

Annual Case Data Report 2024



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KEY FINDINGS

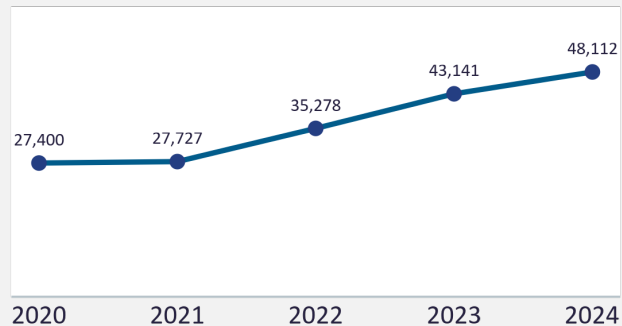
- The number of arrests increased by 11.5% from 2023 to 2024.
- The majority of arrests in 2024 were for misdemeanor charges (58%).
- The Bronx DA prosecuted 67.2% of arrests in 2024. Felony arrests were more likely than misdemeanors to be prosecuted (77.3% vs. 60.7%).
- The number of cases arraigned increased by 11.7% from 2023 to 2024.
- The number of cases disposed increased by 12.4% from 2023 to 2024.
- The majority of cases disposed in 2024 (68.0%) resulted in a dismissal or adjournment in contemplation of dismissal (ACD).
- Felony cases resulted in a conviction (i.e., guilty by trial or plea) about 41.4% of the time (VFO 39.7%, Non-VFO 43.9%); 22.3% of misdemeanor cases ended in conviction.
- Among cases convicted and sentenced in 2024, 24.6% were sentenced to jail or prison, and 55.8% were sentenced to conditional discharge. Among VFO cases, 78.5% were sentenced to incarceration (i.e., jail or prison).

ARRESTS

In 2024, NYPD filed 48,112 arrests with the Bronx District Attorney's Office (BXDA). The number of arrests has been rising steadily since 2020.

Arrests are defined as all criminal complaints submitted by NYPD to BXDA within 8 hours for the same defendant.¹

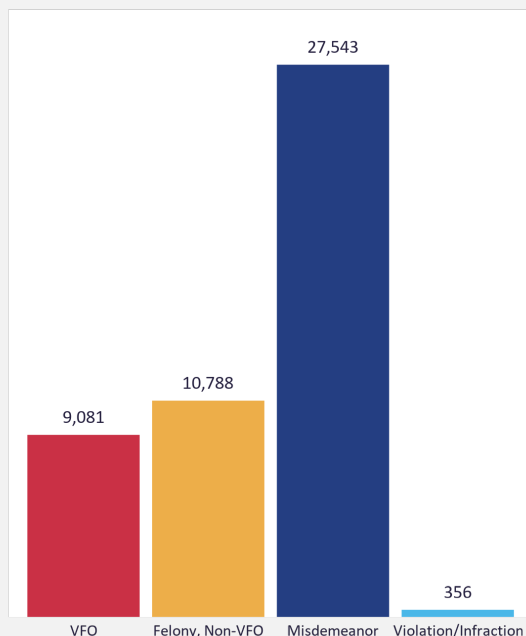
Figure 1: Number of Arrests in 2020-2024



If an individual is arrested on two separate occasions in the same year, that will count as two arrests in the analysis for that year. Alternatively, multiple complaints for the same person in an 8-hour time frame may be filed, which counts as only one arrest for that individual in this analysis.

Arrest Charge Severity

Figure 2: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Charge Severity



Arrests are categorized by the severity of the top charge submitted by NYPD. Felonies are further classified as violent felony offenses (VFOs) or non-violent felony offenses (non-VFOs).²

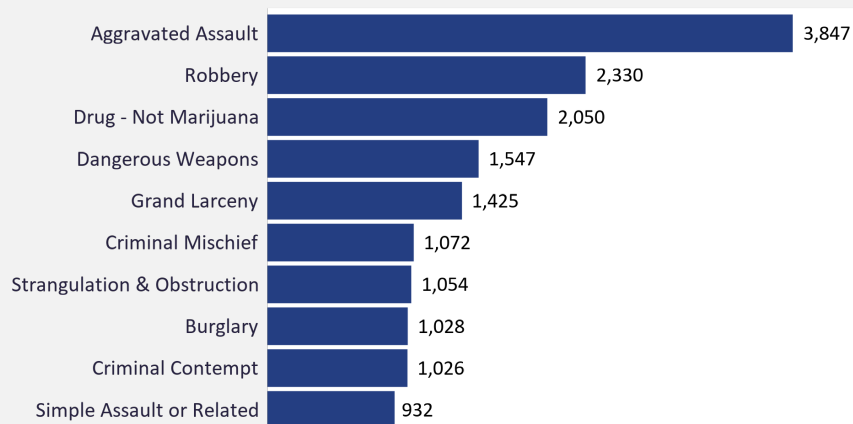
In 2024, 27,543 (58%) arrests were filed with a top charge of misdemeanor. Felonies comprised 42% of arrests and were split between VFO (19%) and non-VFO charges (23%). Less than 1% of arrests had a top charge of violation or infraction.

Arrest by Top Ten Charges

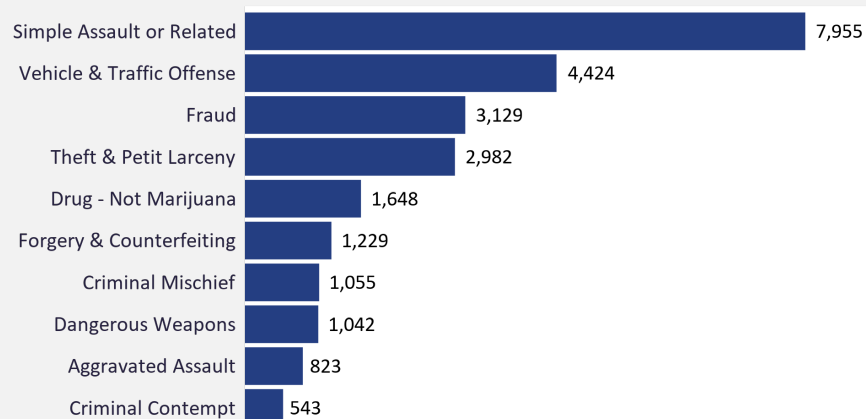
The Bronx DA classifies arrests based on the most serious charge recorded by the NYPD at the time of arrest.³ Figures 3-1 and 3-2 present the ten most common charges for felony and misdemeanor arrests, respectively. The top ten felony charges represented 33.9% of all arrests in 2024. Aggravated assault was the most frequently charged offense for felony arrests, followed by robbery.

In 2024, the ten most prevalent misdemeanor charges collectively accounted for 51.6% of all arrests. The most frequent charge was simple assault or related offenses, followed by vehicle and traffic offenses in second place.

**Figure 3-1: Number of Arrests in 2024
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



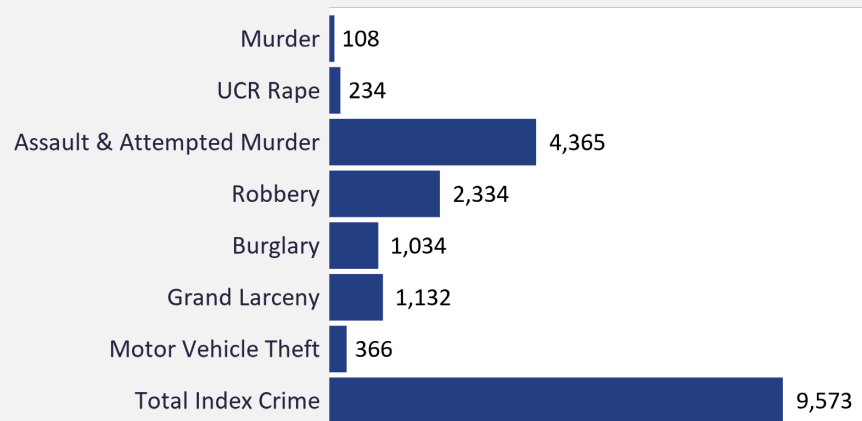
**Figure 3-2: Number of Arrests in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**



Arrests by Index Crimes

The Bronx DA categorizes index crimes based on the most serious charge recorded by the NYPD at the time of arrest. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, index crimes consist of seven major offenses, including violent crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). Figure 4 displays the number of arrests for each index crime. Arrests for index crimes accounted for 19.9% of all arrests in 2024.

Figure 4: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Index Crime



Arrestee Demographics

The following figures present the demographic information of individuals arrested in 2024, specifically by race/ethnicity, age, and gender.⁴ These data are based on information reported on the complaints filed by the NYPD with the Bronx DAs Office at the time of arrest.

A large majority of individuals arrested were reported as Hispanic (50.4%) or Black (38.3%), which overrepresents Black arrestees relative to their proportion in the overall Bronx population. Around 6% of arrested individuals were White, 3.4% were Asian, and 1.8% other race.

In 2024, the Bronx has a population of over 1.38 million, with 55.4% Hispanic, 28.4% non-Hispanic Black, 8.6% non-Hispanic White, 4.3% non-Hispanic Asian, and 3.3% identifying with other racial backgrounds.⁵

More than two-thirds of people arrested were under the age of 40, with the median and most common age range of arrest being 30 to 39 years old. Males represented 82% of all individuals arrested in 2024.

Figure 5: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Arrestee Race/Ethnicity



Figure 6: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Arrestee Age at Arrest

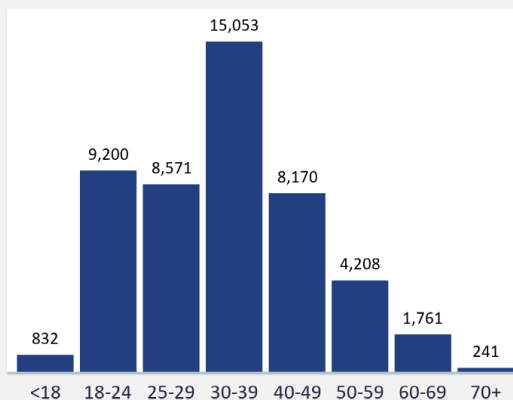
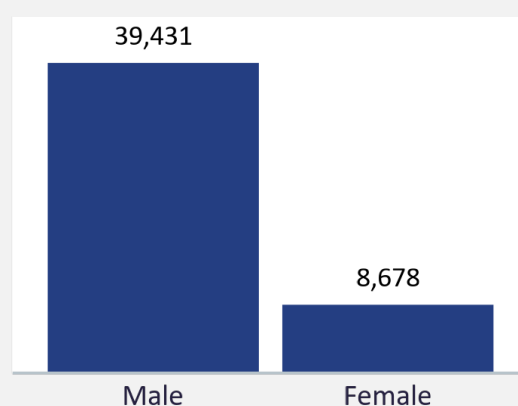


Figure 7: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Arrestee Gender



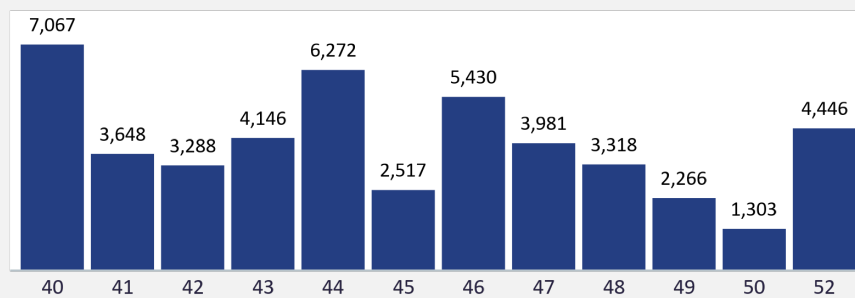
Precinct of Arrests

There are 12 NYPD precincts in the Bronx. Figure 8 shows the distribution of arrests across these precincts in 2024. The table represents the total number of arrests that occurred within each precinct, regardless of where the offense occurred.

Precincts with the highest number of arrests in 2024 are the 40th Precinct (14.8%), 44th Precinct (13.2%), and 46th Precinct (11.4%).

The 40th Precinct, located in the south Bronx, serves Mott Haven, and Melrose. The 44th Precinct covers the southwest Bronx, including Bronx Terminal Market, and Yankee Stadium. The 46th Precinct serves central western Bronx neighborhoods such as Fordham, University Heights, Morris Heights, and Mount Hope.

Figure 8: Number of Arrests in 2024 by Arrest Precinct

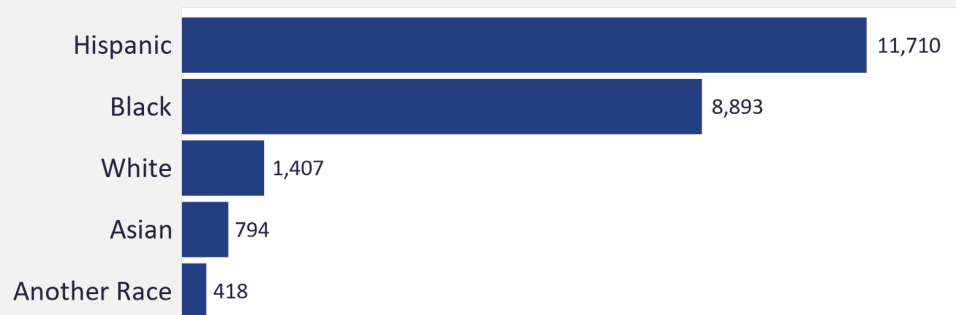


Victim Demographics

Figure 9 shows the racial/ethnic distribution of victims involved in an arrest. These demographic data are based on information reported by the NYPD.

The majority of victims were Hispanic or Black, reflecting their representation in the broader Bronx population.

Figure 9: Number of Arrests with a Victim in 2024 by Victim Race/Ethnicity



CHARGING DECISION

When NYPD submits an arrest to the Bronx DA, a prosecutor reviews the circumstances of the arrest, interviews witnesses and/or victims, and decides whether to prosecute the individual on the arrest—and if so, for what charges.⁶ The arrest is considered “charged” even if the prosecutor’s charges differ from those submitted by NYPD at the time of arrest. In this section, arrests are categorized by the top charge submitted by NYPD (for example, an arrest with a top charge that is a felony is categorized as a felony, even if the prosecutor decided to prosecute the arrest for a misdemeanor charge).

Figure 10: Proportion of Arrests that the Bronx DA Prosecuted 2020-2024

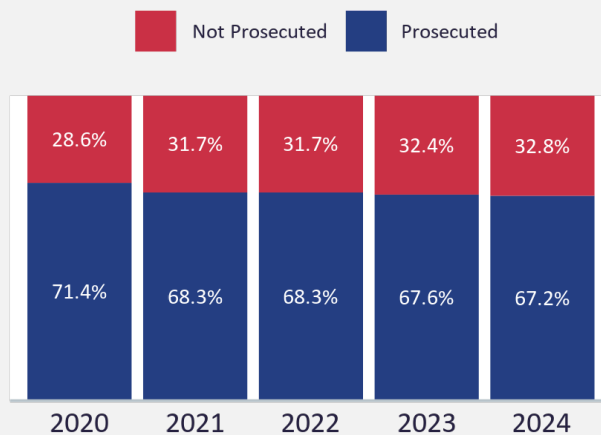


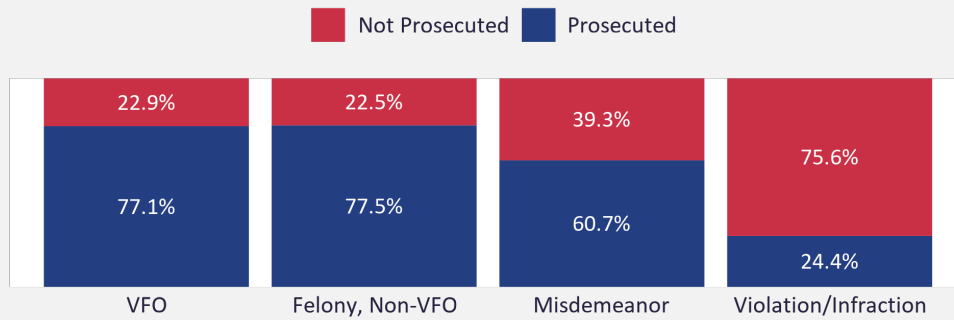
Figure 10 illustrates the proportion of arrests prosecuted and declined by the Bronx DA over the years.

The **percentage** of arrests that the Bronx DA prosecuted has remained steady since 2021, even as the **number** of arrests submitted to the Bronx DA has increased. In 2024, over 67% of arrests were prosecuted.

Charging Decision and Charge Severity

The decision to prosecute varied based on the charge severity of the arrest. Figure 11 shows the proportion of arrests prosecuted by charge severity. In 2024, the Bronx DA prosecuted felony arrests at a higher rate than misdemeanor arrests.

Figure 11: The Bronx DA Charging Decision for Arrests in 2024 by Charge Severity



Charging Decision

The tables below show the ten most common charges at arrest and the proportion of those arrests prosecuted by the Bronx DA in 2024. Table 1 and Figure 12-1 display the ten most common felony charges, while Table 2 and Figure 12-2 show the ten most common misdemeanor charges at arrest.

Prosecution rates varied by charge. The majority of the top ten felony and misdemeanor charges were prosecuted, with the exception of misdemeanor fraud charges and forgery and counterfeiting.

**Figure 12-1: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2024
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**

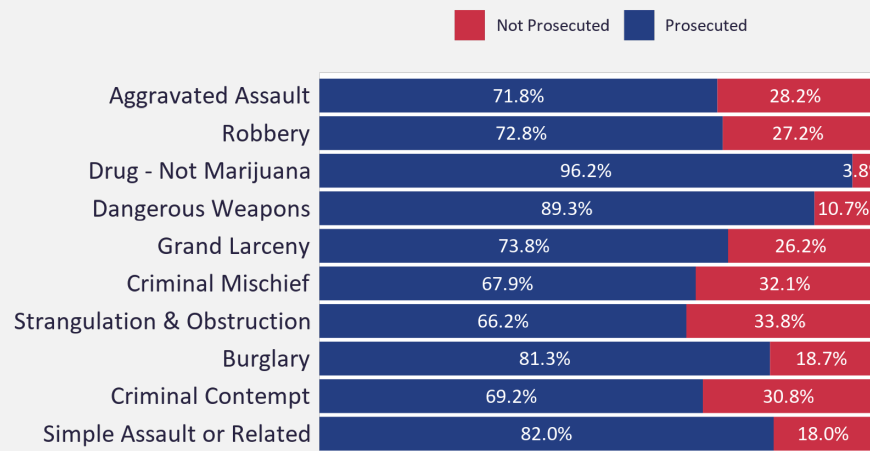


Table 1: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2024 for 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Not Prosecuted	Prosecuted	Percent Prosecuted	Total
Aggravated Assault	1,084	2,763	71.8 %	3,847
Robbery	634	1,696	72.8 %	2,330
Drug - Not Marijuana	78	1,972	96.2 %	2,050
Dangerous Weapons	165	1,382	89.3 %	1,547
Grand Larceny	374	1,051	73.8 %	1,425
Criminal Mischief	344	728	67.9 %	1,072
Strangulation & Obstruction	356	698	66.2 %	1,054
Burglary	192	836	81.3 %	1,028
Criminal Contempt	316	710	69.2 %	1,026
Simple Assault or Related	168	764	82 %	932

**Figure 12-2: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

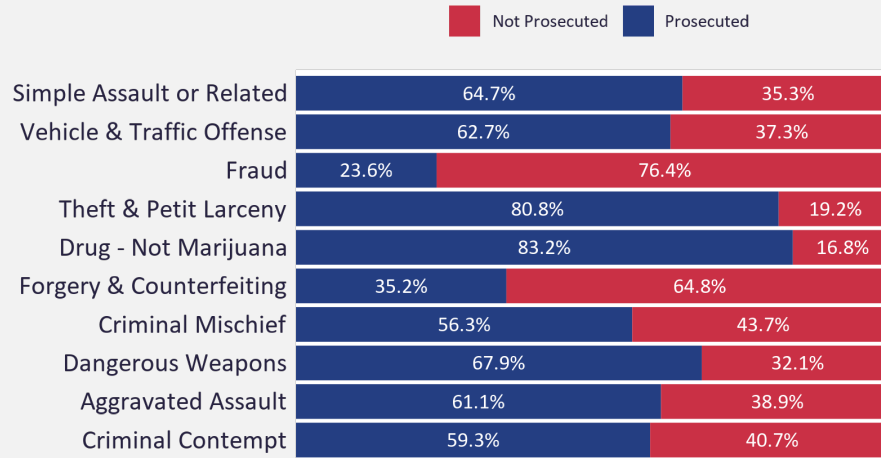


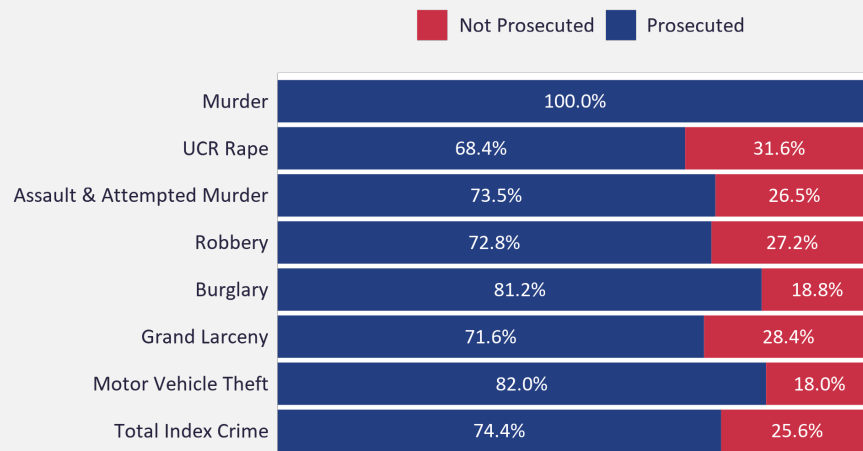
Table 2: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2024 for 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Not Prosecuted	Prosecuted	Percent Prosecuted	Total
Simple Assault or Related	2,807	5,148	64.7 %	7,955
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	1,650	2,774	62.7 %	4,424
Fraud	2,392	737	23.6 %	3,129
Theft & Petit Larceny	572	2,410	80.8 %	2,982
Drug - Not Marijuana	277	1,371	83.2 %	1,648
Forgery & Counterfeiting	796	433	35.2 %	1,229
Criminal Mischief	461	594	56.3 %	1,055
Dangerous Weapons	334	708	67.9 %	1,042
Aggravated Assault	320	503	61.1 %	823
Criminal Contempt	221	322	59.3 %	543

Charging Decisions for Index Crimes

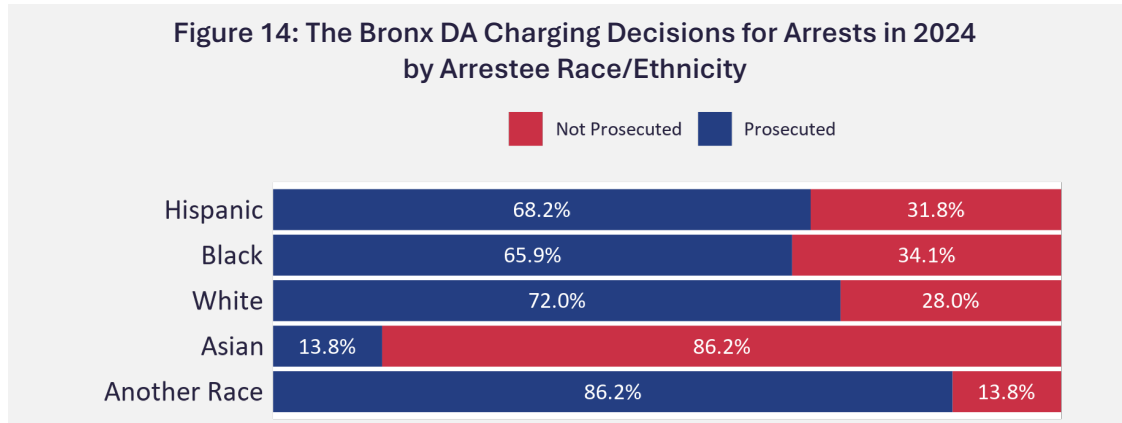
Figure 13 shows the charging decision for each index crime. The Bronx DA prosecuted all murder arrests filed by NYPD in 2024, with an overall prosecution rate of 74.4% for index crime arrests.

Figure 13: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions for Arrests in 2024 by Index Crime



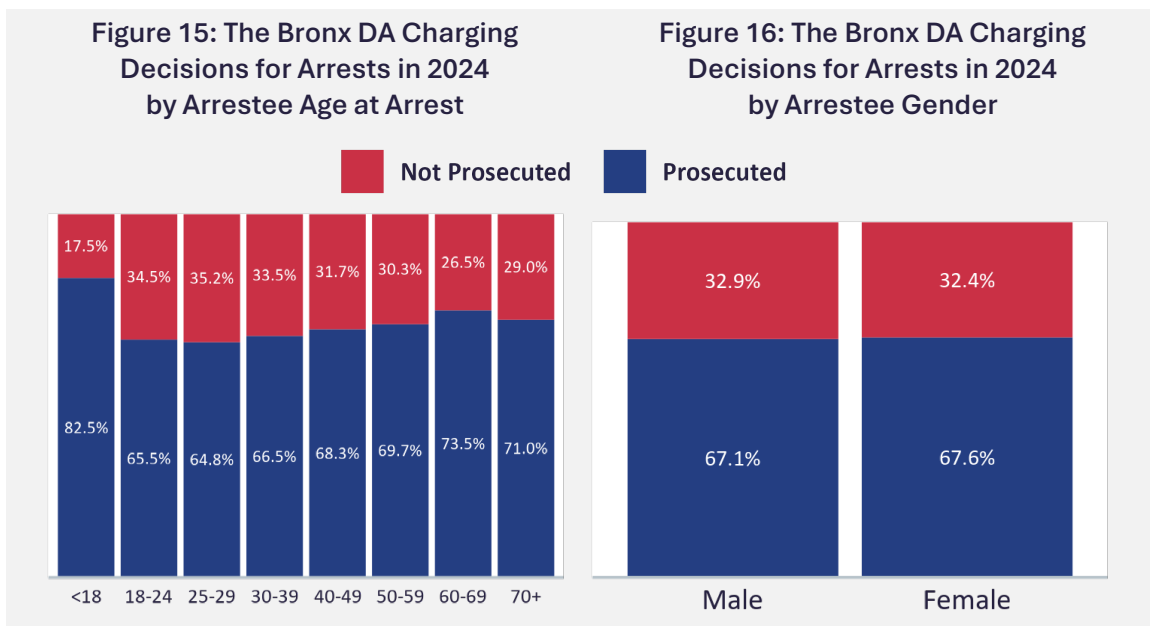
Charging Decision and Demographics

Figure 14 presents prosecution rates for arrests by the race/ethnicity of the arrestees in 2024.



Figures 15 and 16 show the proportion of arrests that the Bronx DA prosecuted by age and gender of the arrestee.

Note that most individuals under the age of 18 at arrest are immediately transferred to Family Court. The small number of arrests that are screened for prosecution by the Bronx DA involve serious felony charges, mostly violent offenses.

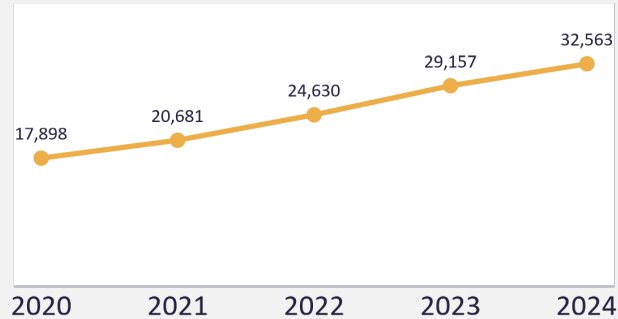


ARRAIGNED CASES

A criminal court arraignment hearing is the first step in the criminal case process, occurring after an arrest is screened by the prosecutor and a determination is made to prosecute.

The number of cases arraigned by the Bronx DA has been rising steadily since 2020, as illustrated in Figure 17.⁷

Figure 17: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2020-2024



This section reports on cases arraigned in 2024. The number of cases arraigned in 2024 may not match the number of arrests in 2024 because some arrests are initiated through a Bronx DA investigation, declined for prosecution, transferred to another court prior to arraignment, or the defendant did not appear for arraignment and was issued a bench warrant. In addition, the length of time between arrest and arraignment can vary. A person arrested in 2024 may not necessarily be arraigned in 2024.

Arraigned Cases Charge Severity

Figure 18: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Charge Severity

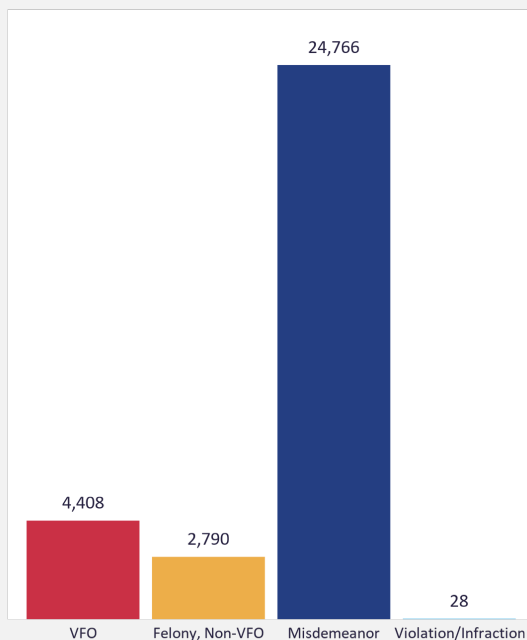


Figure 18 shows the number of cases arraigned by the severity of the top charge at arraignment. Over 77% of cases arraigned in 2024 had a top charge at arraignment that was a misdemeanor, and over 22% of arraigned cases had a felony top charge. Less than 0.1% of arraigned cases in 2024 had a top charge of violation/infraction.

Note that the top charge at arraignment may differ from the top charge at arrest. Cases may be prosecuted on different charges than those filed by NYPD after a prosecutor reviews the arrest and makes a charging decision.

Arraigned Cases by Charge

Figure 19-1 displays the ten most common felony charges at arraignment in 2024, whereas Figure 19-2 shows the ten most common misdemeanor charges at arraignment. These charges largely mirror the most common felony and misdemeanor charges at arrest, with minor differences in their rankings. In 2024, the top ten felony charges accounted for 19.8% of all arraigned cases, while the top ten misdemeanor charges comprised 67.2% of all arraigned cases.

Figure 19-1: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

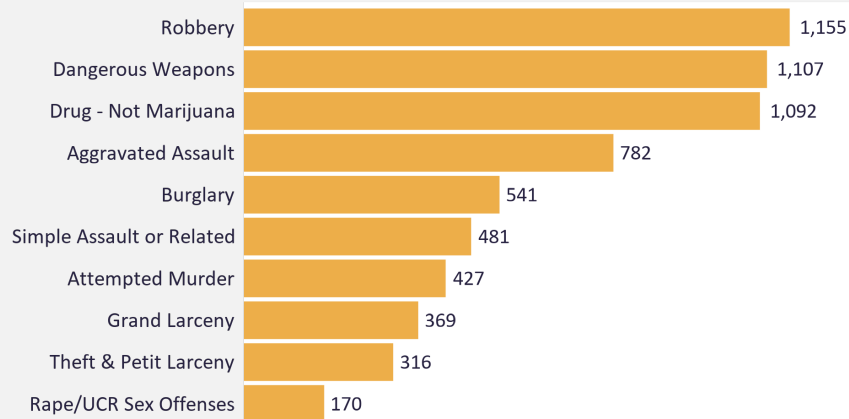
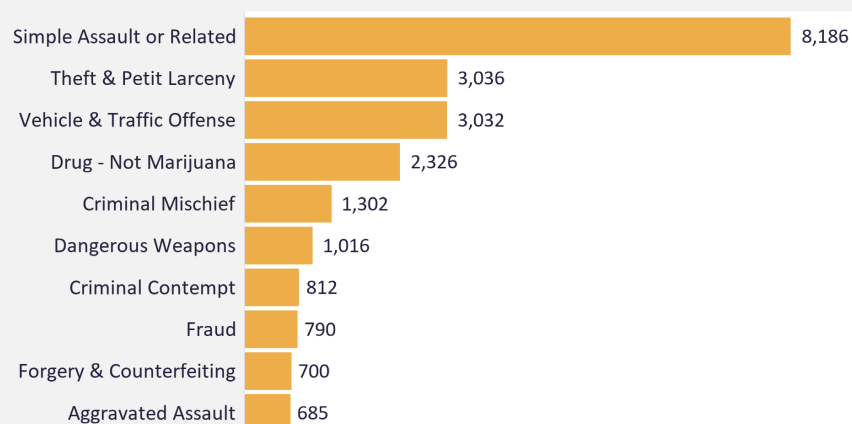


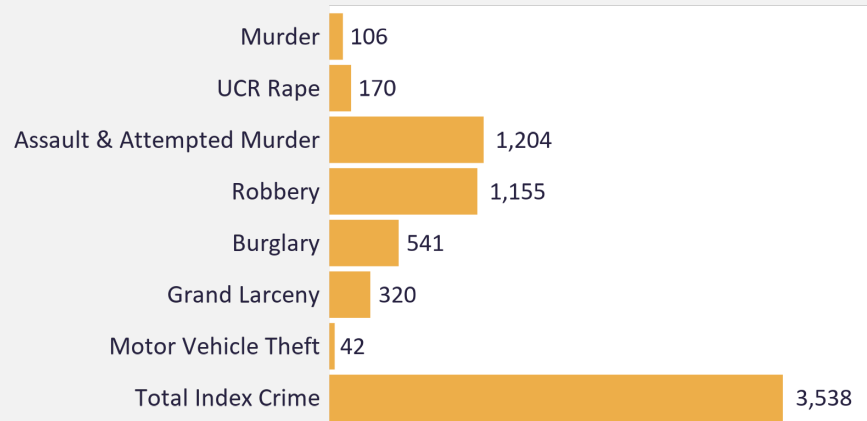
Figure 19-2: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges



Arraigned Index Crime Cases

Figure 20 presents the distribution of arraigned cases for index crime charges. In 2024, assault (including attempted murder) accounted for 34% of index crimes arraigned, followed by robbery at 32.6%, making these two the most common index crimes at arraignment. There were 106 murder cases arraigned in 2024.

Figure 20: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Index Crime



Arraigned Cases Demographics

Figures 21 through 23 show the race/ethnicity, age, and gender of defendants arraigned in 2024. The demographic breakdown of these defendants is similar to that of arrestees in 2024. The majority of defendants are reported as Hispanic or Black.

Figure 21: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity



Figure 22: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Defendant Age at Arrest

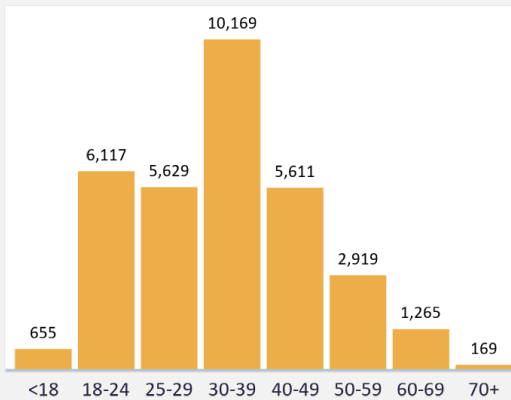
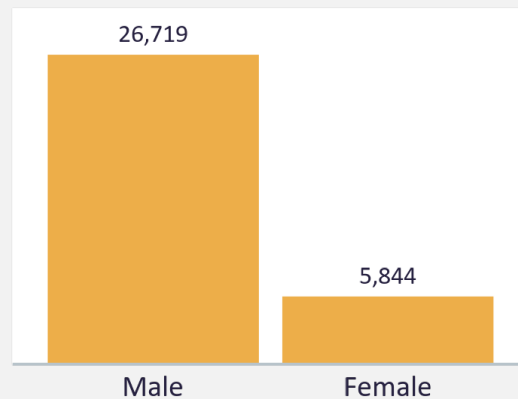


Figure 23: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Defendant Gender

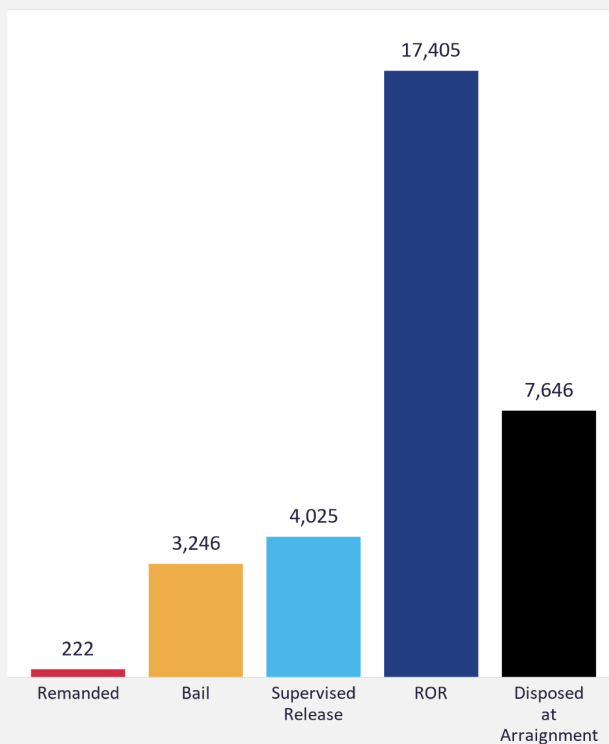


PRETRIAL RELEASE CONDITIONS

Release conditions are set by judges at the initial criminal court arraignment hearing. These conditions determine parameters for the defendant's release while their case is being adjudicated.

One condition that may be imposed is release on recognizance (ROR). The defendant will be required to return for future court dates but will not need to post bail or be supervised in the community. Alternatively, the judge may decide to set bail, which requires the defendant to post the amount required.

Figure 24: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Pretrial Release Conditions



If the defendant is unable to post bail, the defendant will be held in custody awaiting trial or until they are able to pay.

A third potential release condition is supervised release, where the defendant is supervised in the community and provided with resources and support by one of NYC's Supervised Release programs. Finally, the judge may remand the defendant to custody until trial.

As shown in Figure 24, the majority of defendants in cases arraigned in 2024 were released on recognizance (53.5%) or the case was disposed at the arraignment hearing (23.5%). About 10% had bail set. Only 222 defendants were remanded (0.7%).

Pretrial Release Conditions by Charge Severity

The distribution of pretrial release conditions varied by charge severity, as shown in Figure 25 and Table 3. Defendants with felony cases, especially VFO, were more likely to have bail set (44.5%), receive supervised release (31.1%), or be remanded (4.5%) than defendants in other types of cases. Defendants with misdemeanor cases were most likely to be released on recognizance (61.3%) or have their case disposed at arraignment (26.9%).

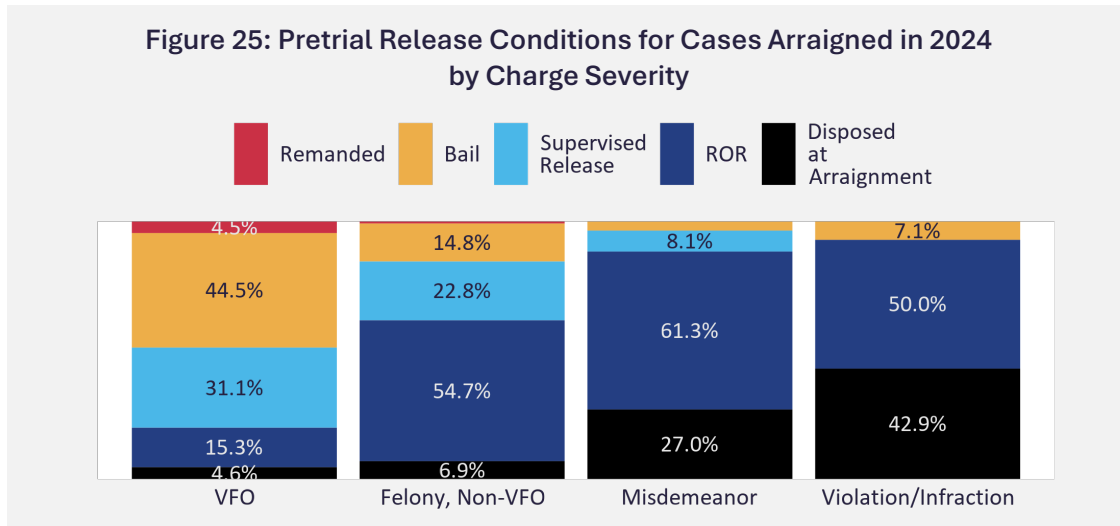


Table 3: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
VFO	198	1,957	1,369	675	201	4,400
Felony, Non-VFO	22	411	636	1,523	193	2,785
Misdemeanor	2	876	2,017	15,184	6,681	24,760
Violation/Infraction	0	2	0	14	12	28

Pretrial Release Conditions by Charge

Pretrial release conditions for the ten most common felony charges at arraignments are presented in Figure 26-1 and Table 4. Figure 26-2 and Table 5 show the misdemeanor charges. Defendants with felony cases were more likely to be remanded, given bail, and receive supervised release. Conversely, defendants with the most common misdemeanor charges were most likely to be released on recognizance or have their case disposed at arraignment.

Figure 26-1: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

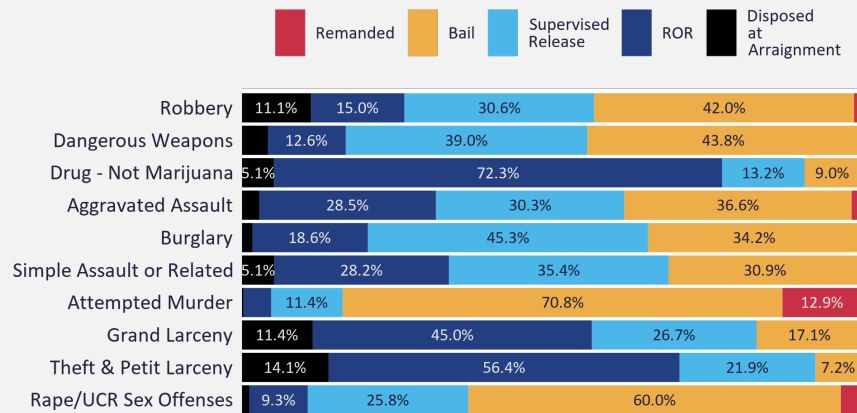


Table 4: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Robbery	16	482	352	173	128	1,151
Dangerous Weapons	7	484	431	139	46	1,107
Drug - Not Marijuana	5	97	145	788	56	1,091
Aggravated Assault	14	286	237	222	22	781
Burglary	2	184	243	100	9	538
Simple Assault or Related	1	149	170	135	25	480
Attempted Murder	55	301	49	19	1	425
Grand Larceny	0	63	98	166	42	369
Theft & Petit Larceny	1	23	69	178	44	315
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	6	102	44	16	2	170

**Figure 26-2: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

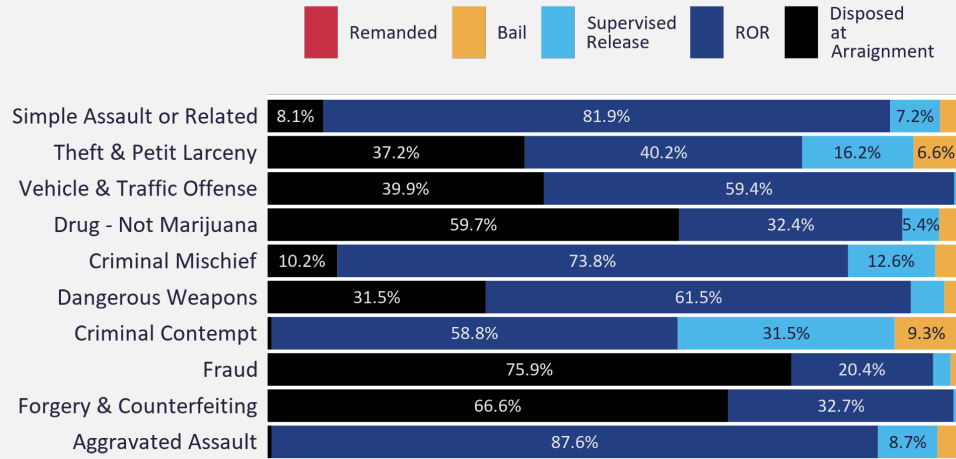


Table 5: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Simple Assault or Related	0	221	591	6,712	661	8,185
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	198	489	1,219	1,130	3,036
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	0	5	14	1,799	1,212	3,030
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	65	124	751	1,386	2,326
Criminal Mischief	0	44	164	962	131	1,301
Dangerous Weapons	0	21	49	625	321	1,016
Criminal Contempt	0	75	255	477	5	812
Fraud	0	9	20	162	598	789
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	2	3	228	466	699
Aggravated Assault	1	20	59	601	4	685

Pretrial Release Conditions by Index Crimes

The distribution of pretrial release conditions for each index crime is presented in Figure 27 and Table 6. In 2024, almost all defendants arraigned for murder were remanded or received bail. Defendants charged with motor vehicle theft were the most likely to be released on recognizance (ROR), and least likely to be remanded or receive bail.

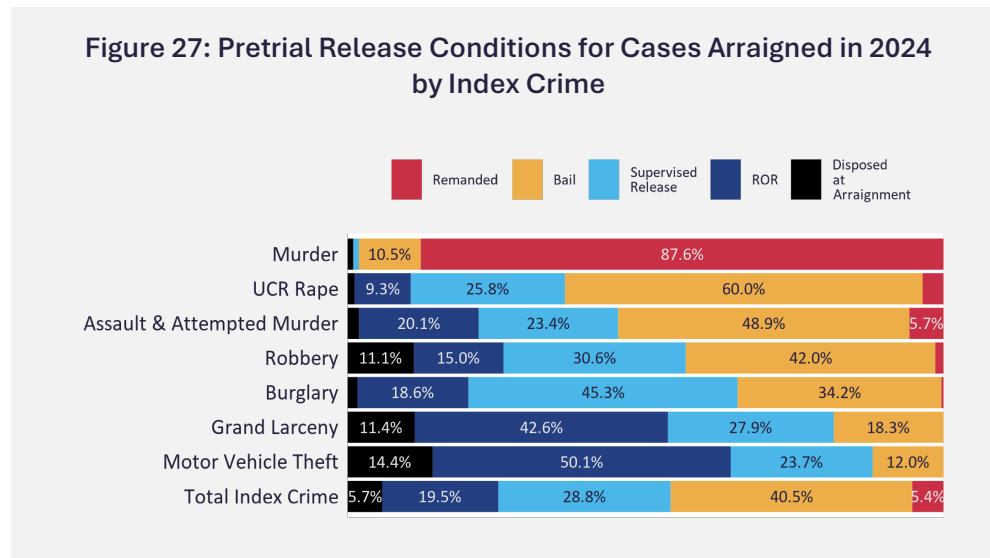
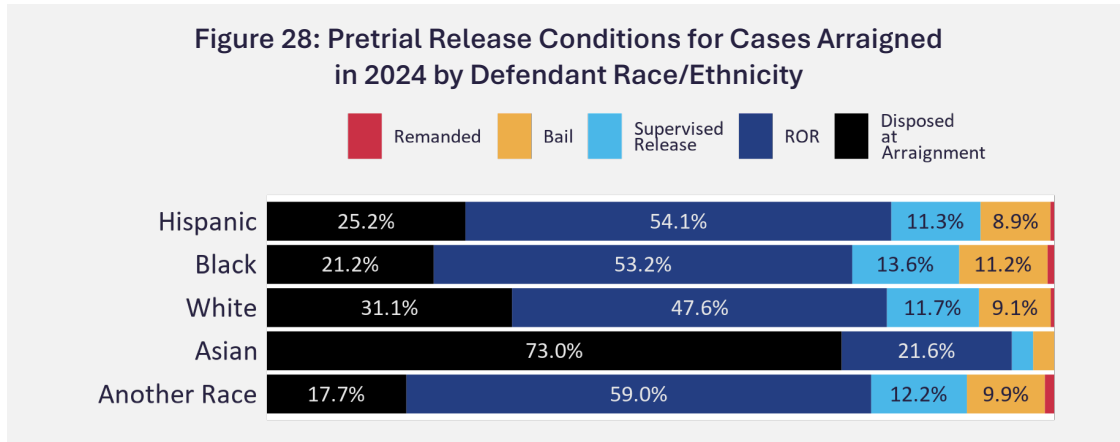


Table 6: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2024 by Index Crime

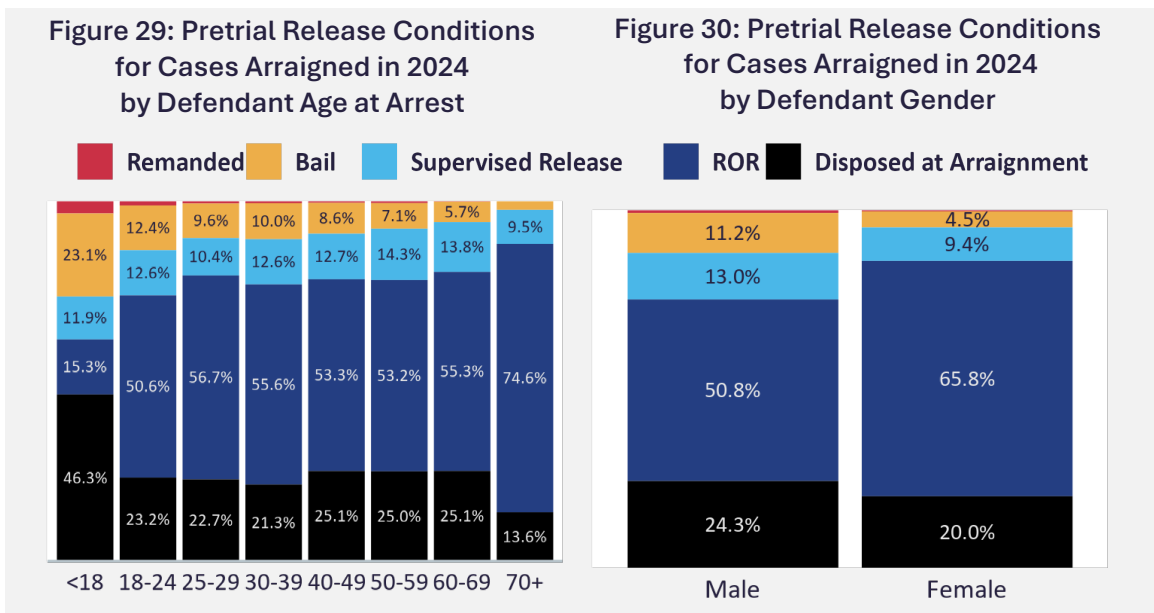
Index Crime	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Murder	93	11	1	0	1	106
UCR Rape	6	102	44	16	2	170
Assault & Attempted Murder	69	587	281	241	23	1,201
Robbery	16	482	352	173	128	1,151
Burglary	2	184	243	100	9	538
Grand Larceny	0	59	89	136	36	320
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	5	10	21	6	42
Total Index Crime	186	1,430	1,020	687	205	3,528

Pretrial Release Conditions and Demographics

Figures 28 to 30 show the proportion of defendants that received each type of pretrial release condition by race/ethnicity group, age, and gender.



Defendants under the age of 18 were released on recognizance at lower rates than defendants in other age groups. As discussed previously, the small number of defendants under the age of 18 charged by the Bronx DA were mainly charged with serious violent felonies, which are most likely to have bail set or be remanded.

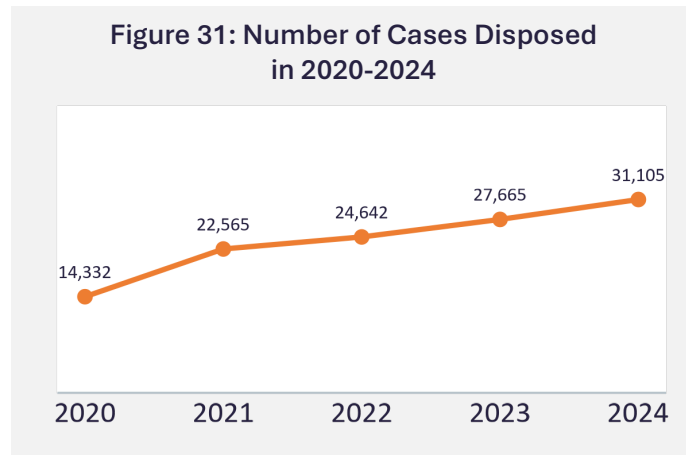


Finally, male defendants were less likely to be released on recognizance than were female defendants.

DISPOSED CASES

This section presents information about criminal cases that reached disposition in 2024. These are cases that had their first disposition in 2024.

Figure 31 shows the number of cases disposed over the years. The number of cases first disposed in 2024 was 31,105, representing the highest number of cases disposed in any of the past five years.



Importantly, cases that were disposed in 2024 may have been initiated at any time prior to the first disposition date. The median time from arraignment to first disposition for all cases disposed in 2024 was 94 days. Excluding those disposed at arraignment, the median time from arraignment to disposition increased to 100 days. Note that some cases disposed in 2024 may not have reached sentencing in the same year and are therefore not included in the sentencing data presented later in this report.

Disposed Cases by Charge Severity

Figure 32: Number of Cases Disposed in 2024 by Charge Severity

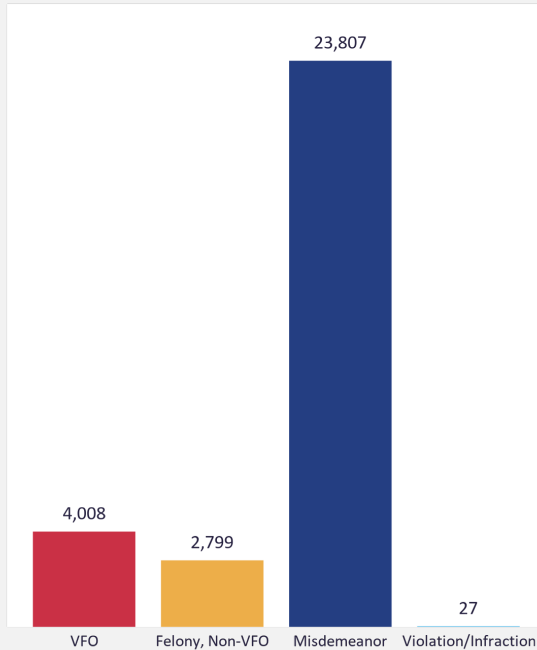


Figure 32 illustrates the distribution of cases disposed in 2024 for each charge severity category.

Misdemeanors made up 78% of cases disposed in 2024.

Felonies were split between 13% violent and 9% non-violent.

Violation and/or infraction charges accounted for less than 0.1% of disposed cases in 2024.

Table 7: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Median	Median (Excluding Disposed at Arraignment)
VFO	206	213
Felony, Non-VFO	127	188
Misdemeanor	93	96
Violation/Infraction	47	75.5

Table 7 displays the median days from arraignment to first disposition for disposed cases in 2024, broken down by charge severity category. In general, cases involving violent felony charges took the longest to reach disposition, both including and excluding cases disposed at arraignment.

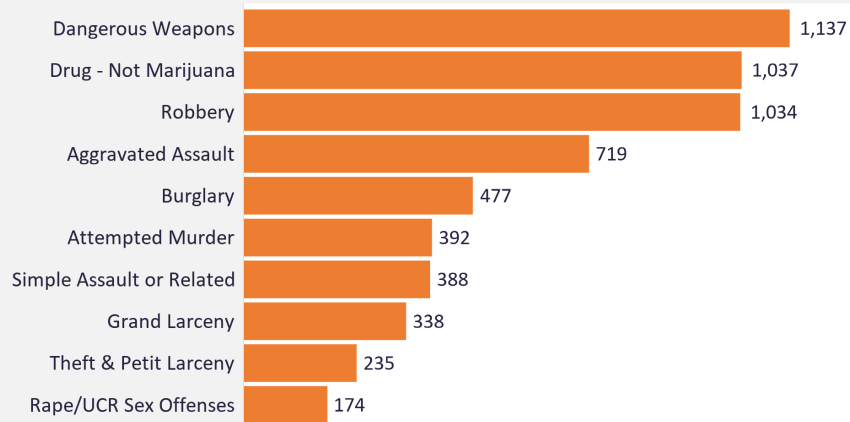
Disposed Cases by Charge

Figure 33-1 presents the ten most common felony charges for disposed cases, which mirrored the top ten felony charges for cases arraigned. The top ten felony charges combined made up approximately 19.1% of total disposed cases in 2024.

For misdemeanors, Figure 33-2 shows the top ten disposition charges for disposed cases. The ten most common misdemeanor charges accounted for 67.4% of disposed cases.

The charge recorded in the figures may not fully reflect the ultimate charge, especially for convictions and pleas, the final disposition charge is not recorded until sentencing.

**Figure 33-1: Number of Cases Disposed in 2024
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



**Figure 33-2: Number of Cases Disposed in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

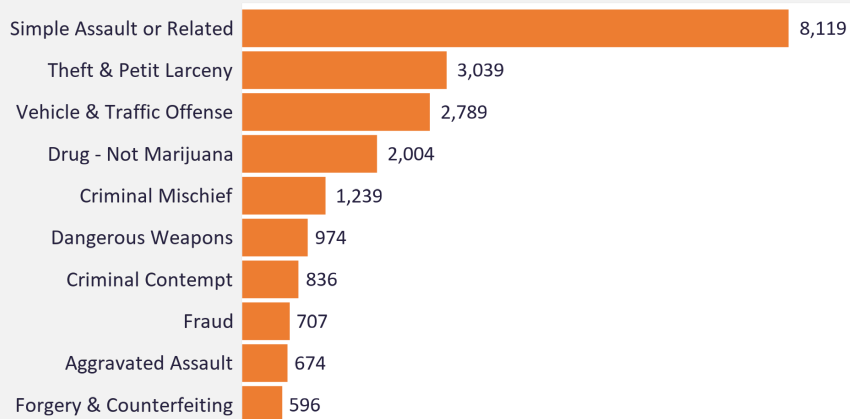


Table 8 presents the median days from arraignment to disposition for the top ten felony charges disposed in 2024, while Table 9 provides the same metrics for the most common misdemeanor charges. In general, felony cases took much longer to reach disposition compared to misdemeanor charges, whether cases disposed at arraignment are included or not.

Table 8: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Dangerous Weapons	248	266
Drug - Not Marijuana	104	186
Robbery	189	189
Aggravated Assault	186	188
Burglary	186	188
Attempted Murder	435.5	439
Simple Assault or Related	178	188
Grand Larceny	177	187
Theft & Petit Larceny	131	184
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	313.5	313.5

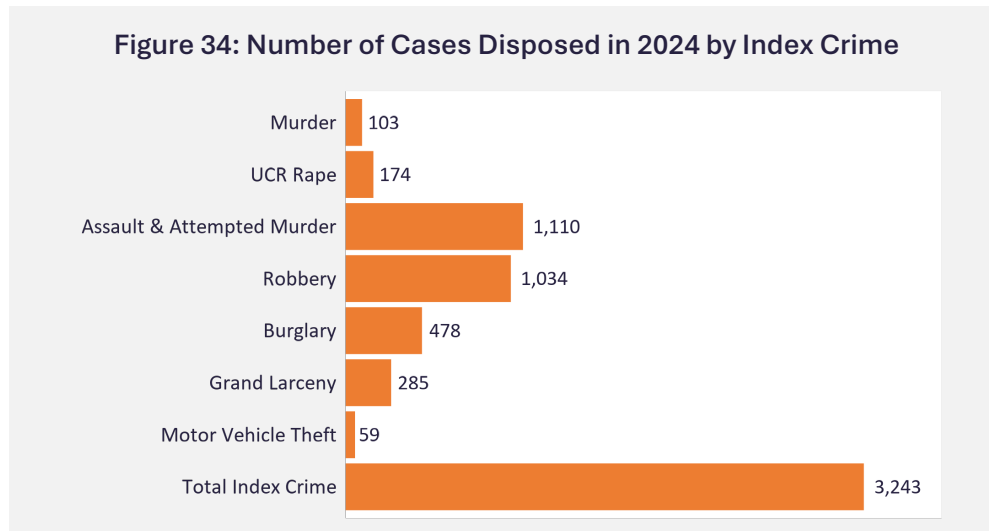
Table 9: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Simple Assault or Related	95	96
Theft & Petit Larceny	66	100
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	46	96
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	98
Criminal Mischief	95	97
Dangerous Weapons	91	96
Criminal Contempt	97	97
Fraud	0	94
Aggravated Assault	95	96
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	95

*Disposed at arraignment.

Disposed Index Crime Cases

The number of disposed index crime cases by charge in 2024 is reported in Figure 34. Similar to the distribution observed for arraigned index crime cases, assault (including attempted murder) and robbery charges were the most prevalent, together accounting for 66% of all disposed index crime cases.



When cases disposed at arraignment are included in the calculation, the median time from arraignment to disposition for index crime cases exceeded six months, with the exception of motor vehicle theft charges (Table 10). Murder cases took more than two years to reach the first disposition after arraignment. For all index crimes, the median time from arraignment to first disposition was around 6.5 months.

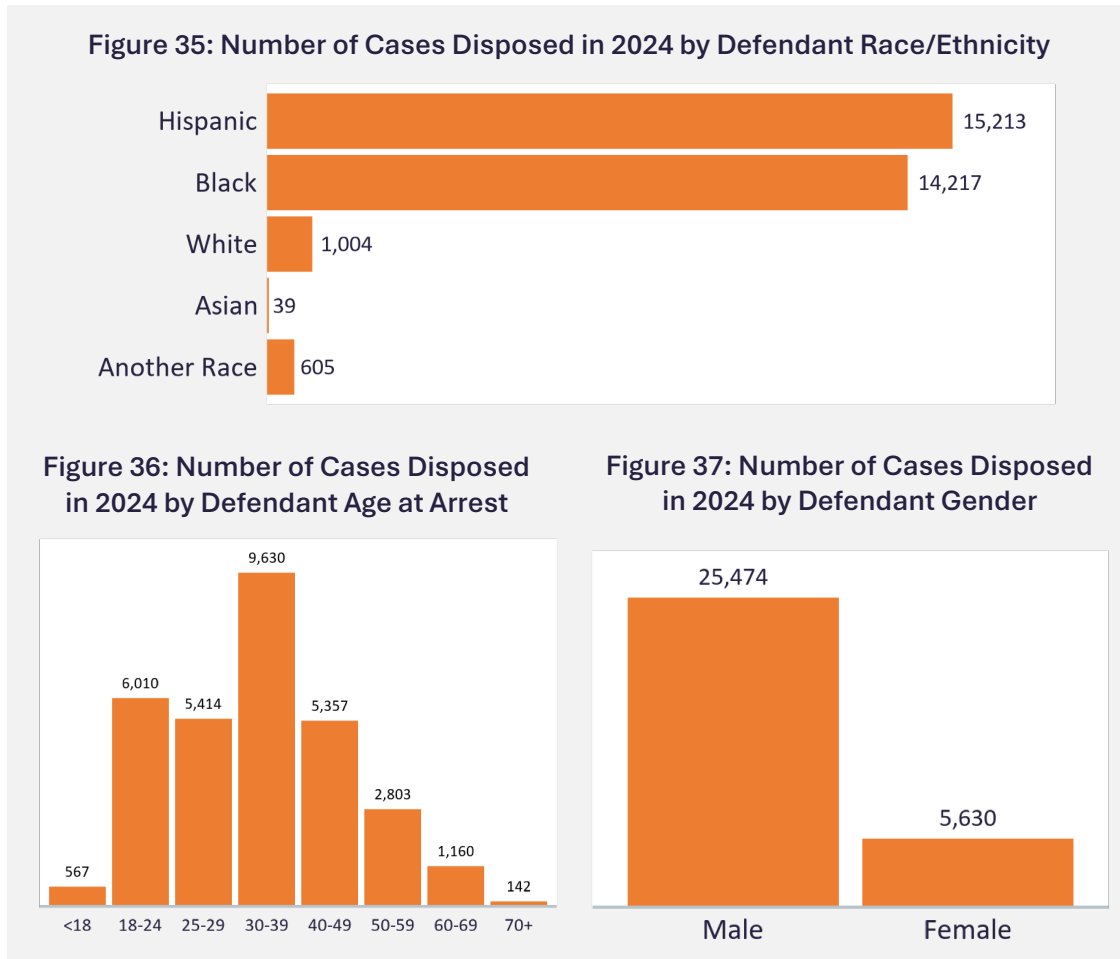
Table 10: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by Index Crime

Index Crime	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Murder	967	968
UCR Rape	313.5	313.5
Assault & Attempted Murder	202	216
Robbery	189	189
Burglary	186	188
Grand Larceny	183	187.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	65	186
Total Index Crime	193	197

* Disposed at arraignment.

Disposed Cases and Demographics

Figure 35 to 37 illustrate the proportion of defendants by race/ethnicity, age, and gender for cases disposed in 2024.



Tables 11 to 13 present the median time from arraignment to disposition broken down by the defendant's race/ethnicity, age at arrest, and gender.

Table 11: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Hispanic	93	100
Black	95	101
White	83	100
Asian	0	88.5
Another Race	96	101

Table 12: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by Age

Age	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
<18	65	69
18-24	95	104
25-29	94	100
30-39	94	99
40-49	93	100
50-59	93	101
60-69	93	99
70+	94	97

Table 13: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2024 by Gender

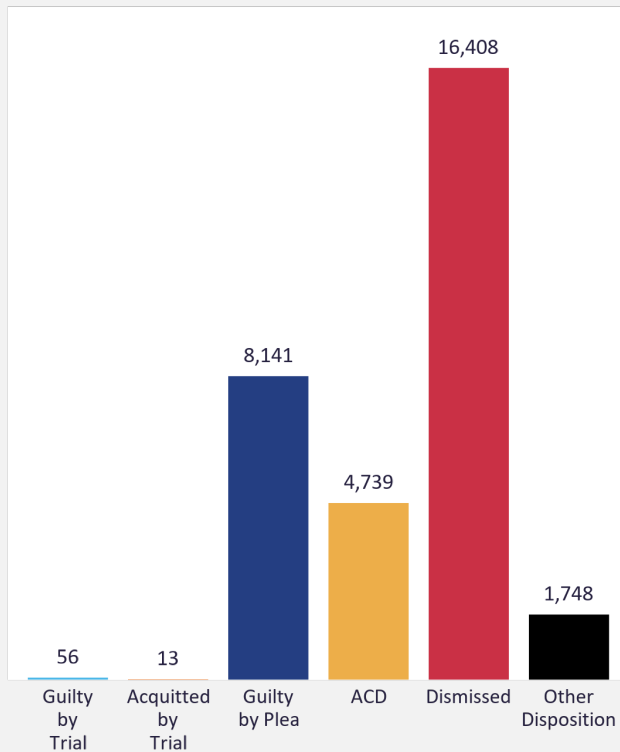
Sex	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Male	94	101
Female	94	98

* Disposed at arraignment.

CASE OUTCOMES

Once a case reaches disposition, there are a number of possible outcomes. These include dismissal, adjournment in contemplation of dismissal (ACD), conviction (including guilty by trial and guilty by plea), acquittal, or another disposition (e.g., transfer to another court or consolidation with another case). Figure 38 displays the distribution of outcomes for the cases first disposed in 2024.

Figure 38: Number of Cases Disposed in 2024 by Case Outcomes



In 2024, 68% of disposed cases were either dismissed or adjourned in contemplation of dismissal (ACD). Among the dismissed cases, the median time from arraignment to first disposition was 97 days, and 98 days when excluding cases disposed at arraignment.

Around 26% of cases resulted in a conviction—either guilty by trial or guilty by plea. Less than 0.1% were acquitted. For convicted cases, the median time from arraignment to first disposition was 66 days, rising to 195 days when excluding cases disposed at arraignment.

The remaining 5.6% of cases were categorized as “other disposition,” most of which were consolidated with another case.

Case Outcomes by Charge Severity

Figure 39 and Table 14 present case outcomes by the severity of the top charge for cases first disposed in 2024. The most common outcome was dismissal, although outcomes varied by charge severity. Felony cases ended in a conviction (i.e., guilty by trial or plea) more frequently than did misdemeanor cases.

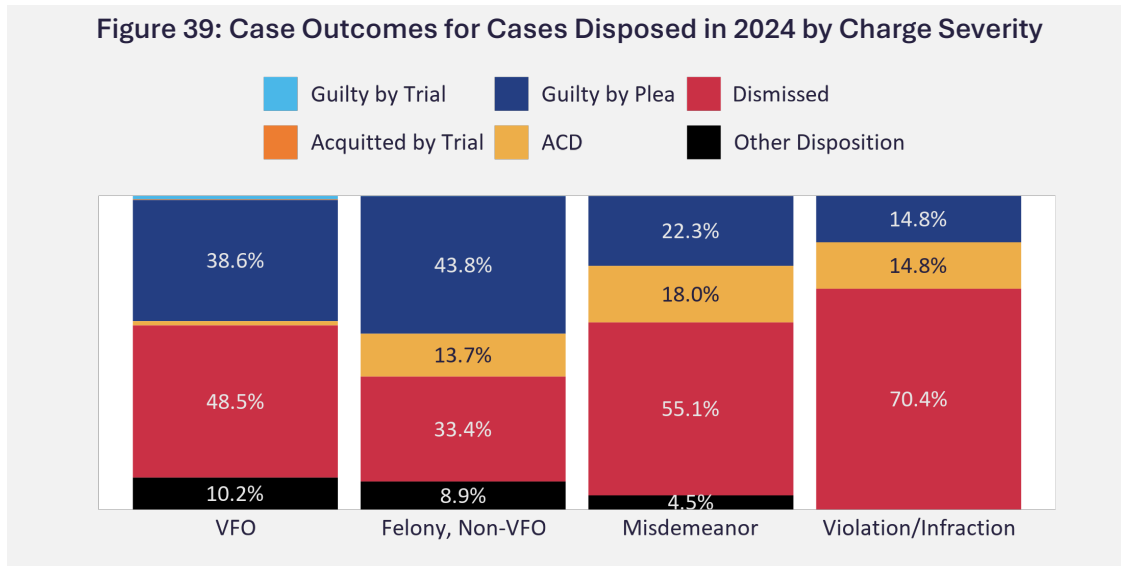


Table 14: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
VFO	44	10	1,547	55	1,944	408	4,008
Felony, Non-VFO	3	0	1,227	383	936	250	2,799
Misdemeanor	9	3	5,305	4,293	13,121	1,076	23,807
Violation/Infraction	0	0	4	4	19	0	27

Case Outcomes by Charge

Figure 40-1 and Table 15 present the case outcomes for the ten most common felony charges at disposition for cases first disposed in 2024. The most prevalent felony charges resulted in a conviction more than a third of the time, with attempted murder charges having the highest conviction rate (59.7%).

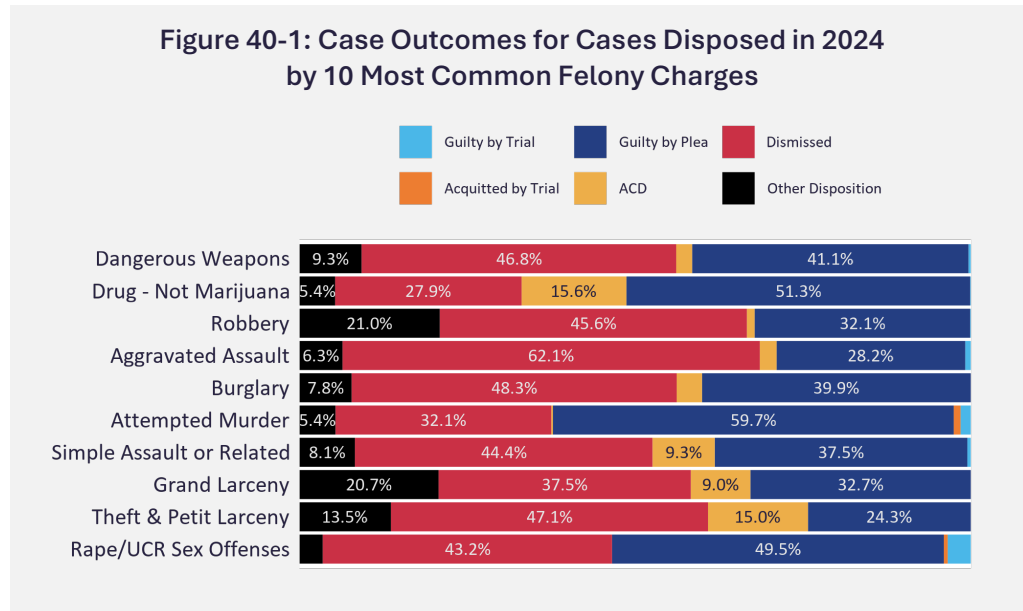


Table 15: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Dangerous Weapons	4	0	468	27	533	105	1,137
Drug - Not Marijuana	1	0	531	162	288	55	1,037
Robbery	1	0	332	12	473	216	1,034
Aggravated Assault	6	0	202	18	447	46	719
Burglary	0	0	191	18	231	37	477
Attempted Murder	6	4	234	1	126	21	392
Simple Assault or Related	2	0	146	36	172	32	388
Grand Larceny	0	0	111	30	127	70	338
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	0	57	35	111	32	235
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	6	1	86	0	75	6	174

Figure 40-2 and Table 16 show case outcomes for the ten most common misdemeanor charges among cases first disposed in 2024. With the exception of Vehicle and Traffic Offenses, the majority of prevalent misdemeanor charges result in a dismissal or ACD.

Figure 40-2: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

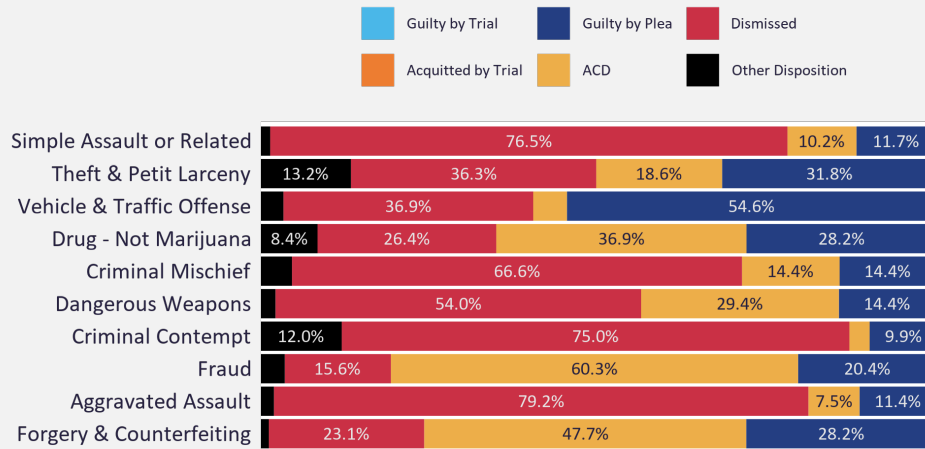


Table 16: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Simple Assault or Related	2	1	961	829	6,214	112	8,119
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	0	965	566	1,103	405	3,039
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	5	0	1,521	139	1,031	93	2,789
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	0	564	742	530	168	2,004
Criminal Mischief	0	1	177	179	825	57	1,239
Dangerous Weapons	0	1	140	285	527	21	974
Criminal Contempt	0	0	83	25	628	100	836
Fraud	0	0	145	426	111	25	707
Aggravated Assault	0	0	77	51	533	13	674
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	0	168	284	137	7	596

Case Outcomes for Index Crimes

Figure 41 and Table 17 present the distribution of case outcomes for index crime cases disposed in 2024. Overall, nearly 40% of index crime charges resulted in a conviction, while 46% were dismissed. Murder charges had the highest conviction rate, at 71%.

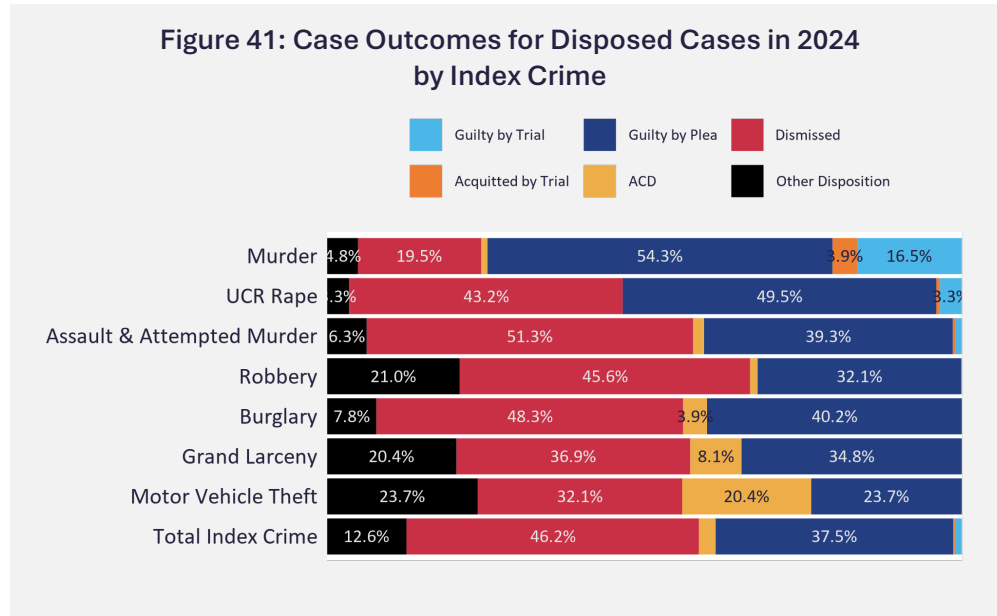


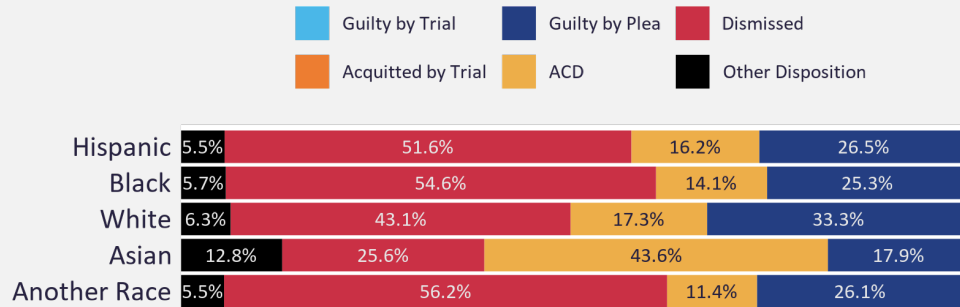
Table 17: Case Outcomes for Disposed Cases in 2024 by Index Crime

Index Crime	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Murder	17	4	56	1	20	5	103
UCR Rape	6	1	86	0	75	6	174
Assault & Attempted Murder	12	4	435	19	571	69	1,110
Robbery	1	0	332	12	473	216	1,034
Burglary	0	0	192	18	231	37	478
Grand Larceny	0	0	99	23	105	58	285
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	14	12	19	14	59
Total Index Crime	36	9	1,214	85	1,494	405	3,243

Case Outcomes and Demographics

Figures 42 to 44 display the case outcomes for cases first disposed in 2024 by defendant race/ethnicity, age, and gender. Case outcomes varied by the race/ethnicity of the defendant.

Figure 42: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity



*Other includes transfer to another court or consolidation with another case.

With the exception of defendants under the age of 18 or over the age of 70, the distribution of case dispositions was fairly similar across age categories. The majority of defendants under age 18 (80%) had their case transferred to family court.

Figure 43: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by Defendant Age at Arrest

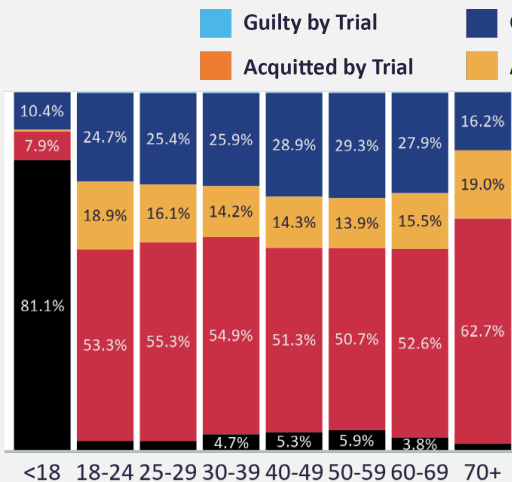
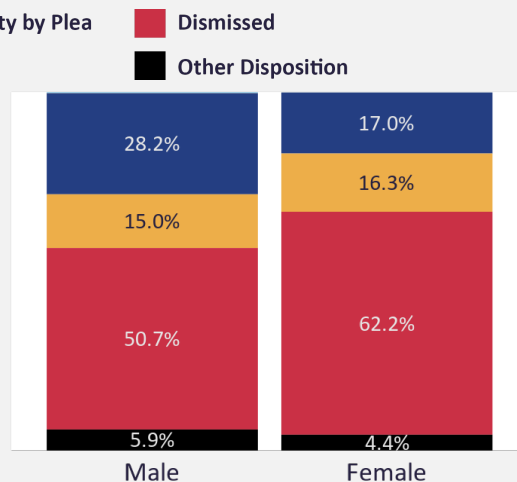


Figure 44: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2024 by Defendant Gender



*Other includes transfer to another court or consolidation with another case.

Male defendants were more likely to be convicted than were female defendants. Among cases disposed in 2024, 15% of male defendants had a top charge at arraignment that was a violent felony compared with 10% of female defendants.

SENTENCED CASES

Sentencing hearings are held for all cases that end in conviction. During these hearings, a judge decides the sentence to be served by the defendant. The final sentence can include a range of punishments and is typically determined by factors such as the offense type of the conviction, characteristics of the incident, and the defendant's criminal history.

Figure 45: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2020-2024

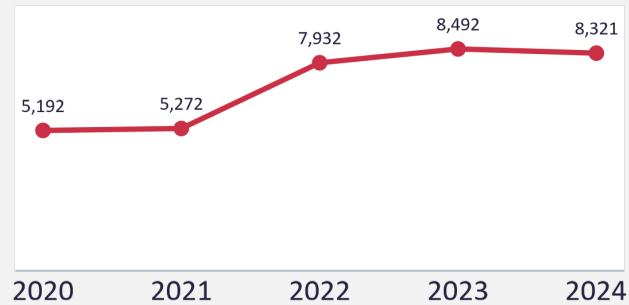


Figure 45 presents the number of sentences since 2020. The number of sentences has climbed since 2020 but has remained steady in the past two years. There were 8,321 cases that reached sentencing in 2024.

Sentenced Cases by Charge Severity

Figure 46: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Charge Severity

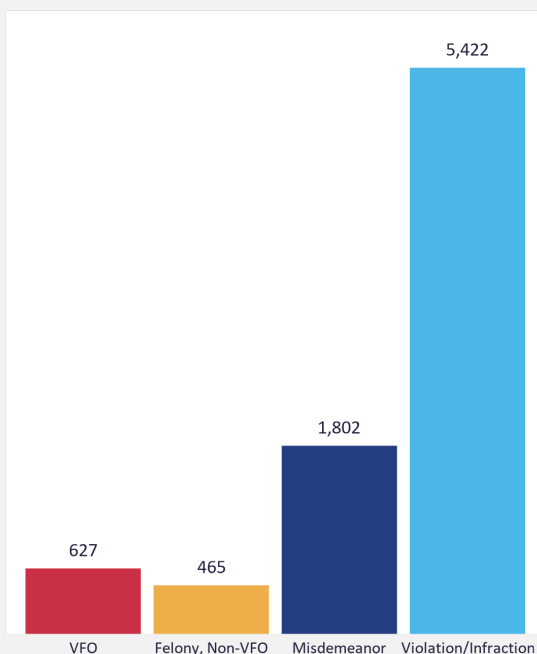


Figure 46 presents the distribution of cases sentenced in 2024 by charge severity category.

Close to two-thirds (65%) of cases sentenced in 2024 were for a violation and/or infraction charge, all of which involved guilty pleas. Around 89% of these sentences for violations and/or infractions were reduced from misdemeanors as part of the plea agreement.

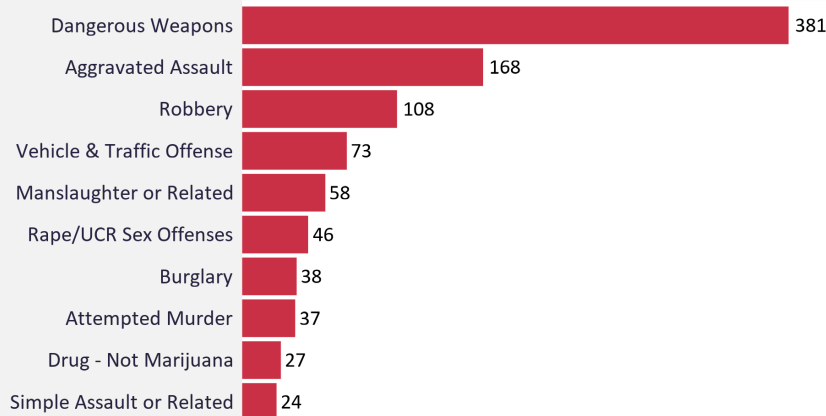
Misdemeanors accounted for 21.7% of sentenced cases, while violent felonies made up 7.5% and non-violent felonies 5.6%.

Sentenced Cases by Charge

Figures 47-1 and 47-2 present the ten most common felony and misdemeanor charges for sentenced cases, respectively. The charges presented below are the charges at the time of sentencing. The top ten felony charges accounted for 11.5% of all sentenced cases, while the top ten misdemeanor charges made up 19.6% of all sentenced cases in 2024.

A majority of sentenced cases involved violations and/or infractions, and the most common charges for these cases are presented in Figure 47-3. Almost all of these cases involved guilty pleas that were reduced as part of a plea agreement on criminal cases that started as a felony or misdemeanor. Public order and vehicle and traffic offenses are the most prevalent among sentenced violations and infractions, and the simple assault harassment charges.

**Figure 47-1: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



**Figure 47-2: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

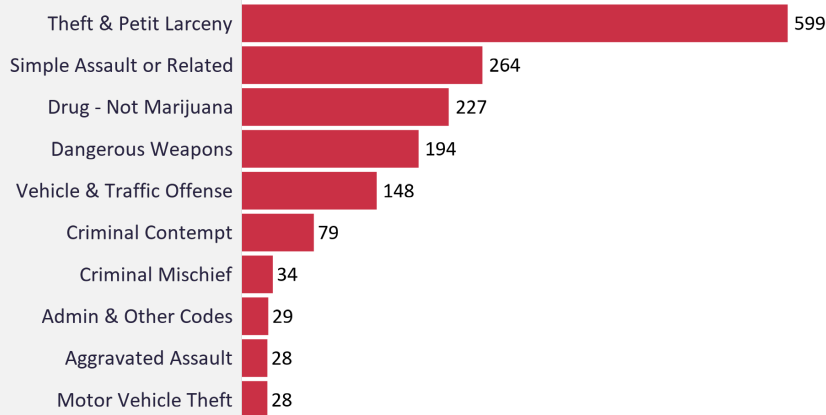
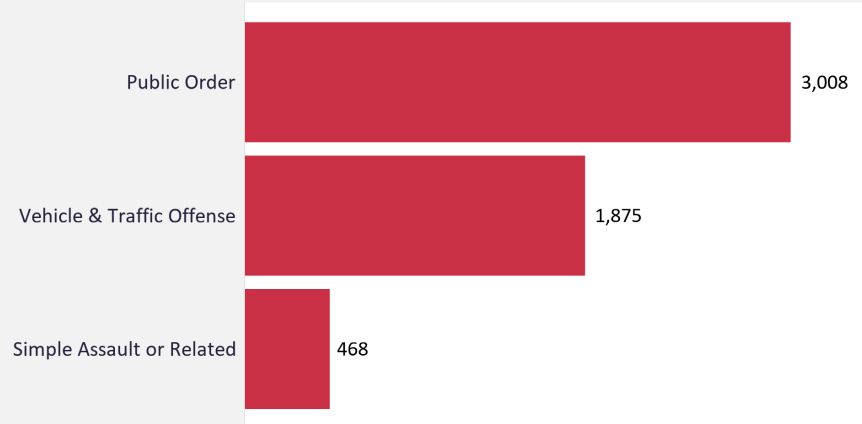


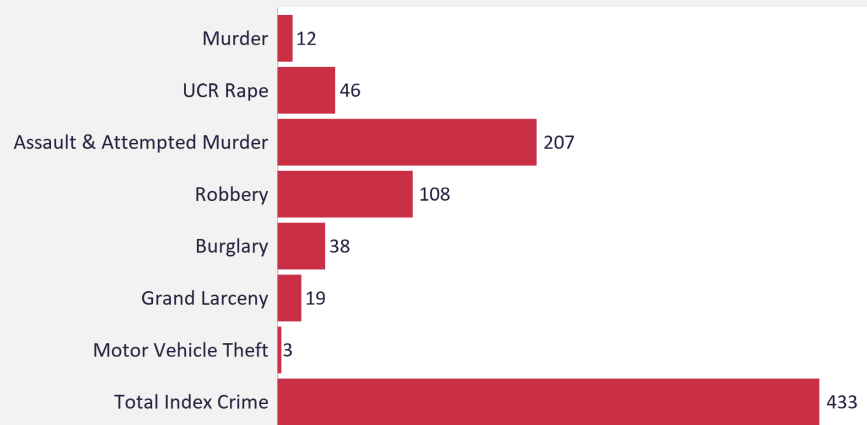
Figure 47-3: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Most Common Violation/Infraction Charges



Sentenced Cases by Index Crime Charge

As shown in Figure 48, there were 433 cases sentenced for index crimes (top charge at sentencing). Assault charges (including attempted murder) made up the highest proportion at 47.8%.

Figure 48: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Index Crime



Sentenced Cases and Demographics

Figures 49 to 51 illustrate the distribution of defendants by race/ethnicity, age, and gender for cases sentenced in 2024.

Figure 49: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity



Figure 50: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Age at Arrest

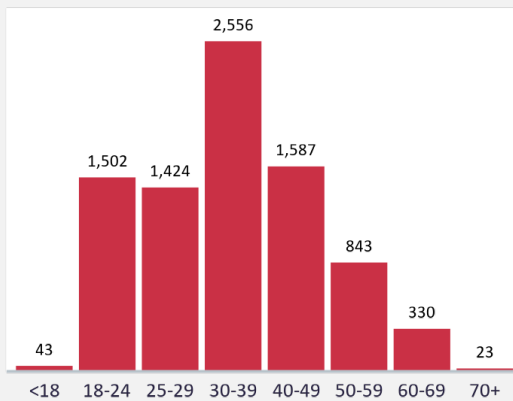
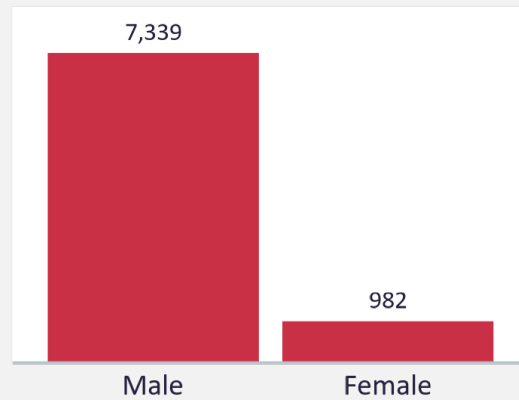


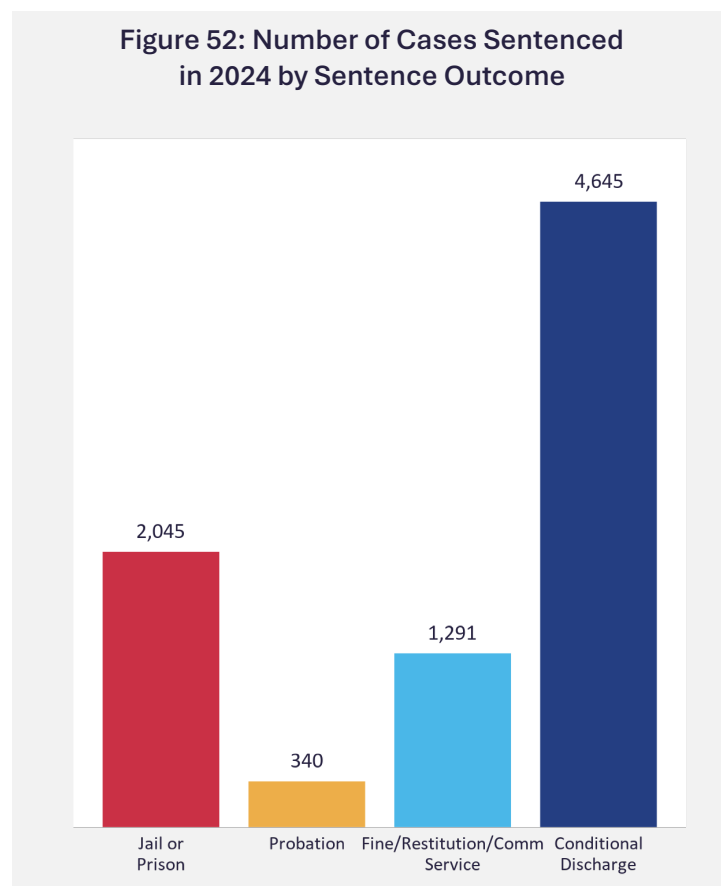
Figure 51: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Gender



SENTENCE OUTCOMES

Figure 52 displays the sentence outcome for cases sentenced in 2024. Over half of sentenced cases resulted in a conditional discharge (55.8%), which allows the defendant to be released under specific conditions without supervision. These conditions may include attending a treatment or substance use program, maintaining legal employment, or fulfilling other obligations.

Less than a quarter of sentenced cases resulted in jail or prison time⁸ (24.6%), while 4.1% received probation, and 15.5% received a fine, restitution, or community service.



Sentence Outcome by Charge Severity

Figure 53 and Table 18 shows the sentence outcome by charge severity at sentencing. The type of sentence varied by charge severity. Cases with a top charge of violent felony were more likely to be sentenced to jail or prison (78.5%) than were cases for non-violent felonies (66.2%), misdemeanors (43.4%), and violation and/or infraction (8.5%) sentences.

Jail or prison outcome includes “time served” as a pretrial detainee. Violation and/or infraction sentences with jail or prison time were mostly defendants who were detained pretrial.

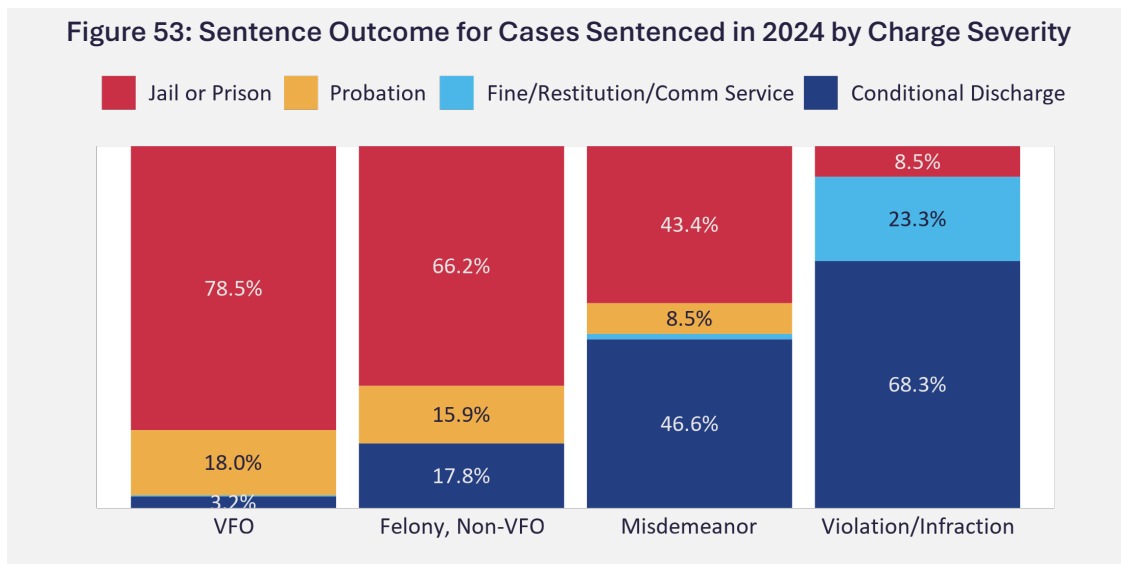


Table 18: Sentence Outcome for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
VFO	492	113	2	20	627
Felony, Non-VFO	308	74	0	83	465
Misdemeanor	782	153	27	840	1,802
Violation/Infraction	460	0	1,261	3,701	5,422

Sentence Outcome by Charge

Figure 54-1 and Table 19 present the proportion of cases with each type of sentence outcome for the top ten most common felony charges among cases sentenced in 2024, and Figure 54-2 and Table 20 for the top misdemeanor charges. These cases are grouped based on the most serious charge at sentencing.

Figure 54-1: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

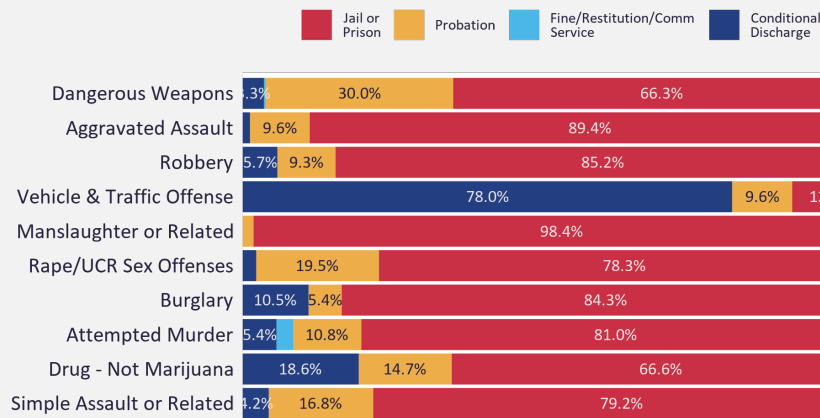


Table 19: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Dangerous Weapons	253	114	1	13	381
Aggravated Assault	150	16	0	2	168
Robbery	92	10	0	6	108
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	9	7	0	57	73
Manslaughter or Related	57	1	0	0	58
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	36	9	0	1	46
Burglary	32	2	0	4	38
Attempted Murder	30	4	1	2	37
Drug - Not Marijuana	18	4	0	5	27
Simple Assault or Related	19	4	0	1	24

**Figure 54-2: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

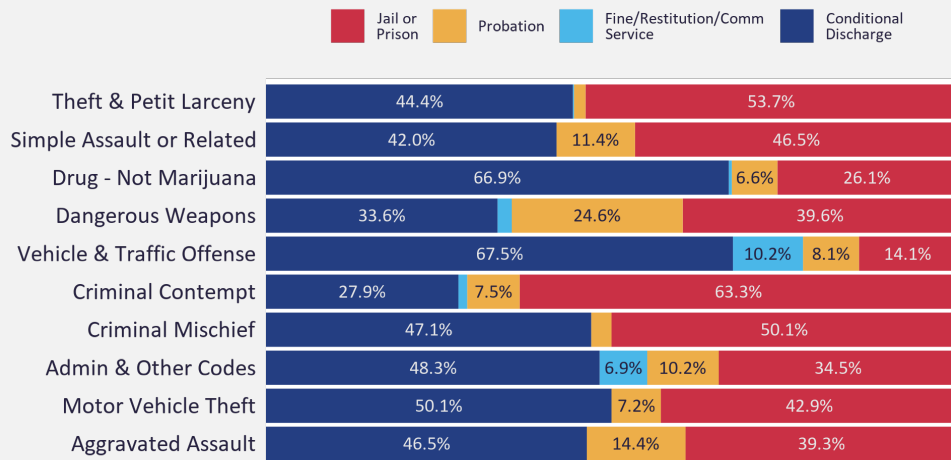


Table 20: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Theft & Petit Larceny	322	10	1	266	599
Simple Assault or Related	123	30	0	111	264
Drug - Not Marijuana	59	15	1	152	227
Dangerous Weapons	77	48	4	65	194
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	21	12	15	100	148
Criminal Contempt	50	6	1	22	79
Criminal Mischief	17	1	0	16	34
Admin & Other Codes	10	3	2	14	29
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	2	0	14	28
Aggravated Assault	11	4	0	13	28

Figure 54-3 and Table 21 show the sentence outcome for violations and/or infractions, the most common charges at sentencing. These cases are typically reduced from misdemeanors and felonies as part of a plea and result in sentences of conditional discharge, fines, restitution, or community service, with a small proportion resulting in jail sentences.

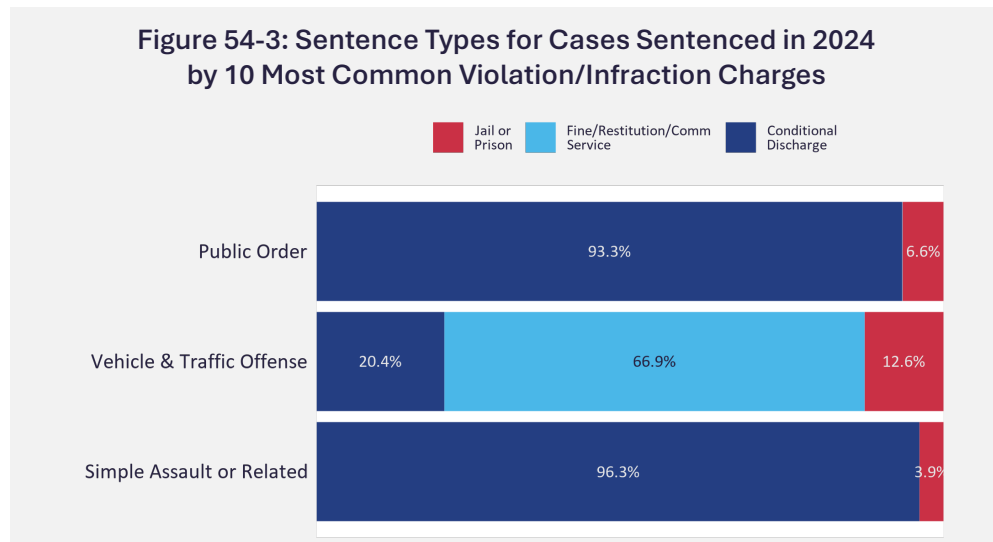


Table 21: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Most Common Violation/Infraction Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Public Order	197	2	2,809	3,008
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	236	1,257	382	1,875
Simple Assault or Related	18	0	450	468

Sentence Outcomes for Index Crimes

Figure 55 and Table 22 show the distribution of sentence outcomes for index crimes sentenced in 2024 (based on the most serious charge at sentencing). A large majority of these cases resulted in jail or prison sentences. All defendants sentenced on murder or motor vehicle theft were sentenced to jail or prison.

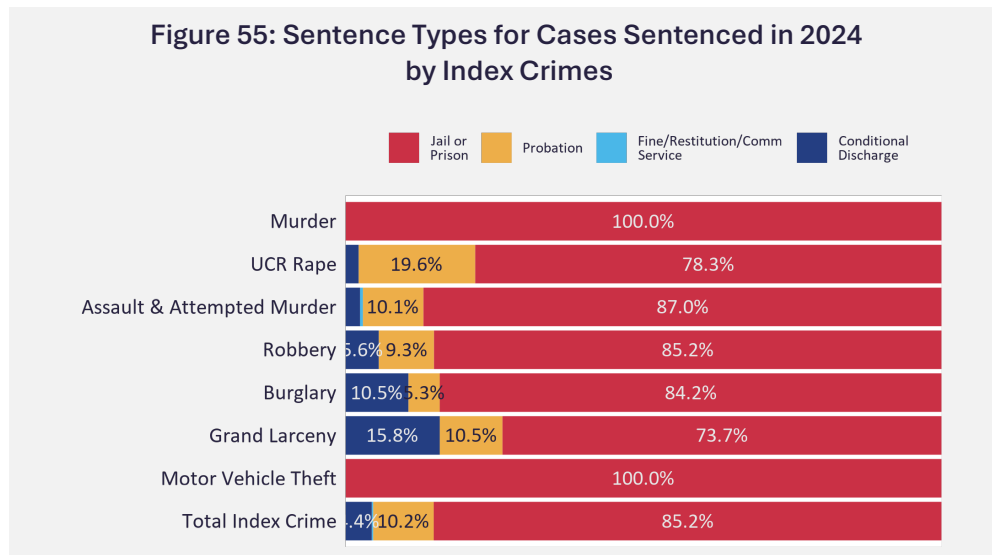


Table 22: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Index Crimes

Index Crime	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Murder	12	0	0	0	12
UCR Rape	36	9	0	1	46
Assault & Attempted Murder	180	21	1	5	207
Robbery	92	10	0	6	108
Burglary	32	2	0	4	38
Grand Larceny	14	2	0	3	19
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	0	0	3
Total Index Crime	369	44	1	19	433

Sentence Outcome by Demographics

Figures 56 to 58 and Tables 23 to 25 show the distribution of sentence outcomes for the defendants sentenced in 2024 by race/ethnicity, age, and gender. White defendants received a conditional discharge (68.8%) at higher rates relative to other groups.

**Figure 56: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024
by Defendant Race/Ethnicity**

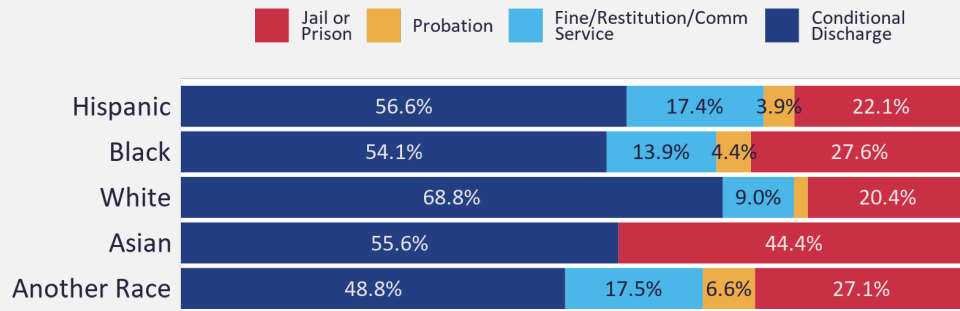


Table 23: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Hispanic	912	161	718	2,336	4,127
Black	1,014	161	512	1,985	3,672
White	70	6	31	236	343
Asian	4	0	0	5	9
Another Race	45	11	29	81	166

Older defendants and female defendants were more likely to receive a conditional discharge than younger and male defendants. Defendants under 18 prosecuted in criminal court were primarily charged with a serious VFO. All of the 43 sentenced defendants under 18 had a top charge at arraignment that was a violent felony, aligning with the high rate of incarceration sentences.

Figure 57: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Age at Arrest

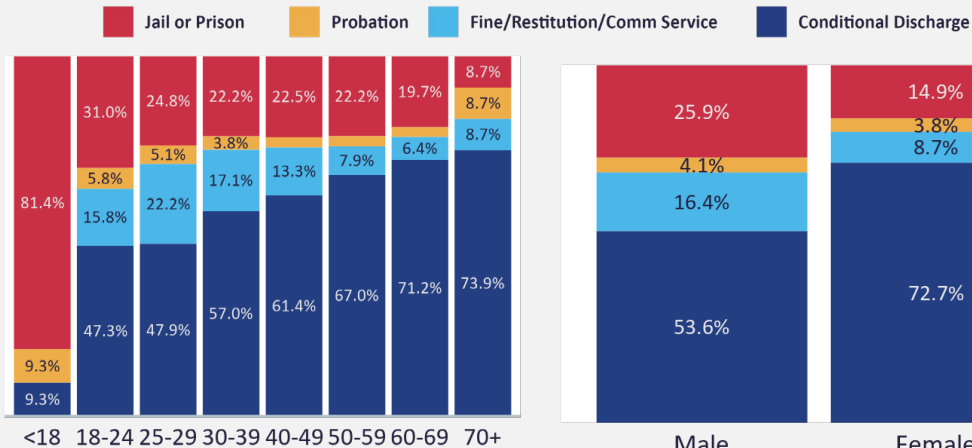


Figure 58: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Gender

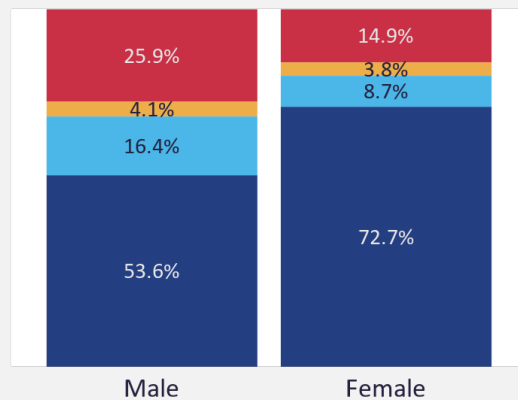


Table 24: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Age at Arrest

Age	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
<18	35	4	0	4	43
18-24	466	87	238	711	1,502
25-29	353	73	316	682	1,424
30-39	568	96	436	1,456	2,556
40-49	357	45	211	974	1,587
50-59	187	24	67	565	843
60-69	65	9	21	235	330
70+	2	2	2	17	23

Table 24: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2024 by Defendant Gender

Sex	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Male	1,899	303	1,206	3,931	7,339
Female	146	37	85	714	982

DATA LIMITATIONS

This report provides an accounting of the number of arrests, arraigned cases, disposed cases, and sentenced cases in 2024, as well as additional analyses disaggregated by case and demographic characteristics. However, it does not assess whether any differences in case outcomes or demographic factors reached statistical significance.

While differences may exist among some demographic groups or case characteristics, this report does not attempt to measure the causes of those differences, thus no inferences can be made. Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the meaningfulness of any observed differences.

The data used in the report are updated as of January 2026.

ENDNOTES

¹ Arrest information is based on data provided in NYPD arrest documents submitted to the Bronx DA through an electronic portal.

² Felonies are crimes punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than one year. Misdemeanors are punishable by probation, a fine, or up to one year in jail. Violations are punishable by a fine or up to 15 days in jail. See the Office of Court Administration (OCA) for more information on charge severity definitions.

Violent and non-violent felonies are categorized based on the definition used by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The exact charges can be found in the Listing of NYS Laws. Note that this definition classifies a charge as a VFO if it is defined as such in NYS Penal Law section 70.02 or if it is considered “like” a violent felony. Murder 2, for example, is not listed in section 70.02 but is categorized as a VFO because it is like a violent felony.

³ All charges for a particular arrest event and defendant are ranked based on category (felony, misdemeanor, violation, infraction, or unknown) and then by class (‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, ‘D’, ‘E’, or ‘U’). If there is a tie, preference is given to (1) murder charges, per Article 125.25, 125.26, and 125.27, and then (2) ‘Violent Felony’ offenses. In situations where charges are still tied, the tie is broken by the lowest Law Article number.

The Law Article refers to a grouping of charges in the New York State Penal law that include different versions of an offense. For example, all charges related to Larceny are grouped into Penal Law Article 155.

⁴ In this report, race/ethnicity combines race and ethnicity such that any arrestee identified as Hispanic is categorized as Hispanic, while non-Hispanic arrestees are categorized as White, African American/Black, Asian, or Another Race. Race/ethnicity for both arrestees and defendants reflect NYPD reporting, not self-identification. Arrestee age data are based on NYPD-reported dates of birth at the time of arrest.

⁵ Population demographics of the Bronx are from the 2024 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimate.

⁶ Information on prosecution charging decisions is based on documentation filed with the court after the Bronx DA reviews the circumstances of the arrest.

⁷ Information on criminal cases and court measures is based on data from the Office of Court Administration (OCA) transmitted to the Bronx DA.

⁸ Jail or prison column includes a sentence of “time served” as a pretrial detainee.



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