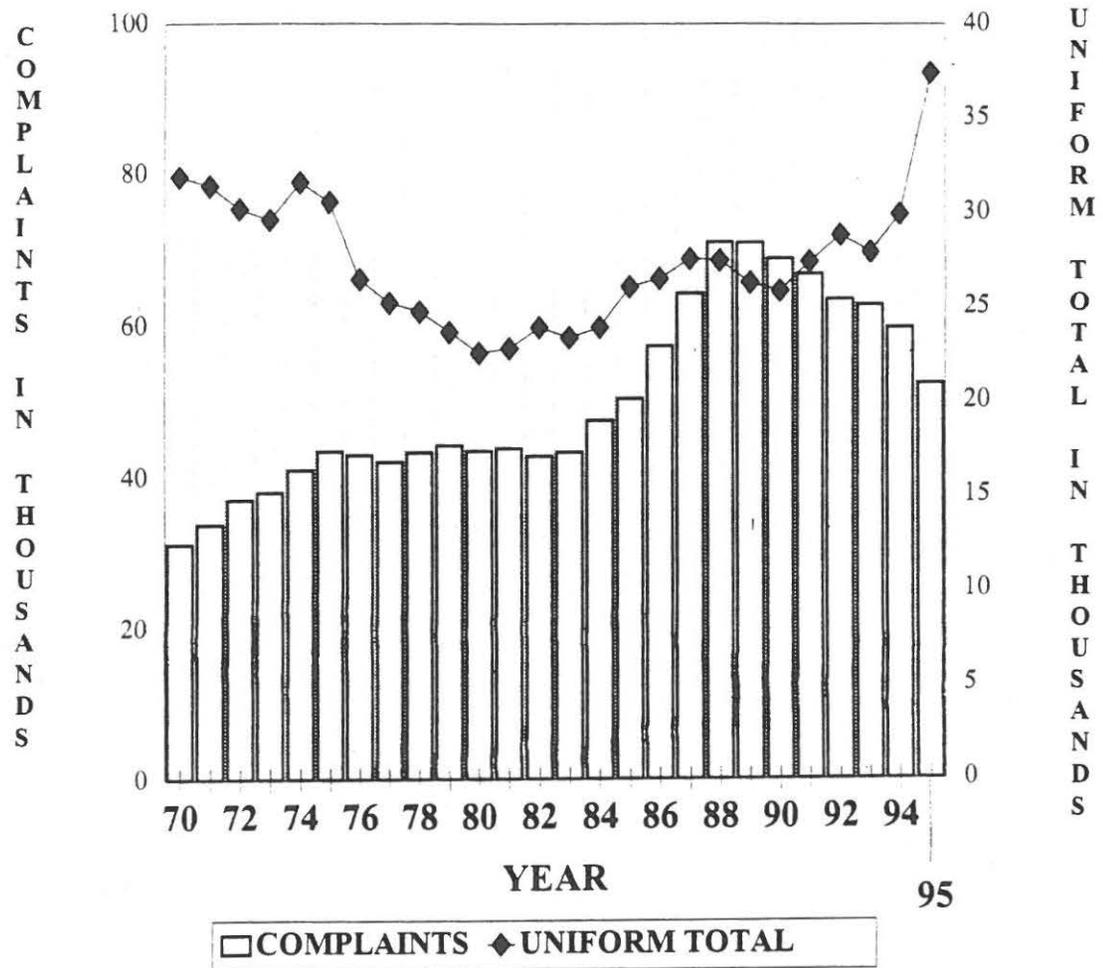
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

BURGLARY

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1980 (210703)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1995 (73889)*

DOWN -16.4% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (73889 vs 88370).

◆ **CALENDAR YEAR 1995 RECORDED THE LOWEST NUMBER OF BURGLARIES IN 25 YEARS**◆

DOWN -64.9% (73889 vs 210703) compared to peak year 1980.

DOWN -25.5% (73889 vs 99207) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-10.9%	1991	-6.6%
1993	-4.1%	1990	-1.1%
1992	-7.6%		

Years with Largest % Decreases:

1995	-16.4%
1994	-10.9%
1983	-16.8%
1972	-18.4%

◆ **Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -15.3% thru 6/30/96**◆

% Change in Burglary (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-5.0%
N.Y.C.	-16.4%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995 - 21st

Calendar Year 1994 - 20th

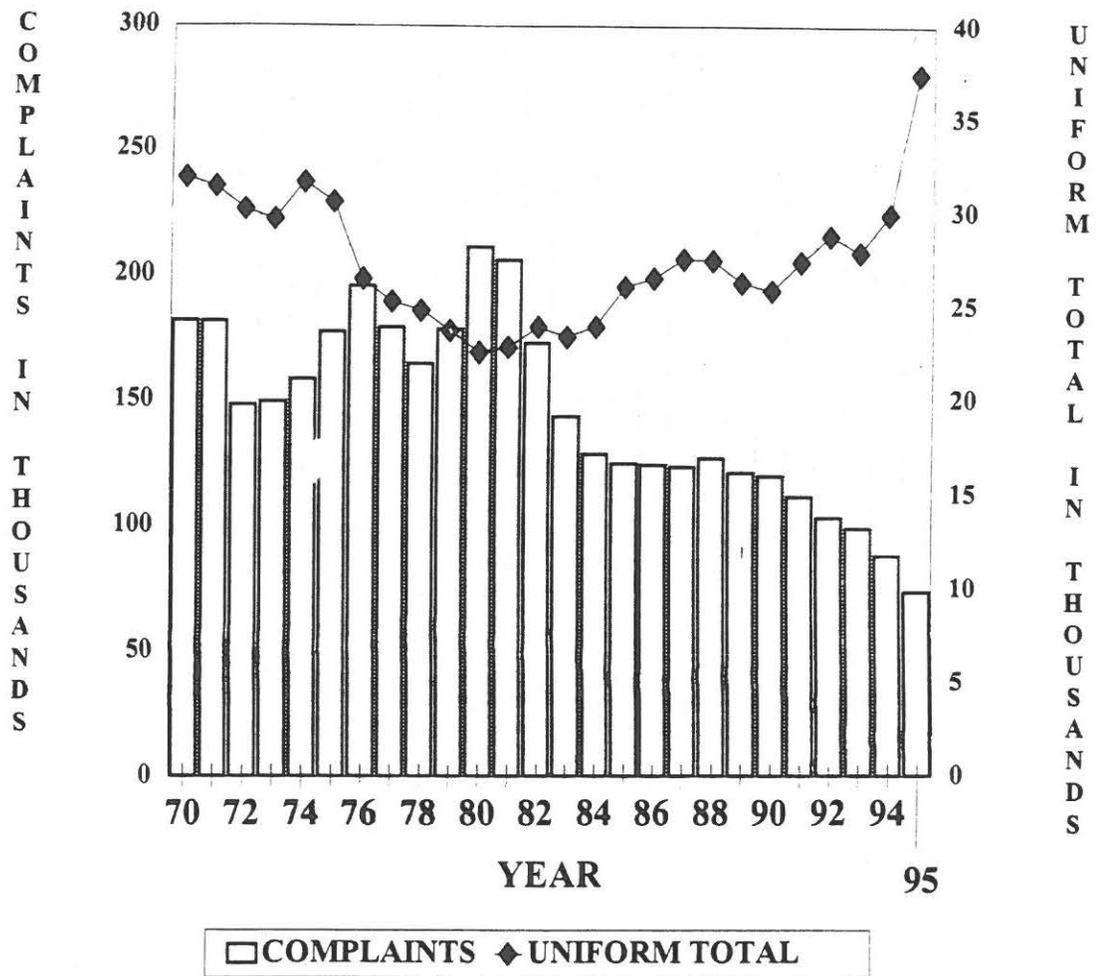
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

TOTAL BURGLARY

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

LARCENY THEFT

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1988 (308479)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1973 (127500)*

DOWN -12.8% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (183037 vs 209808).

DOWN -40.7% (183037 vs 308479) compared to peak year 1988.

DOWN -22.2% (183037 vs 235132) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-10.8%	1991	-4.5%	◆
1993	-0.4%	1990	-6.6%	◆
1992	-7.9%			◆
				◆

Years with Largest % Decreases:

1995	-12.8%
1994	-10.8%
1992	- 7.9%
1972	-28.1%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -7.3% thru 6/30/96 for Grand Larceny ◆

% Change in Larceny Theft (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	+ 1.0%
N.Y.C.	-12.8%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995 - 24th

Calendar Year 1994 - 22nd

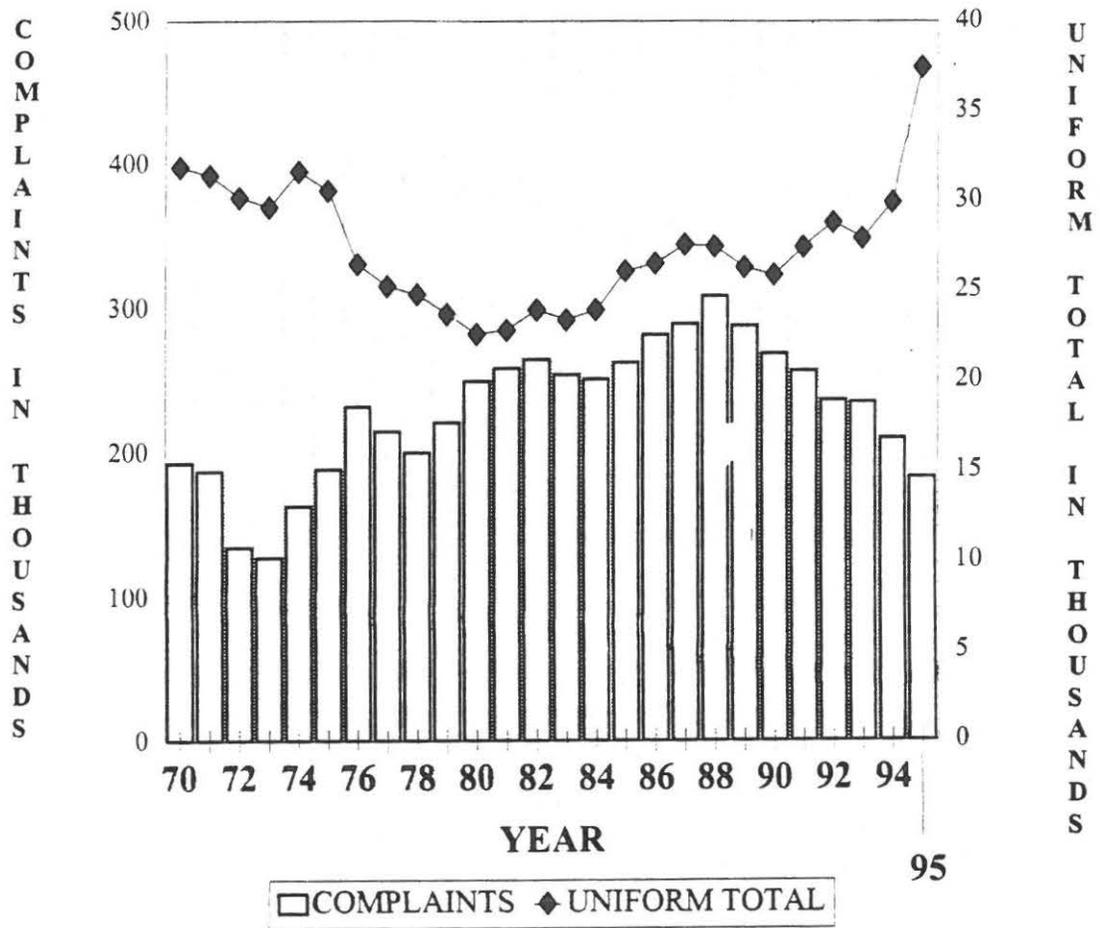
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

LARCENY THEFT

-VS-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

Revised June 7, 1996

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

◆ PEAK YEAR was 1990 (147123)

◆ LOWEST YEAR was 1995 (72679)*

DOWN -23.8% CALENDAR YEAR 1995 VS 1994 (72679 vs 95421).

◆ CALENDAR YEAR 1995 RECORDED THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN 23 YEARS

DOWN -50.6% (72679 vs 147123) compared to peak year 1990.

DOWN -35.4% (72679 vs 112464) compared to 1993.

Prior Calendar Year % Changes:

1994	-15.2%	1991	-4.9%
1993	-11.4%	1990	+9.9%
1992	-9.3%		

Years with the Largest % Declines:

1995	-23.8%
1994	-15.2%
1983	-13.7%
1972	-21.5%

◆ Preliminary Compstat Report indicates a decline of -11.8% thru 6/30/96 for Grand Larceny Auto◆

% Change in Motor Vehicle Theft (Calendar Year 1995)

NATION	-6.0%
N.Y.C.	-23.8%

NYC RANKING among the 25 Largest Cities:

Calendar Year 1995- 19th

Calendar Year 1994 - 14th

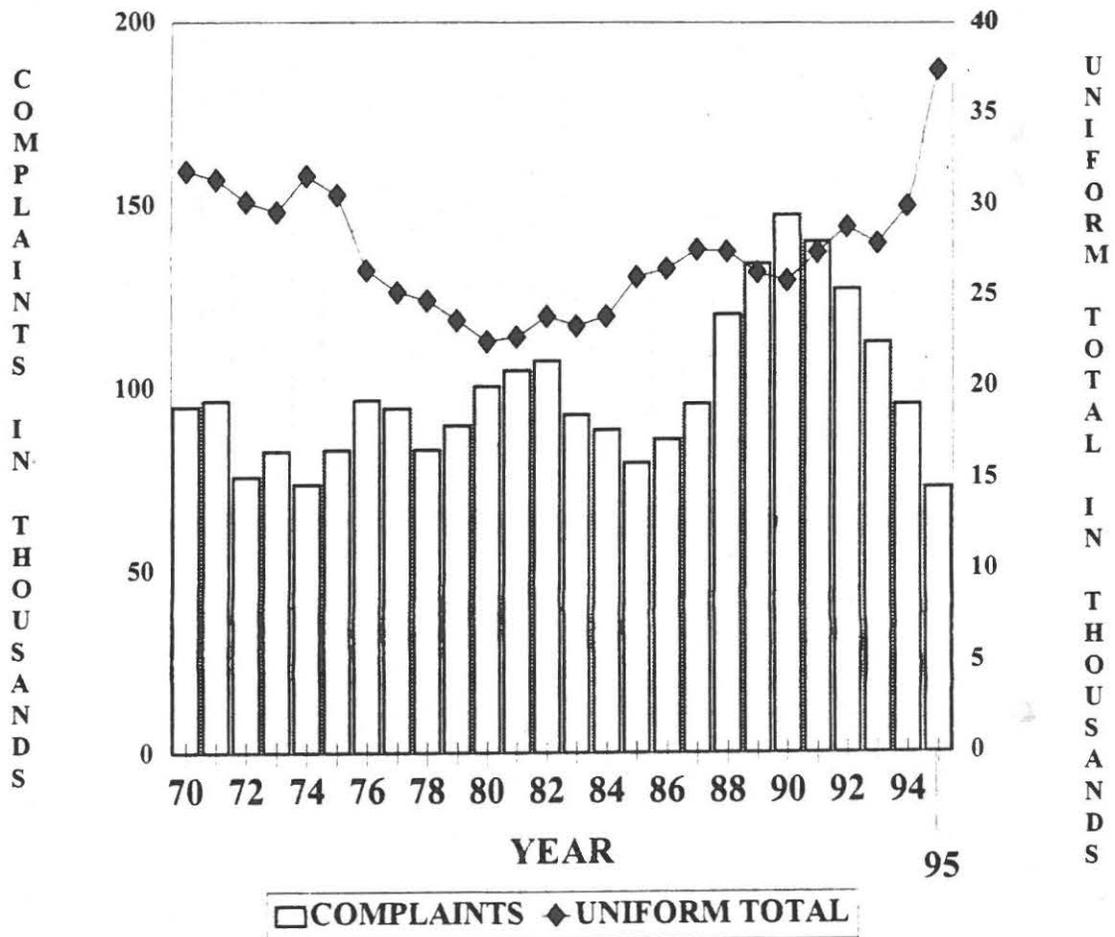
* Comparisons from 1970 forward.

Revised July 15, 1996

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

-vs-

TOTAL UNIFORMED PERSONNEL*



*As of April 1995 uniform personnel numbers include the Transit & Housing Bureau.

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The reduction in UCR Index Crime recorded in New York City has had a significant impact on National crime levels.

- The 1995 national UCR figures released by the FBI for Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter recorded a **-8.0%** reduction.
 - this is an approximate reduction of **1,864** homicides nationwide.

New York City's reduction of **391** homicides accounted for approximately **1/5** of the national reductions.

- The 1995 national UCR figures for Robbery recorded a **-7.0%** reduction.
 - this is an approximate reduction of **43,317** robberies nationwide
 - New York City's reduction of **12,911** robberies accounted for approximately **30.0%** of the National reduction

- The 1995 national UCR figures for Larceny Theft recorded a **+1.0%** increase.
 - this is an approximate increase of **78,762** thefts nationwide

without New York City's reduction of **21,218** national UCR figures for Larceny Theft would have recorded an increase of **+1.2%**.

- The 1995 national UCR figures for Motor Vehicle Theft recorded a **-6.0%** reduction.
 - this is an approximate reduction of **92,345** thefts nationwide

New York City's reduction of **22,179** accounted for approximately **1/4** of the national reduction.

Note: Information based on Preliminary Annual 1995 New York City & National FBI Uniform Crime Reports

CRIME INDEX TRENDS
1995

1. Nationwide percentage changes in crime compared to New York City for the same period of time:

NATIONWIDE	CRIME	NEW YORK CITY
-8	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-25.0
-6	Forcible Rape	- 4.2
-7	Robbery	-17.8
-3	Aggravated Assault	- 9.0
-4	VIOLENT CRIME VS PERSONS	-13.8
-5	Burglary	-16.6
+1	Larceny Theft	-10.1
-6	Motor Vehicle Theft	-23.2
-1	CRIMES VS PROPERTY	-14.8
-2	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	-14.5

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Reports 1995 Preliminary Release

2. New York City ranking per 100,000 population for 1995 vs 1994:

In the crime rate per 100,000 population for the seven major crimes (Crime Index Trends), New York City ranks as follows among the TWENTY-FIVE largest cities. Note: City with highest rate of crime per 100,000 population ranks 1st; city with lowest rate of crime ranks 25th.

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	14	12
Forcible Rape	23	24
Robbery	8	3
Aggravated Assault	10	8
Burglary	21	20
Larceny-Theft	24	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	19	14
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	23	21

* Chicago (3rd largest city) was not included because Forcible Rape data was excluded. Statistics for Indianapolis (13th largest city) were not listed in the UCR release. Therefore, Nashville and Austin (the 26th and 27th largest cities) were included for this analysis.

NEW YORK CITY'S
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION
TO NATIONWIDE DECREASES IN
1995 PRELIMINARY UCR STATISTICS

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	21.0%
Forcible Rape	1.8%
Robbery	29.8%
Aggravated Assault	16.0%
Burglary	10.8%
Larceny Theft	*
M.V. theft	24.0%
TOTAL INDEX	27.4%

*Larceny Theft increased approximately 1.0% (78,762) nationwide for calendar year 1995 while New York City experienced a decrease of -10.1% (21,218)

*Had it not been for NYC's 21,218 decrease during calendar year 1995, the nationwide increase for Larceny Theft would have been 99,980 or approximately 1.2%.

NEW YORK CITY
VS
CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 100,000

Among the nation's cities with populations over 100,000, New York City's rankings in the rate per 100,000 population for total Index Crime are as follows:

YEAR	RANK	OUT OF _____ CITIES REPORTING
1995*	140	191
1994	114	188
1993	88	182
1992	86	181
1991	79	181

NOTE: Higher numerical rank indicates a lower crime rate.

* Total Index Crime for New York City is based upon preliminary data.

"THE WHY OF CRIME"

Criminological research has involved the analysis and debate of the potential causal linkages between other social processes and criminal activity. Specific hypotheses have been proposed, attempting to explain changing levels of reported criminal activity in terms of demographics, weapon use and availability, substance abuse, economic deprivation, alienation and the disintegration of family structure among others - along with effects originating from within the Criminal Justice System itself.

At least some of these factors can be crudely monitored, through a variety of indicators, to see if changes in their levels match their hypothesized links to changes in the level of criminal activity.

Radio Runs identified as dealing with the major crime categories have all experienced reductions comparable to the crime complaint statistics comparing calendar year 1995 vs 1994.

CALLS FOR SERVICE

- Robbery (In Progress/Past) **down -17.9%**
(**14,814 fewer** radio runs: **67,782 vs 82,596**)

- Assault (In Progress/Past) **down -4.5%**
(**9,892 fewer** radio runs: **211,583 vs 221,475**)

Sub-category Assault (shots/inside/outside/transit)
down -24.8%
(**5,534 fewer** radio runs: **16,814 vs 22,348**)

- Burglary (In Progress/Past) **down -11.2%**
(**17,009 fewer** radio runs: **134,988 vs 151,997**)

- Larceny* (In Progress/Past) **down -11.6%**
(**28,152 fewer** radio runs: **215,090 vs 243,242**)

- Investigate Shots Fired (No specific crime designated - inside/outside/transit) **down -21.8%**
(**19,276 fewer** radio runs: **69,038 vs 88,314**)

*includes both larceny of motor vehicle and other larcenies

New York City's recent demographic trends do not explain the continuing significant reduction in crime. The City's youth population is growing, and a growing youth population is typically associated with more crime rather than less crime.

DEMOGRAPHICS

- After experiencing a decline of more than **11%** in total population from 1970 to 1980, New York City's population grew by **3.6%** from 1980 to 1990.
- From 1970 to 1990 New York City's youth population declined. The **15-19 yr. old age group** in particular, fell by almost 22%, while youth involvement in criminal activity rose. Arrests per capita for individuals **15-19 years of age** rose almost **60%** from 1970 to the early 1990's.
- The decline in the youth population has **reversed** in the 1990's. The Department of City Planning recently released forecasts that indicate the City's **male youth population** has increased from 1990 to 1995 (estimated **+2.6%** increase in 10-19 age group).
- The projected changes in the (**male youth population 10-19**) by race, ethnicity from 1990 to 1995 was estimated to be:

White Non-Hispanic	-5.1
Black Non-Hispanic	+3.7
Hispanic	+7.0
Asian Pacific Islander	+6.2

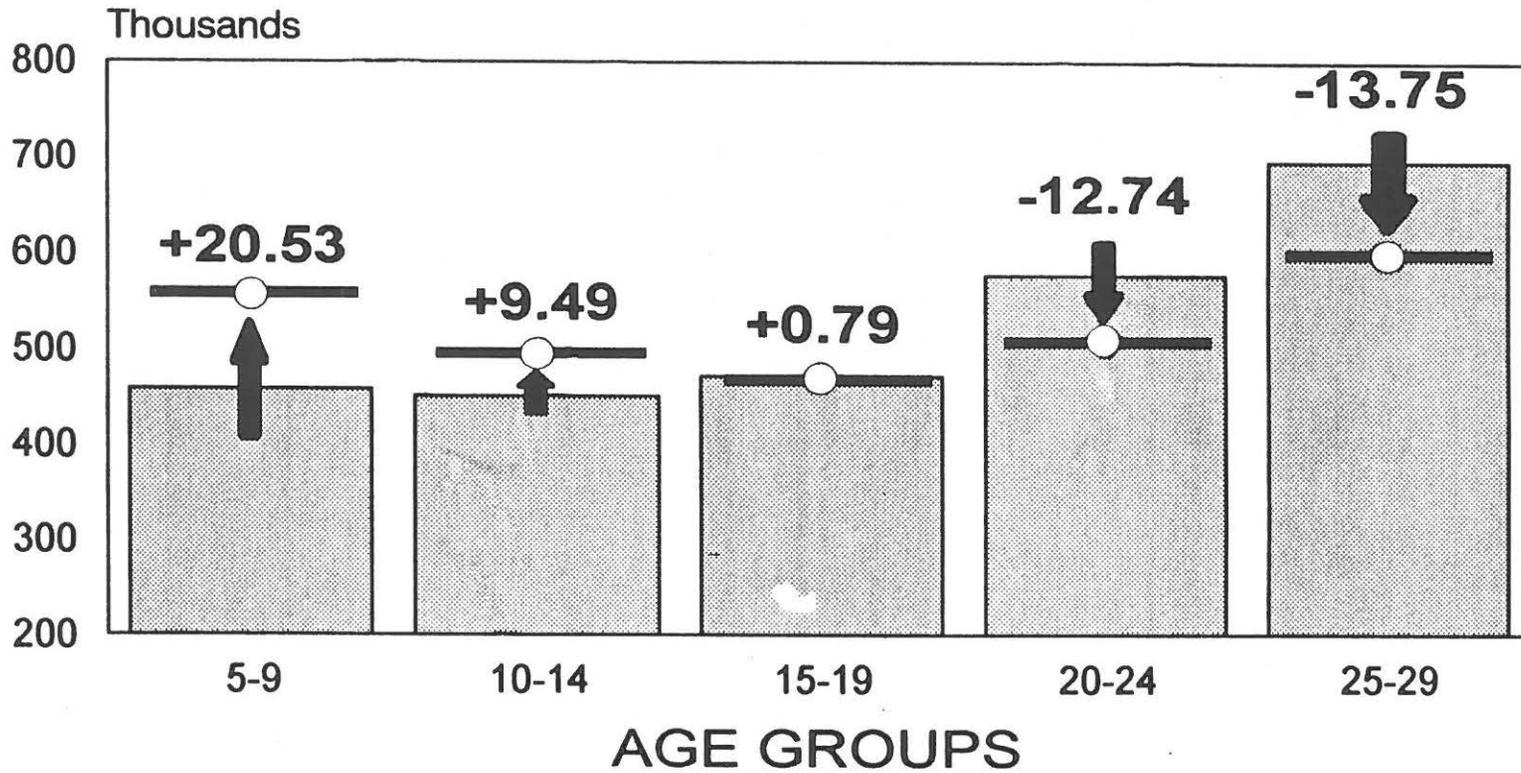
1990 Census Vs 2000 Forecast Total Male and Female Populations

Age Group	Year 1990	Year 2000*	% +/-
5-9	457477	551400	20.5%
10-14	450072	492800	9.5%
15-19	470786	474500	0.8%
20-24	576581	503100	-12.7%
25-29	695687	600000	-13.8%

* City Planning Forecast - Revised Oct. 95

1990 CENSUS VS 2000 FORECAST

TOTAL MALE & FEMALE POPULATION



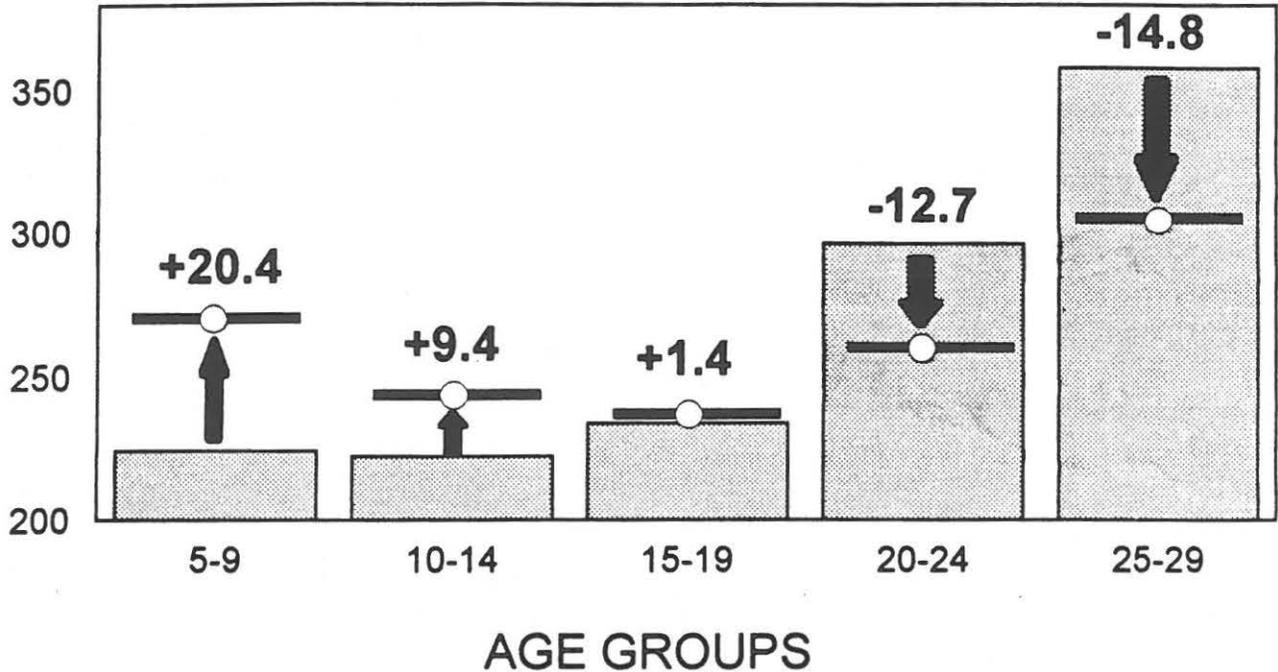
■ 1990 CENSUS —○— 2000* FORECAST

* CITY PLANNING FORECAST

1990 CENSUS VS 2000 FORECAST

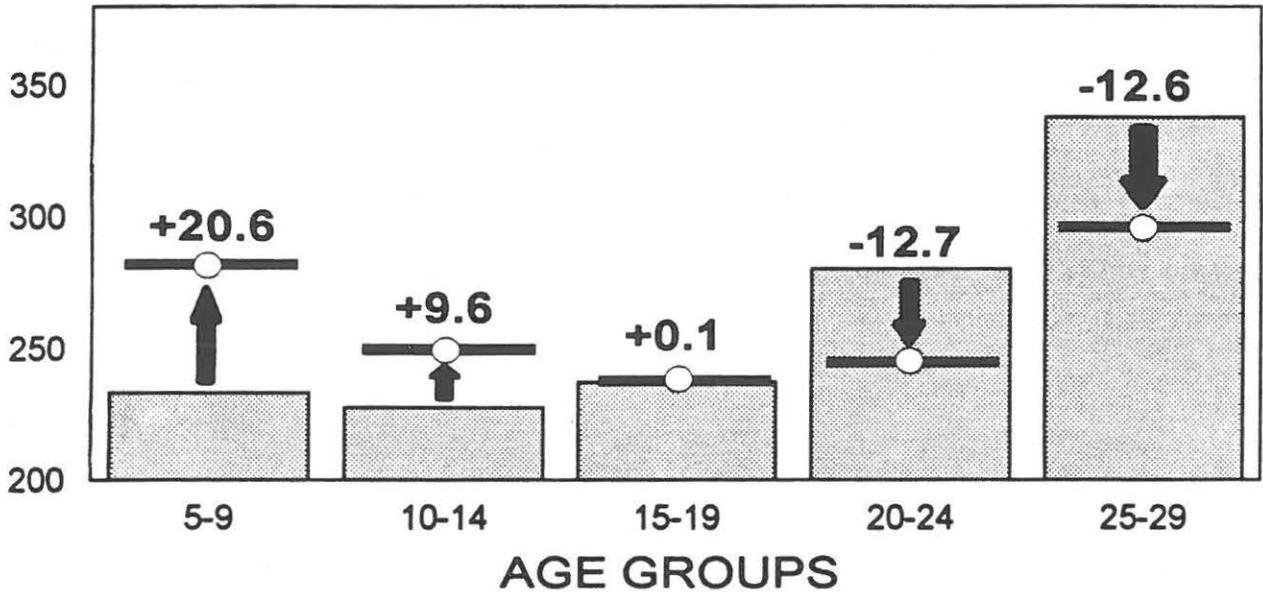
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

Thousands



TOTAL MALE POPULATION

Thousands



■ 1990 CENSUS ○ 2000* FORECAST

* CITY PLANNING FORECAST

- A comparison of the New York State Department of Education's enrollment statistics for the 1994/ 1995 and 1989/90 school years confirms the city's demographic projections.

- While non-public school enrollment fell by 2.9% (269,782 to 262,071), public school enrollment grew by 6.6% (875,836) for an overall increase of 4.4% in total enrollment [grades K thru 12].

- Public school enrollment in grades 9-12 in particular rose 12.0% comparing 1994/95 and 1989/90 school years (247,171 to 276,727).

- New York continues to be characterized by its cultural diversity. The 1990 census documented a significant **increase in Asian/Pacific Islander population, (+105%)**, and among persons of **Hispanic origin. (+27%)**.
- The 1985-90 period in particular was a time of **increased immigration from Korea, India, Guyana and Mexico.**

Changes in the use and abuse of controlled substances do not explain the continuing significant reductions in crime. Addicts are typically associated with increased criminal activity, not reduced criminal activity.

Arrests for Controlled Substances and marijuana offenses rose in 1994 and have continued to increase in 1995. Approximately a 12.2% increase for the calendar year 1995. (NYPD, Transit and Housing)

DRUG ABUSE

- In **1984** the first Justice Department sponsored urinalysis study conducted at Manhattan's central arrest booking facility recorded a **42%** positive rate for cocaine among the sampled arrestees.

- In **1988** when the urinalysis testing had become part of the Justice Department's Drug Use Forecasting Program (DUF) a similar sampling of Manhattan Central booking arrestees recorded an **83%** positive rate for cocaine.

- Sixty-two percent (**62%**) and sixty-seven percent (**67%**) of the arrestees tested in **August** and **November** of 1995, the most recent DUF samplings, tested positive for cocaine.
 - since **January of 1988** the proportion of arrestees testing positive in each quarterly sampling has varied between **59% and 83%**.

 - since **January of 1993** the proportion of arrestees testing positive in each quarterly sampling has varied between **62% and 78%**.

- In the November 1995 sampling 23% of the arrestees tested positive for opiates.
 - since **June of 1988** when the proportion reached a high of **27%** positive, the proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates has been between **12% and 23%**.

- Arrestees in specific crime categories also recorded relatively high proportion of positive findings.

Nov. 1995 Sample Size	Arrest Category (1)	COCAINE			OPIATES		
		1995 Aug.	1995 Nov.	Previous Recent High (2)	1995 Aug.	1995 Nov.	Previous Recent High (2)
22	Robbery (35%)	56 %	46%	Apr. 1993 (83%)	22%	9%	Feb. 1995
47	Assault (20%)	61%	49%	Apr 1992 (61%)	14%	19%	July 1993
61	Larceny (44%)	61%	69%	Feb. 1995 (81%)	20%	28%	July 1993
13	Drug Poss. (44%)	69%	77%	May 1995 (91%)	44%	15%	Aug., 1995

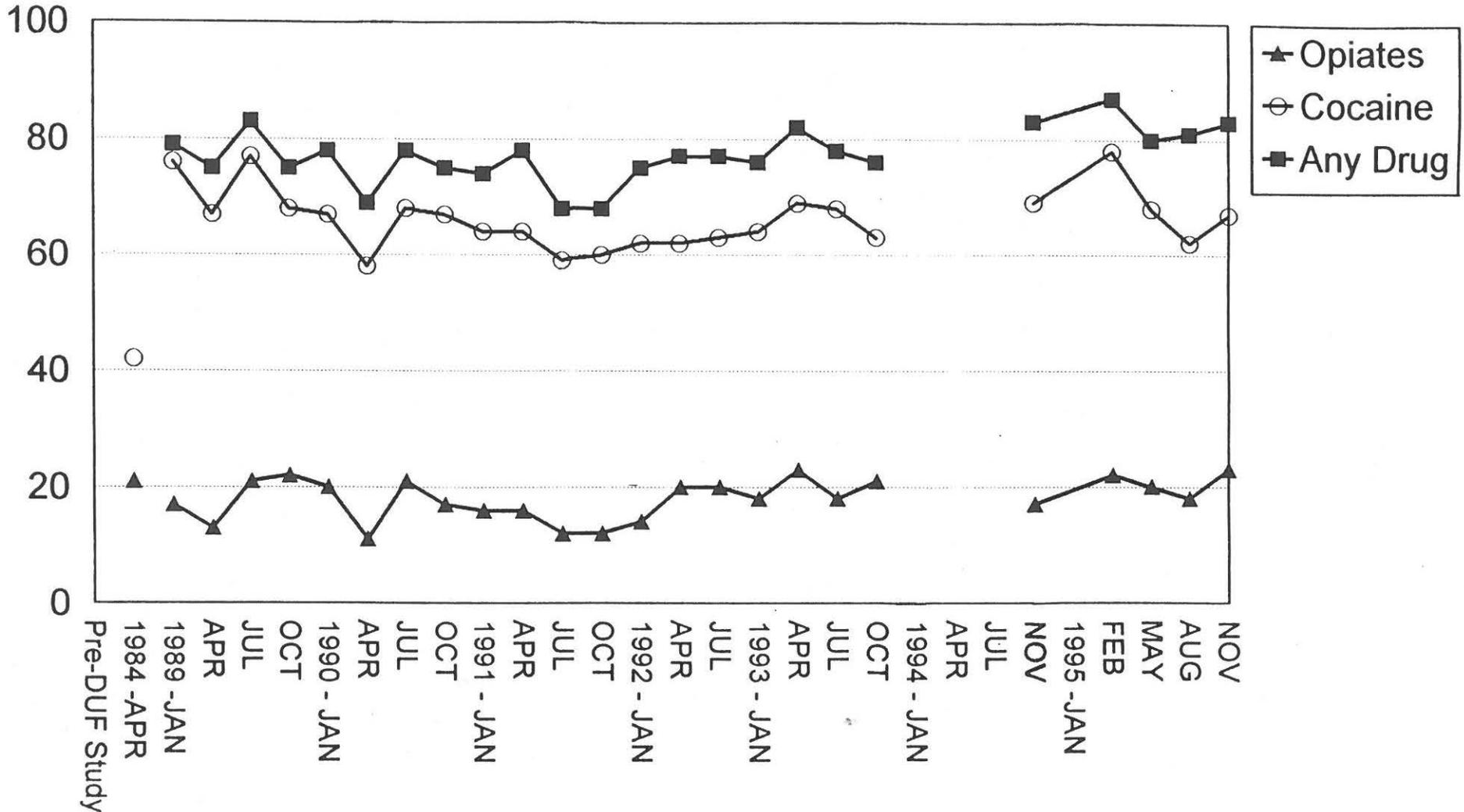
Total November 1995 sample = 252

Notes:

1. Sample size 20 or above
2. Recent high = highest % in last 8 quarterly reports prior to November 1995

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)

Sampling of Manhattan Central Booking arrestees testing positive for drugs



*Because of Federal budget reductions no samples were taken in the first 3 quarters of 1994

- Total citywide arrests (All Agencies) for Narcotic Offenses rose +14.8% in 1995 reaching the highest level of arrest activity since 1989. (1989 : 95,229; 1995: 96,303).

- Felony drug arrests rose +0.3%
- Misdemeanor drug arrests rose +30.0%

- Preliminary On-Line Booking Narcotics arrest statistics (NYPD, Transit and Housing Bureau)* for the first five months 1996 vs 1995 recorded an increase of +1.4%.

- Felony drug arrests decreased -1.4%
- Misdemeanor drug arrests rose +3.6%
- Violation drug arrests rose +82.8%

**CALENDAR YEAR
Felony Drug Arrests by Age Group****

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% +/- 95 vs 90</u>	<u>% +/- 95 vs 85</u>	<u>% +/- 90 vs 85</u>
7-15	1411	1235	246	14.2	473.6	402.0
16-20	8439	8519	3904	-0.9	116.2	118.2
21+	33340	38470	16777	-13.3	98.7	129.3
TOTAL	43190	48224	20927	-10.4	106.4	130.5

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>% +/- 95 vs 94</u>
7-15	1411	1503	- 6.1
16-20	8439	8219	+2.7
21+	33340	33344	--
TOTAL	43190	43066	+0.3

*Source: Bureau Arrest Trends

**Includes All Police Agencies

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

- Between 1985 and 1990 as “crack” cocaine became the dominant street drug, arrest activity increased dramatically.
 - In 1990 Felony arrests for all age groups had more than doubled (rising more than 100%).
 - Arrests of 7-15 yr. olds in 1990 had, however, increased by five fold (more than 400%).
 - By 1995 arrests of 7-15 yr. olds continued to increase, rising an additional 14.0% compared to 1990.
 - Felony drug arrests among the older age groups in 1995 declined compared to 1990.
 - Arrest activity through 1995 has increased 2.7% in the 16-20 age group.

- Drug abuse appears to be continuing at high enough levels, in all age groups, providing the opportunity for increased arrest activity.

REVISED MARCH 1, 1996

- For the first five months 1996 top charge drug possession arrests represented **75.0%** of the total and have decreased **0.5%**, top charge sale arrests represent **21.8%** of the total and have increased by **5.9%**.
- During the first five months 1996, a significant number of arrests continued to have secondary charges involving controlled substance offenses and all but those associated with precursors and paraphernalia continue to record increases.

NYPD*
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND MARIJUANA ARRESTS
1ST FIVE MONTHS 1996 VS 1ST FIVE MONTHS 1995

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u># DIFF</u>	<u>+/-%</u>
Cont. Sub & Marijuana Top Charge	37352	36853	499	+1.4
Possession	28017	28166	-149	-0.5
Sale	8151	7698	453	5.9
Other (2)	1184	989	195	19.7
 Cont. Sub & Marijuana				
Any Charge Totals (3)	44210	43417	793	1.8
Possession only (4)	27598	26987	611	2.3
Sale Only (4)	4432	3982	450	11.3
Poss. & Sale (5)	11508	11854	-346	-2.9
Other Drug Rel. Charge	672	594	78	13.1

*Includes Transit & Housing Bureaus (Source Bureau Arrest Trends Report)

Notes:

- (1) Top charge = PL Sect. 220 or 221
- (2) Precursors and paraphernalia
- (3) One or more charges, any position = PL Sect. 220 or 221
- (4) Possession only or sale only, charges in any position
- (5) Combination or possession and sale charges in any position
- (6) Combination of only precursors or paraphernalia charges in any position.

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

There is a significant decline in the use of firearms, particularly handguns, in criminal activity throughout the city.

The reduction is real and not a reporting artifact and includes a significant reduction in homicide and shooting victims.

FIREARMS USE

- For the first six months 1996 there was a **14.7%** reduction in all shooting incidents and a **14.8%** reduction in all shooting victims.
- During the first six months 1996 there was a **17.7%** reduction recorded in Homicides committed with a handgun.
- The number of firearms received and analyzed at the Ballistics Unit during the first six months 1996 fell by **8.2%** (6169 vs 6723).
- The number of firearms received and analyzed at the Ballistics Unit as a result of arrest cases during the first six months 1996 decreased by **12.9%** (4171 to 4788).
- As overall arrest activity fell, arrests for top charge firearm possession and use also declined.*
 - top charge firearms arrests **-1.3%**
 - any charge firearms arrests **+8.8%**
- Arrests for non-firearm dangerous weapons recorded significant changes.*
 - top charge "other weapons" arrests declined **-22.0%**
 - any charge "other weapons" arrests declined **-8.7%**

*Source: Bureau Arrest Trends - 1st five months 1996
Includes Transit and Housing Bureaus

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

- Reduction in top charge arrests for Dangerous Weapons are down **10.3%** for the first five months 1996, due principally to the reduction in "Other" type weapons arrests.
- Dangerous Weapons charges are frequently associated with primary charges associated with other serious crimes. Charges involving firearms show an increase in these arrest situations.

NYPD*
FIREARMS AND DANGEROUS WEAPONS ARREST
1ST FIVE MONTHS 1996 VS 1ST FIVE MONTHS 1995

	1996	1995	# DIFF	+/-%
Dangerous Weapons				
Top Charge Totals (1)	3020	3368	- 348	-10.3
Handgun (2)	1582	1686	-104	- 6.2
Other Firearms (3)	286	206	80	38.8
Other Weapons	1152	1476	-324	-22.0
Dangerous Weapons				
Any Charge Totals (4)	12534	12916	-382	-3.0
Handgun (5)	3846	3674	172	4.7
Other Firearms (6)	756	555	201	36.2
Other Weapons	7932	8687	-755	-8.7

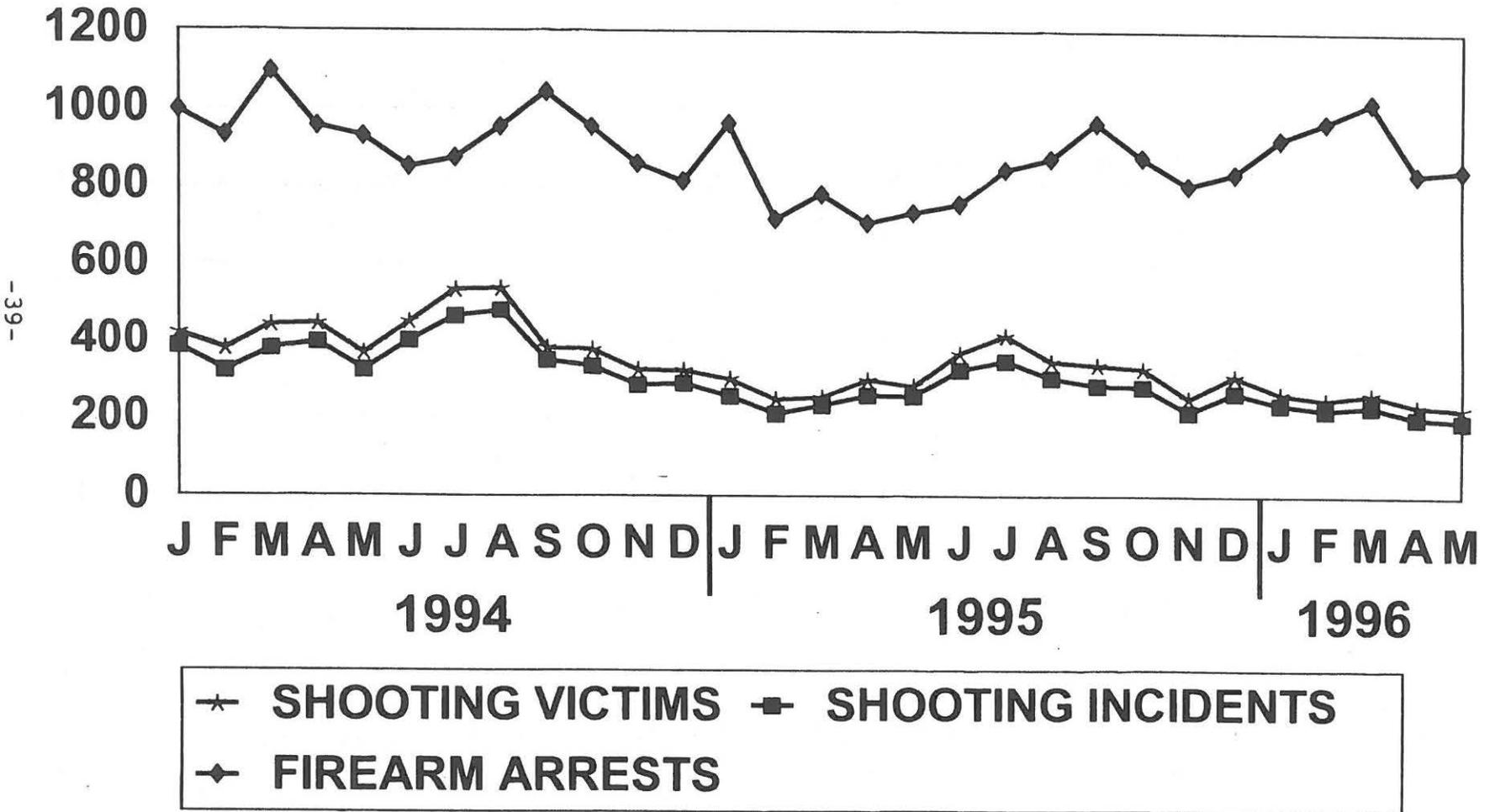
*Includes Transit & Housing Bureaus (Source Bureau Arrest Trends Report)

Notes:

- (1) Top charge = PL Section 265
- (2) Top charge = PL Section 265 & Handgun "used/possessed" indicated
- (3) Top charge = PL Section 265 & Rifle/Shotgun/Machine gun/Alleged and Toy gun indicated
- (4) One or more charge, any position = PL 265
- (5) One or more charge, any position = PL 265 & Handgun indicated
- (6) One or more charge, any position = PL 265 & Rifle/Shotgun/Machine gun/Alleged and Toy gun indicated

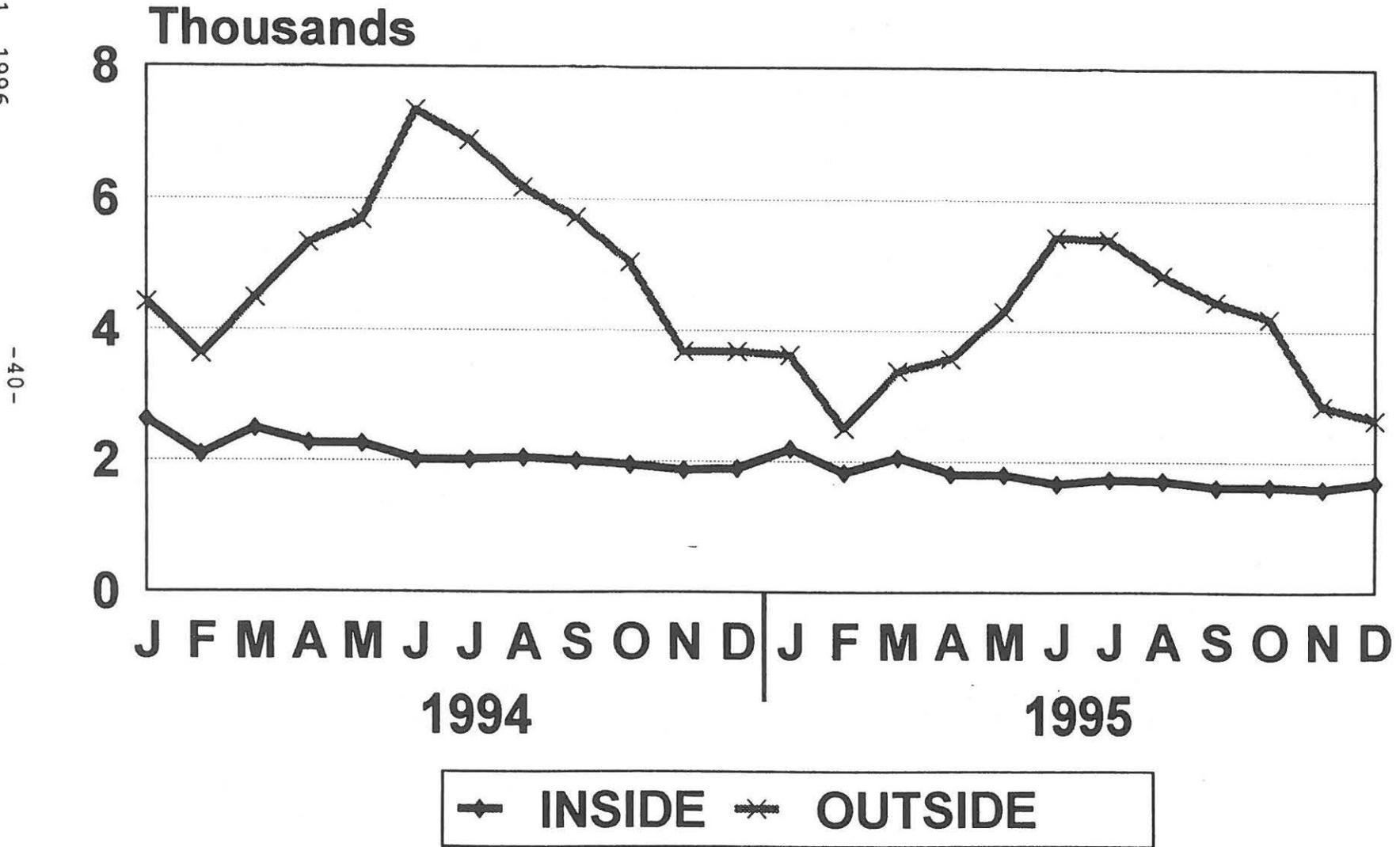
REVISED JULY 15, 1996

Firearm Arrests VS Shooting Incidents and Victims



* Firearm Arrests from May 1995 on include the Housing and Transit Bureaus

Shots Fired Radio Runs*



* Includes the Radio Code Signals for Investigate Shots Fired, Assault in the Past and in Progress involving Shots Fired

None of the common social and economic indicators have registered consistent changes, significant enough to suggest that underlying social and economic trends have had a direct impact on criminal activity within the City.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

- The U.S. Department of Labor reports that the monthly unemployment rates for 9 of 12 months in 1995 were lower than the comparable months of 1994. September, November and December of 1995 recorded higher rates than the same months in 1994.*.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.5	6.6
1995	7.7	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1

*Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics Report that has supplied these statistics will be discontinued in 1996 due to budget cuts.

- The number of employed city residents has risen +2.8% comparing September of 1995 with September of 1994 (2,996,000 vs 2,915,000).
- The New York City Human Resources Administration reports that:
 - As of April 1996 the number of public assistance recipients was 9.0% below the number recorded for April 1995 (1,037,670 vs 1,140,453)
 - As of April 1996 the number of food stamp recipients was 4.9% below the number recorded for April 1995 (1,388,746 vs 1,459,683)
 - The number of child abuse cases reported to the New York State Central Registry through April 1996 declined by 22.6% (20,426 vs 16,659)

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

- Tourism:

The 1996 projections for New York City tourism industry have been released by the New York Convention & Visitors Bureau.

“It is estimated that New York city will welcome more than 25 million visitors in 1996, the highest number on record. The **1.4%** increase over 1995 will mean **357,000** additional visitors for the city. Strengthening economies at home and abroad, positive consumer confidence levels, favorable exchange rates and an improving image of New York City as a business and leisure destination have contributed to the rise in visitorship.”

Oct. 1995: “Big Apple Tourism Bulletin” published by the New York Convention & Visitors Bureau

These projections preceded actual statistics for the calendar year of 1995 that record increases in a number of indicators related to tourism. (Source: New York City Tourism Barometer, December 1995, NYC Convention & Visitors Bureau).

- For calendar year 1995, New York City’s Hotel occupancy rate rose to **78.5%** up from **75.7%** during the same time period in 1994.
- It is estimated that the Hotel occupancy rate for calendar year 1996 will rise to **79.0%**.
- Airport arrivals rose **0.1%** - international arrivals, included in the total, accounted for a **6.7%** increase.
- Broadway attendance rose **8.7%** for the calendar year 1995 vs 1994 (**9,219,000** vs **8,465,000**)
- Visitors serviced at the NYC Convention and Visitors Bureau rose **1.8%** during calendar year 1995 (**241,198** vs **236,917**).

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

- Subway Passenger Registration:

The first five months of 1996 continues an increasing trend (+1.0%) in passenger ridership 460,842,000 paid passengers versus 456,200,000 for the first five months 1995.

1995	-	1,093,029,000	+7.8%
1994	-	1,013,975,308	+5.2%
1993	-	965,072,701	+5.1%
1992	-	965,003,293	+0.2%
1991	-	929,448,118	-3.5%
1990	-	963,175,756	

Subway registrations consist of passengers paying to enter subway stations with either a token or Metrocard. Other entering passengers that use passes, transfers, return trip tickets and those exiting the system are not counted.

- Quinnipiac College Survey

Quinnipiac College Polling Institute located in Connecticut conducts public opinion polls in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut as a public service and for academic research.

- In a survey of 880 city residents, conducted February 9-13, 1996 more than two-thirds (68%) of the residents surveyed approve of the job the Police Commissioner is doing. Sixty-one percent approve of the job the police are doing in general. This is a ten point jump from the previous poll conducted in June of 1995.
- Maurice Carroll, Director of the Polling Institute stated "when they see a blue uniform, New Yorkers see a friend, and that feeling crosses racial lines." Of the 165 blacks surveyed, 35% (58) said they feel they "have a friend in blue". Only 12%(20) see the police as their enemies.

- In the same poll 41% percent of all New Yorkers (361) and 36% of the 185 blacks surveyed (67) have asked a police officer for assistance in the last year and have been treated courteously.
- In a poll of 985 New York City residents conducted between November 9th and November 14th, 1995, nearly two-thirds said they feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night.
- In the same poll, nearly two-thirds of the 985 residents rated their neighborhood as a good or very good place to live.

While arrest activity has increased significantly in 1994 and 1995, there has not been a comparable shift in prison and jail populations, although some effects, particularly in state prison population, will lag changes in arrest activity. Prison, Jail Probation and Parole trends exhibit their most significant changes over the long term (i.e. decades) rather than the short term (year to year).

PRISON & JAIL POPULATIONS

- N.Y.S. Department of Corrections' prison population rose **+2.6%** in 1995 to a total of **68489** inmates. The 1st five months 1996 vs 1995 shows a slight increase of **0.3%** (**68453** vs **68264**).
- Both admissions and releases to and from the State Prison System increased in 1995, admissions by **+0.4%**, releases by **+1.9**. During the 1st five months 1996 admissions decreased by **14.2%** (**12864** vs **14984**); releases decreased by **3.5%** (**13,061** vs **13471**).
- The number of persons on parole from the State Prison System increased **+4.2%** (**22409** vs **21511**) for the calendar year 1995 vs 1994. The 1st five months 1996 shows a slight decrease of **0.3%** (**8969** vs **8994**).
- New York City Department of Corrections average daily jail population decreased **2.9%** (**18326** vs **18869**) comparing FY96 to 1995 (after increasing **2.5%** comparing FY95 to 94).
- The New York City Department of Probation reports an increase of **3.0%** in the number of inmates on probation during fiscal year 1996 vs 1995 (**95725** vs **92913**).

REVISED JULY 15, 1996

State Prison Population Trends

Prison Population

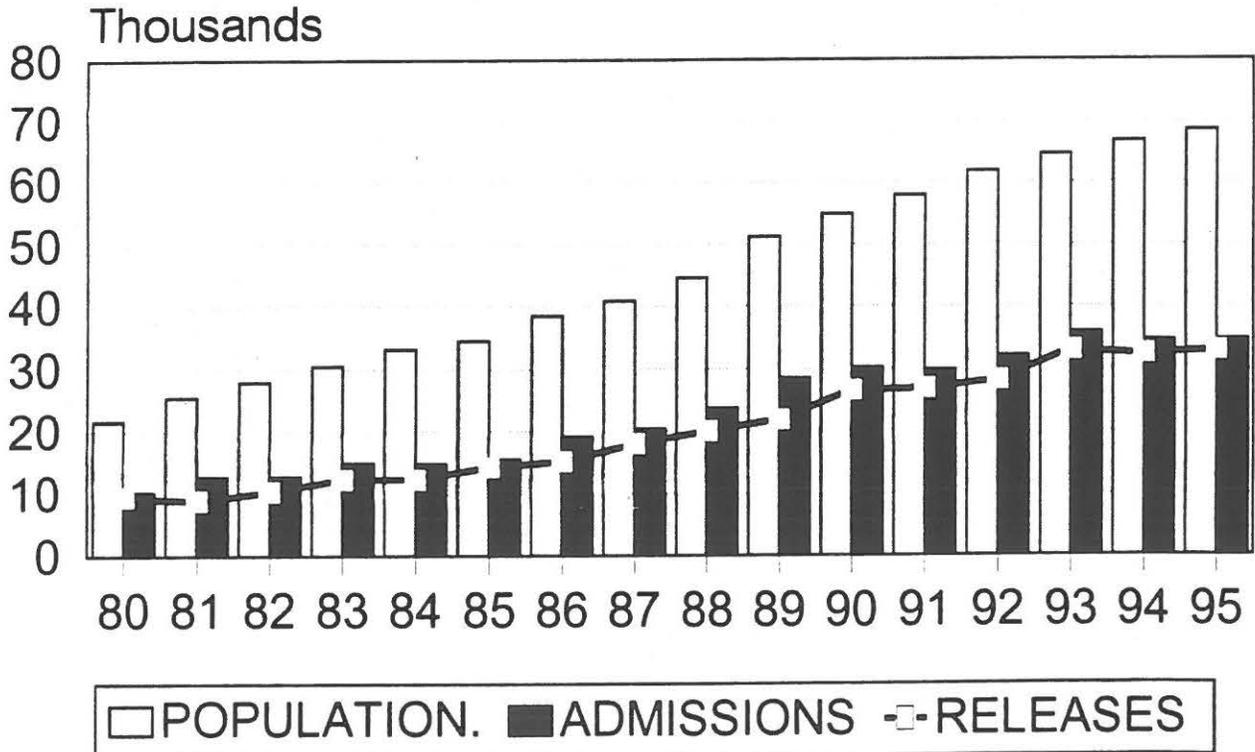
- 1st 5 mos. 96 vs 95 +0.3% (68453 vs 68264)
- 1995 vs 1994 +2.6% (68489 vs 66750)
- 1994 vs 1993 +3.4% (66750 vs 64569)
- 1994 vs 1989 +30.3% (66750 vs 51232)

Total Admissions

- 1st 5 mos. 96 vs 95 -14.2% (12864 vs 14984)
- 1995 vs 1994 +0.4% (34713 vs 34579)
- 1994 vs 1993 -3.4% (34579 vs 35801)
- 1994 vs 1989 +21.4% (34579 vs 28484)

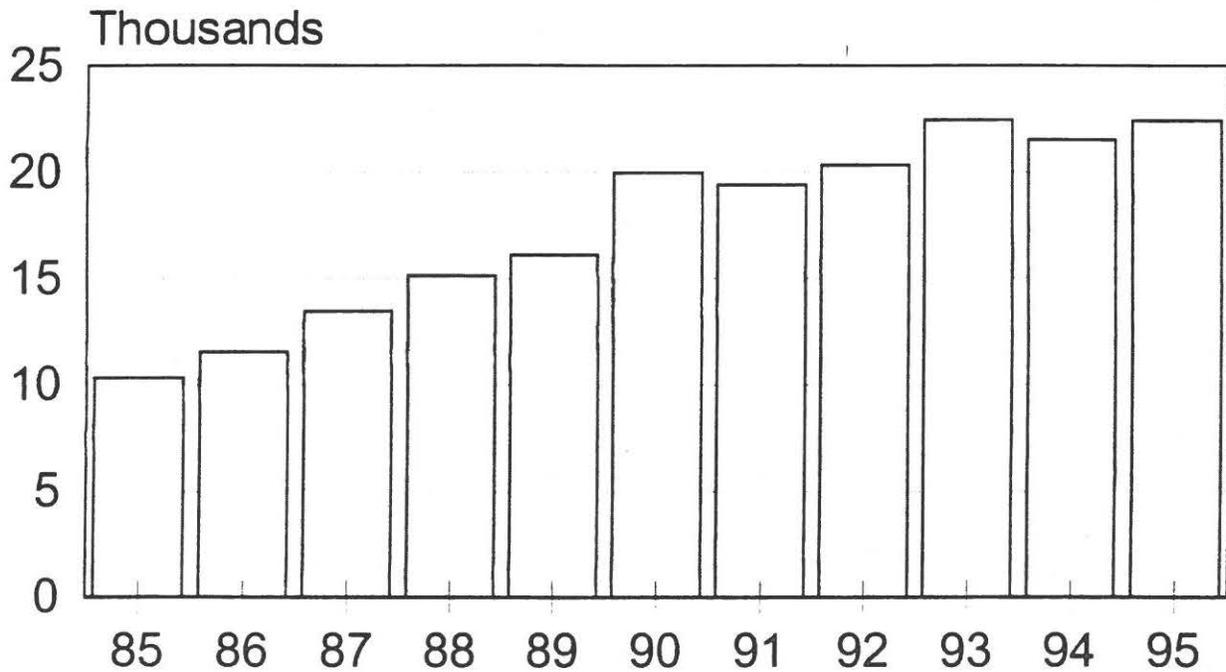
Total Releases

- 1st 5 mos. 96 vs 95 -3.5% (13004 vs 13471)
- 1995 vs 1994 +1.9% (32999 vs 32391)
- 1994 vs 1993 -1.8% (32391 vs 32968)
- 1994 vs 1989 +48.5% (32391 vs 21812)



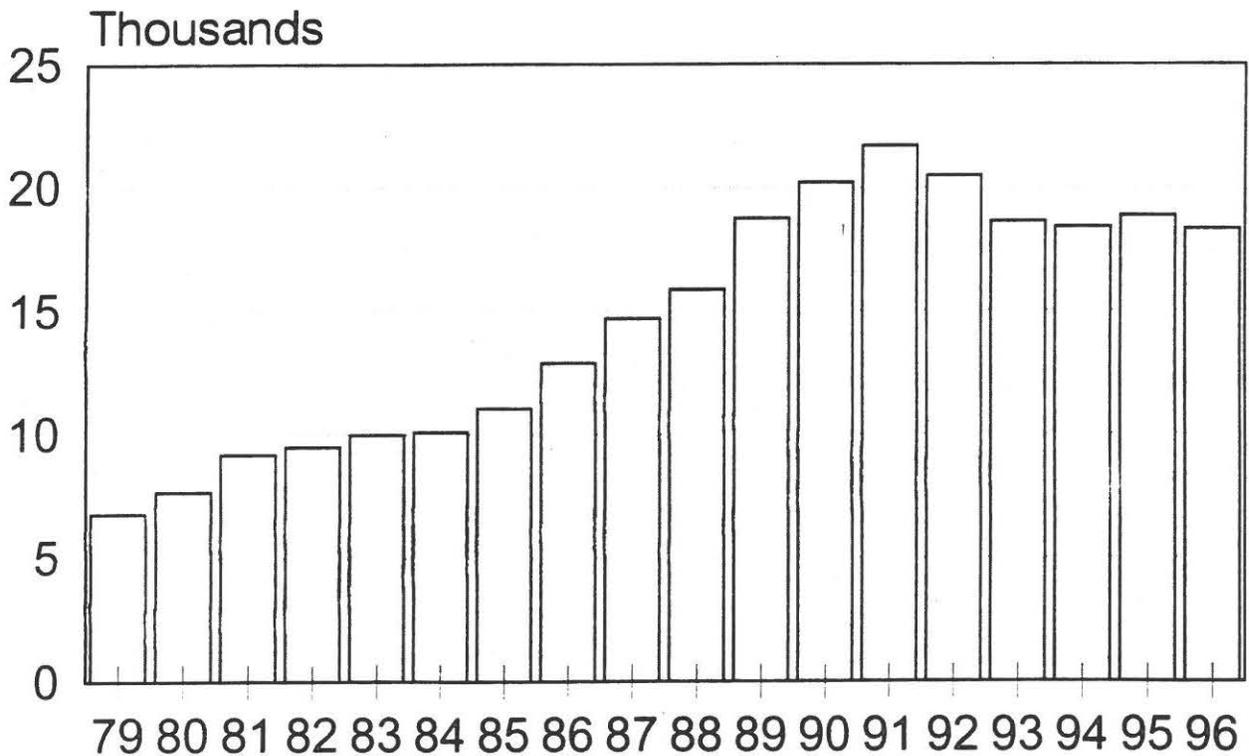
New York State Corrections Persons Released to Parole

- 1st 5 mos. 96 vs 95 -0.3% (8969 vs 8994)
- 1995 vs 1994 +4.2% (22409 vs 21511)
- 1994 vs 1993 -4.2% (21511 vs 22447)
- 1994 vs 1989 +33.6% (21511 vs 16096)



N.Y.C. Dept. of Corrections Average Daily Total Population Trends*

- 1996 vs 1995 -2.9% (18326 vs 18869)
- 1995 vs 1994 +2.5% (18869 vs 18407)
- 1994 vs 1993 -1.2% (18407 vs 18624)
- 1994 vs 1989 -1.9% (18407 vs 18761)

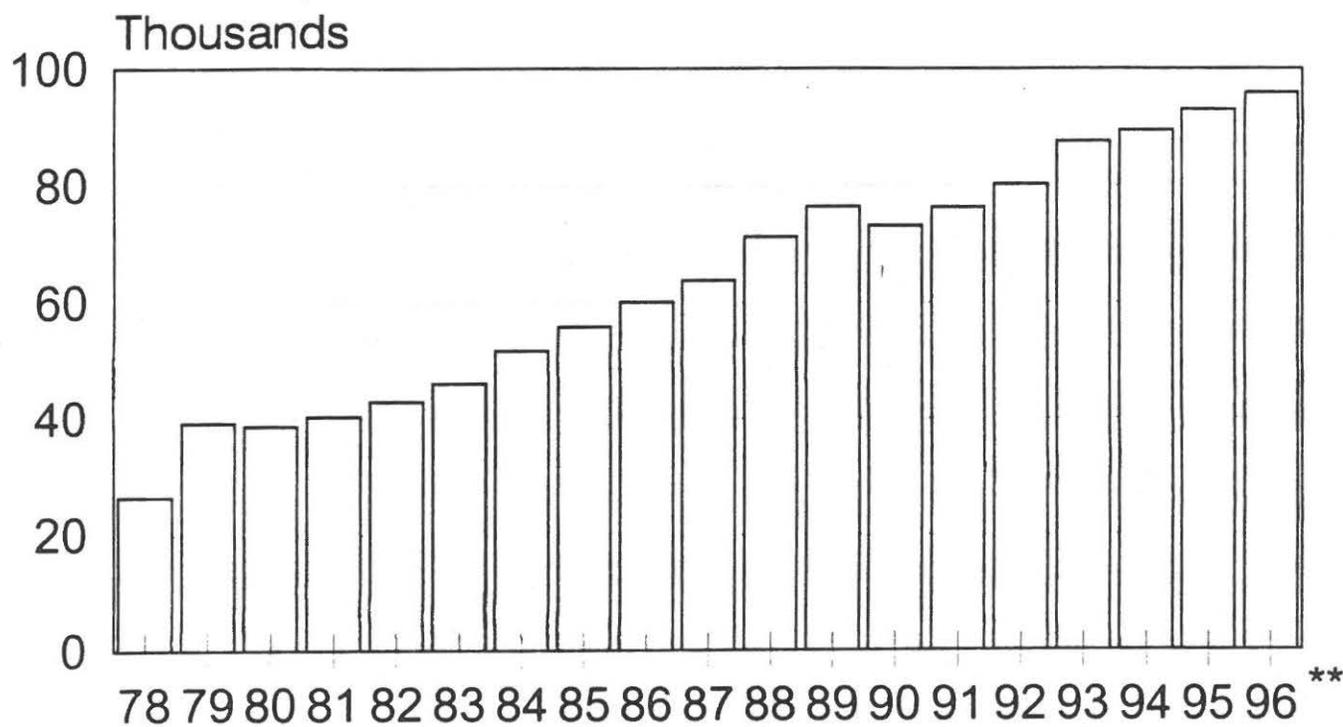


* Fiscal Year Averages

Inmates on Probation in N.Y.C.*

Cases Serviced

- 1996** vs 1995 +3.0% (95725 vs 92913)
- 1995 vs 1994 +4.0% (92913 vs 89374)
- 1994 vs 1993 +2.2% (89374 vs 87479)
- 1995 vs 1989 +21.6% (92913 vs 76417)



* NYC Fiscal Year - 7/1 - 6/30

Probation Figures are from Mayor's Management Report

** Fiscal Year 1996 is Estimated

While major felony crime is down approximately 10.2% for the first five months 1996, NYPD felony arrests for the same period have increased slightly +0.02% (56,667 vs 56,655).

Total NYPD arrests* are down 1.4% (139,658 vs 141,648).

NYPD ARREST ACTIVITY* - 1ST FIVE MONTHS 1996 VS 1ST FIVE MONTHS 1995:

- Misdemeanor arrests decreased -2.1% (80,691 vs 82,385)
- Violation arrests decreased -11.8% (2,300 vs 2,608)
- Arrests for Violent Offenses UP +4.6% (28,786 vs 27,508)
- Arrests for Theft and Fraud down -8.1% (37,863 vs 41,201)
- Arrests for Controlled Substances and Marijuana UP +1.4% (37,352 vs 36,853)
- Arrests for Firearms and Dangerous Weapons DOWN -10.3% (3,020 vs 3,368)
- Arrests for Quality of Life Offenses DOWN -1.3% (20,688 vs 20,950)
- Arrests for Other Penal Law Offenses DOWN +3.4% (8198 vs 7,928)
- Arrests for Other Non-Penal Law offenses DOWN -2.3% (3,751 vs 3,840)

* Includes Transit and Housing Bureaus

NYPD SPECIFIC ARREST GROUPINGS*

1ST FIVE MONTHS 1996 VS 1995

ARREST GROUPS	FELONY	% OF TOTAL			% OF TOTAL			% OF TOTAL		GRAND TOTALS
		96	95	MISD.	96	95	VIOL.	96	95	
VIOLENT OFFENSES	96	19231	33.9	9555	11.8	-	0.0	-	28786	
	95	19016	33.6	8492	10.3	-	0.0	-	27508	
	+/- DIFF.	215	1791.7	1063	-62.8	-	-0.0	-	1278	
	+/- %	1.1		12.5		-		-	4.6	
THEFT & FRAUD	96	10336	18.2	27405	34.0	122	5.3	-	37863	
	95	10382	18.3	30750	37.3	69	2.6	-	41201	
	+/- DIFF.	-46	-383.3	-3345	197.5	53	-17.2	-	-3338	
	+/- %	-0.4		-10.9		76.8		-	-8.1	
CONT. SUB. & MARIJ.	96	18456	32.6	18609	23.1	287	12.5	-	37352	
	95	18726	33.1	17970	21.8	157	6.0	-	36853	
	+/- DIFF.	-270	-2250.0	639	-37.7	130	-42.2	-	499	
	+/- %	-1.4		3.6		82.8		-	1.4	
FIREARMS & DANG. WEAP.	96	2115	3.7	904	1.1	1	0.0	-	3020	
	95	2437	4.3	931	1.1	0	0.0	-	3368	
	+/- DIFF.	-322	-2683.3	-27	1.6	1	-0.3	-	-348	
	+/- %	-13.2		-2.9		N/A		-	-10.3	
QUALITY OF LIFE	96	3583	6.3	16340	20.3	765	33.3	-	20688	
	95	3716	6.6	16668	20.2	566	21.7	-	20950	
	+/- DIFF.	-133	-1108.3	-328	19.4	199	-64.6	-	-262	
	+/- %	-3.6		-2.0		35.2		-	-1.3	
OTHER PENAL LAW	96	2578	4.5	5587	6.9	33	1.4	-	8198	
	95	2286	4.0	5641	6.8	1	0.0	-	7928	
	+/- DIFF.	292	2433.3	-54	3.2	32	-10.4	-	270	
	+/- %	12.8		-1.0		3200.0		-	3.4	
OTHER NON-PENAL LAW	96	368	0.6	2291	2.8	1092	47.5	-	3751	
	95	92	0.2	1933	2.3	1815	69.6	-	3840	
	+/- DIFF.	276	2300.0	358	-21.1	-723	234.7	-	-89	
	+/- %	300.0		18.5		-39.8		-	-2.3	
TOTAL NYPD ARRESTS	96	56667	100.0	90691	100.0	2300	100.0	-	139658	
	95	56655	100.0	82385	100.0	2608	100.0	-	141648	
	+/- DIFF.	12	100.0	-1694	100.0	-308	100.0	-	-1990	
	+/- %	0.0		-2.1		-11.8		-	-1.4	

*Includes Transit & Housing Bureaus

**NYPD SPECIFIC ARREST GROUPINGS
1ST FIVE MONTHS 1996 VS 1995**

ARREST GROUPS	FELONY	% OF TOTAL		MISD.	% OF TOTAL		VIOL.	% OF TOTAL		GRAND TOTALS
		96	95		96	95		96	95	
VIOLENT OFFENSES	96	17850	33.4	8706	14.1	-	0.0			26556
	95	17046	32.7	7176	13.3	-	0.0			24222
+/- DIFF.		804	64.9	1530	19.6	-	-0.0			2334
+/- %		4.7		21.3		-				9.6
THEFT & FRAUD	96	9878	18.5	14860	24.1	108	5.8			24846
	95	9841	18.9	11229	20.9	49	2.4			21119
+/- DIFF.		37	3.0	3631	46.4	59	-35.1			3727
+/- %		0.4		32.3		120.4				17.6
CONT. SUB. & MARIJ.	96	17509	32.8	15059	24.4	255	13.7			32823
	95	17252	33.1	12886	24.0	124	6.1			30262
+/- DIFF.		257	20.7	2173	27.8	131	-78.0			2561
+/- %		1.5		16.9		105.6				8.5
FIREARMS & DANG. WEAP.	96	1930	3.6	764	1.2	1	0.1			2695
	95	2228	4.3	756	1.4	0	0.0			2984
+/- DIFF.		-298	-24.1	8	0.1	1	-0.6			-289
+/- %		-13.4		1.1		-				-9.7
QUALITY OF LIFE	96	3443	6.4	15475	25.1	608	32.6			19626
	95	3613	6.9	15677	29.2	448	22.0			19738
+/- DIFF.		-170	-13.7	-202	-2.6	160	-95.2			-212
+/- %		-4.7		-1.3		35.7				-1.1
OTHER PENAL LAW	96	2462	4.6	4661	7.6	28	1.5			7151
	95	2118	4.1	4354	8.1	0	0.0			6472
+/- DIFF.		344	27.8	307	3.9	28	-16.7			679
+/- %		16.2		7.1		N/A				10.5
OTHER NON-PENAL LAW	96	355	0.7	2071	3.4	867	46.4			3293
	95	90	0.2	1694	3.2	1414	69.5			3198
+/- DIFF.		265	21.4	377	4.8	-547	325.6			95
+/- %		294.4		22.3		-38.7				3.0
TOTAL NYPD ARRESTS	96	53427	100.0	61596	100.0	1867	100.0			116890
	95	52188	100.0	53772	100.0	2035	100.0			107995
+/- DIFF.		1239	100.0	7824	100.0	-168	100.0			8895
+/- %		2.4		14.6		-8.3				8.2

The impact of the Department's enforcement activity, particularly felony arrest activity, is diminished if individuals can avoid subsequent court appearances and thereby eventually punishment for their crimes. Warrant management and execution must be an integral part of any crime strategy.

WARRANT ENFORCEMENT

- Prior to 1994, felony warrants took 30-40 days from time of issuance to time of execution. Felony warrants are now executed in 7-10 days.
 - Supreme Court high priority warrants - defendant is visited within 1-3 days

- Supreme Court and Family Court warrants take 3-6 days to reach the Warrant Division.
 - Felony warrants are classified, numbered and processed by the Division in 1-2 days.
 - Misdemeanor warrants are processed and sent out in 1 week.

- The Warrant Division processes 140,000 warrants per year (many are vacated by the courts).

- For first six months 1996 vs 1995 Warrant Division apprehensions continued to increase 49.8% (8569 vs 5719)

- Warrant Division apprehensions increased by +94.6.% during calendar year 1995 vs 1994 (12,639 vs 6,496).

- The increase in apprehensions during the calendar year 1995 builds upon an increase of +20.4% recorded in 1994 (6,496 vs 5,396).

The Police Department's Crime Strategies involved the addressing of lower level unlawful activity from which could stem more serious criminal offenses. "If you take care of the smaller things, you can prevent more serious things."

Although total Sumonses issued for misdemeanor and violation offenses (other than traffic and parking offenses) decreased -19.9% (460,102 vs 574,110) for calendar year 1995, significant increases were recorded in the categories listed below:

SUMMONS ACTIVITY

MISDEMEANOR SUMMONSES DOWN -5.7% (92,124 vs 97,737)

Major increases recorded:

- Alcohol Control Law UP +70.7% (5,055 vs 2,962)
- NYS Laws Unclassified UP +120.6% (15,239 vs 6,908)

VIOLATIONS SUMMONSES DOWN -22.8% (367,978 vs 476,373)

Major increases recorded:

- Public Consumption of Alcohol UP +267.8% (50,865 vs 13,830)
- Health Code UP +364.4% (5,670 vs 1,221)
- Gypsy Cab Violations UP +132.4% (12,285 vs 5,287)
- NYS Laws Unclassified UP +42.9% (18,488 vs 12,934)
- Marijuana Possession UP +61.9% (15,635 vs 9,657)
- Administrative Code Unclass. UP +44.6% (31,415 vs 21,725)

The increase in enforcement, particularly in arrest processing, has not increased overtime expenditures, and there have only been moderate increases in "arrest to arraignment time" and "police ready time".

ARREST PROCESSING INDICATORS

- During **FY96** the number of arrests (**256,574**) processed by the ON-Line Booking System increased by **3.0%** (**7,360**) from the number of arrests (**249,214**) processed in **FY95**.
- Average overtime cost per arrest **FY96** was **\$124.78** as compared to the average cost of **\$137.84** for **FY95**, a reduction of **9.5%**.
- Actual new arrest overtime cost for **FY96** was **\$32.0 million*** compared to **\$34.3 million** for **FY95**, a decrease of **\$2.3 million**.
- For the 1st six months 1996 average "arrest to arraignment time" increased **8.0%** to **29.2 hours** and police ready time decreased **-3.9%** to **14.8 hours** from **15.4 hours**.

*The month of June 1996 is estimated

SUMMARY

The Socio-economic indicators reviewed here do not appear to be changing in ways that would explain the recent reductions in reported criminal activity in New York City - at least given the linkages typically hypothesized. While the examination of a set of concurrent indicators is far from definitive in a scientific sense, the absence of changes or the type of change expected to influence criminal activity strengthens the contention that changes in enforcement activity - new management strategies and continuous monitoring and assessment - have had a significant impact on the incidence of crime in New York City.