

Annual Case Data Report 2025



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KEY FINDINGS

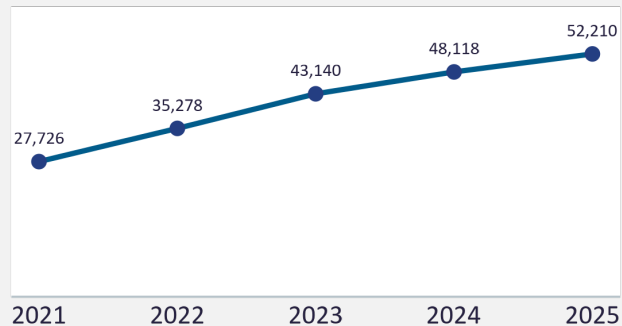
- The number of arrests increased by 9% from 2024 to 2025.
- The majority of arrests in 2025 were for misdemeanor charges (59%).
- The Bronx DA prosecuted 67.5% of arrests in 2025. Felony arrests were more likely than misdemeanors to be prosecuted (78.6% vs. 60.7%).
- The number of cases arraigned increased by 9.9% from 2024 to 2025.
- The number of cases disposed increased by 7.5% from 2024 to 2025.
- The majority of cases disposed in 2025 (74.2%) 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 39.5% of the time (VFO 41.0%, Non-VFO 37.5%); 16.2% of misdemeanor cases ended in conviction.
- Among cases convicted and sentenced in 2025, 32.1% were sentenced to jail or prison, and 54.5% were sentenced to conditional discharge. Among VFO cases, 82.6% were sentenced to incarceration (i.e., jail or prison).

ARRESTS

In 2025, NYPD filed 52,210 arrests with the Bronx District Attorney's Office (BXDA). The number of arrests has been rising steadily since 2021.

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

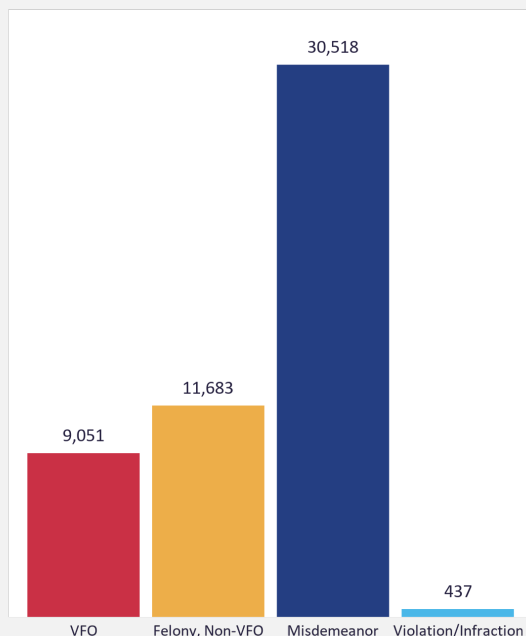
Figure 1: Number of Arrests in 2021-2025



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 2025 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

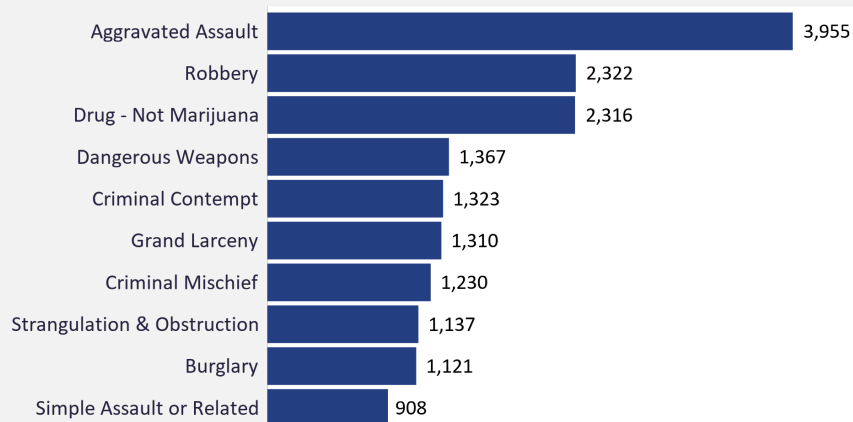
In 2025, 30,518 (59%) arrests were filed with a top charge of misdemeanor. Felonies comprised 40% of arrests and were split between VFO (17%) and non-VFO charges (23%). Less than 1% of arrests had a top charge of violation or infraction.

Arrest by Top Ten Charges

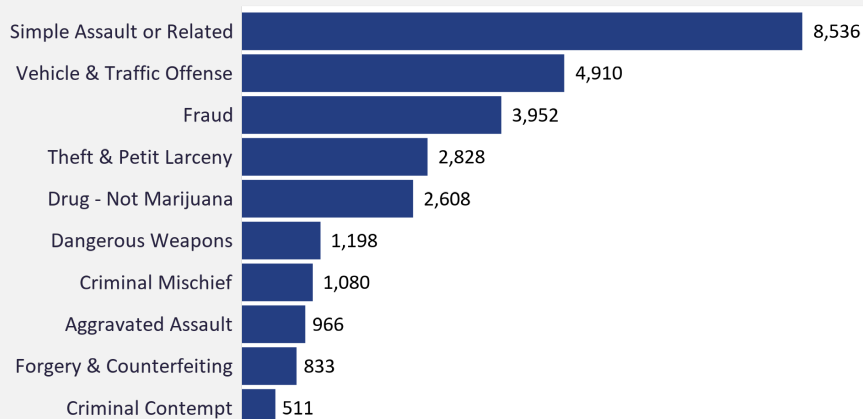
The Bronx DA classifies arrests based on the most serious charge recorded by the NYPD at the time of arrest.³ Figures 3-1 and 3-2 present the ten most common charges for felony and misdemeanor arrests, respectively. The top ten felony charges represented 32.5% of all arrests in 2025. Aggravated assault was the most frequently charged offense for felony arrests, followed by robbery.

In 2025, the ten most prevalent misdemeanor charges collectively accounted for 52.5% 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 2025
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



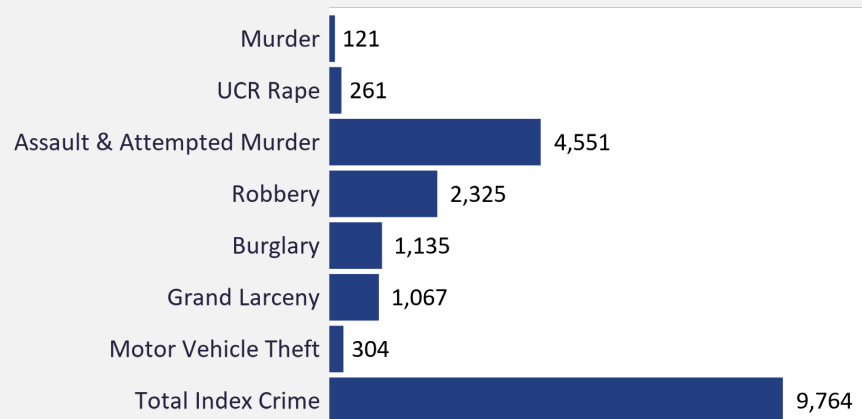
**Figure 3-2: Number of Arrests in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**



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 18.7% of all arrests in 2025.

Figure 4: Number of Arrests in 2025 by Index Crime



Arrestee Demographics

The following figures present the demographic information of individuals arrested in 2025, 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 (47.3%) or Black (46.9%), which overrepresents Black arrestees relative to their proportion in the overall Bronx population. Around 3.4% of arrested individuals were White, 0.7% were Asian, and 1.7% 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 81% of all individuals arrested in 2025.

Figure 5: Number of Arrests in 2025 by Arrestee Race/Ethnicity



Figure 6: Number of Arrests in 2025 by Arrestee Age at Arrest

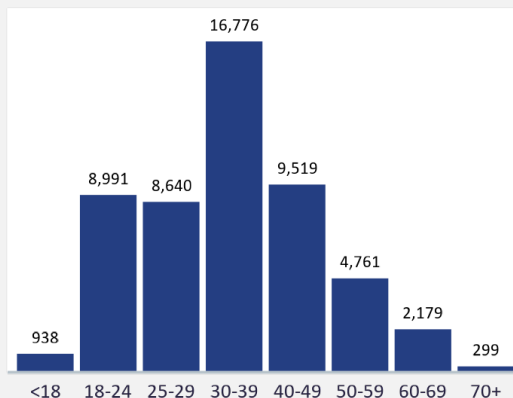
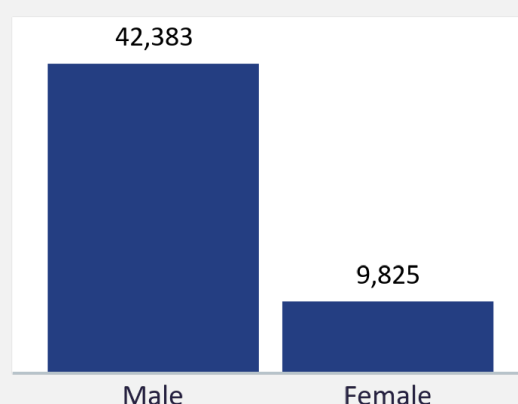


Figure 7: Number of Arrests in 2025 by Arrestee Gender



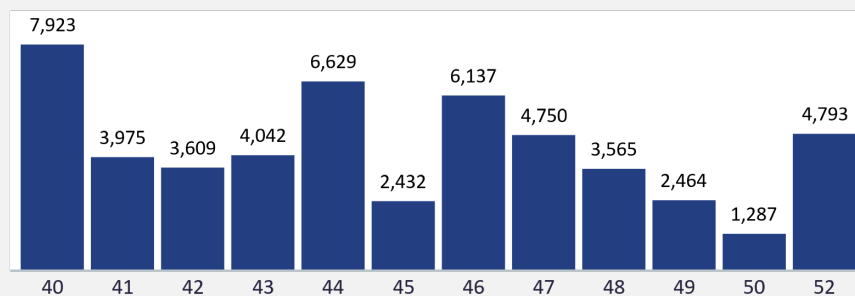
Precinct of Arrests

There are 12 NYPD precincts in the Bronx. Figure 8 shows the distribution of arrests across these precincts in 2025. 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 2025 are the 40th Precinct (15.4%), 44th Precinct (12.8%), and 46th Precinct (11.9%).

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 2025 by Arrest Precinct

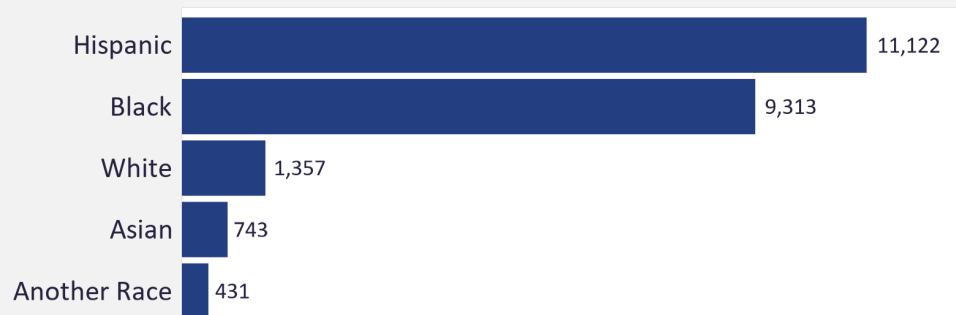


Victim Demographics

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 2025 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 2021-2025

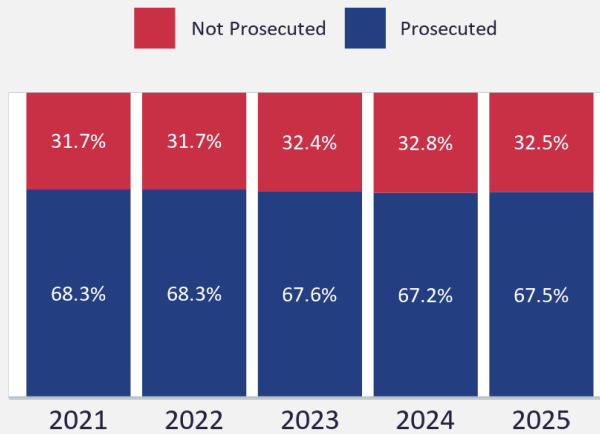


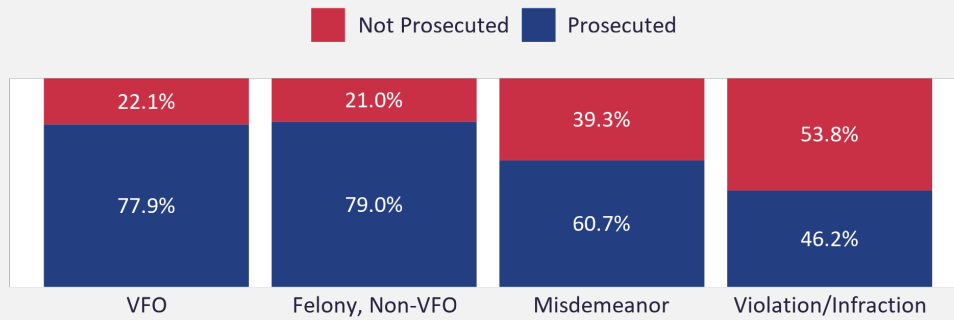
Figure 10 illustrates the proportion of arrests prosecuted and declined by the Bronx DA over the years.

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 2025, 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 2025, the Bronx DA prosecuted felony arrests at a higher rate than misdemeanor arrests.

Figure 11: The Bronx DA Charging Decision for Arrests in 2025 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 2025. 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 2025
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**

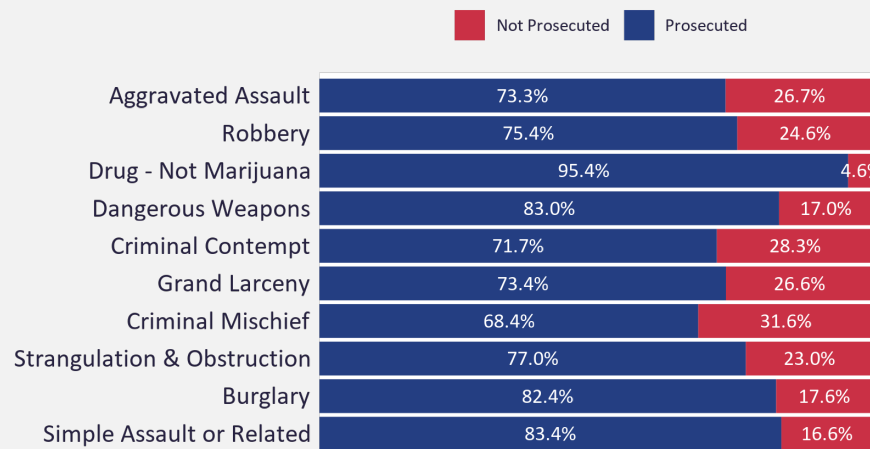


Table 1: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2025 for 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Not Prosecuted	Prosecuted	Percent Prosecuted	Total
Aggravated Assault	1,056	2,899	73.3 %	3,955
Robbery	571	1,751	75.4 %	2,322
Drug - Not Marijuana	106	2,210	95.4 %	2,316
Dangerous Weapons	233	1,134	83 %	1,367
Criminal Contempt	374	949	71.7 %	1,323
Grand Larceny	349	961	73.4 %	1,310
Criminal Mischief	389	841	68.4 %	1,230
Strangulation & Obstruction	262	875	77 %	1,137
Burglary	197	924	82.4 %	1,121
Simple Assault or Related	151	757	83.4 %	908

**Figure 12-2: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

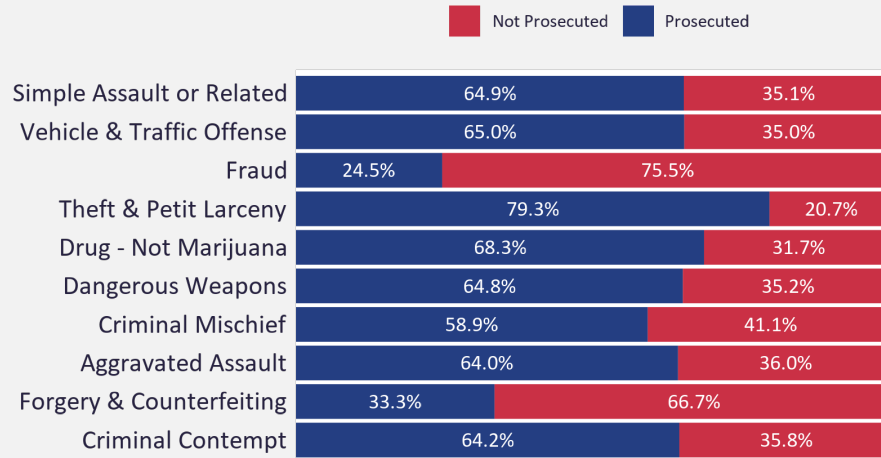


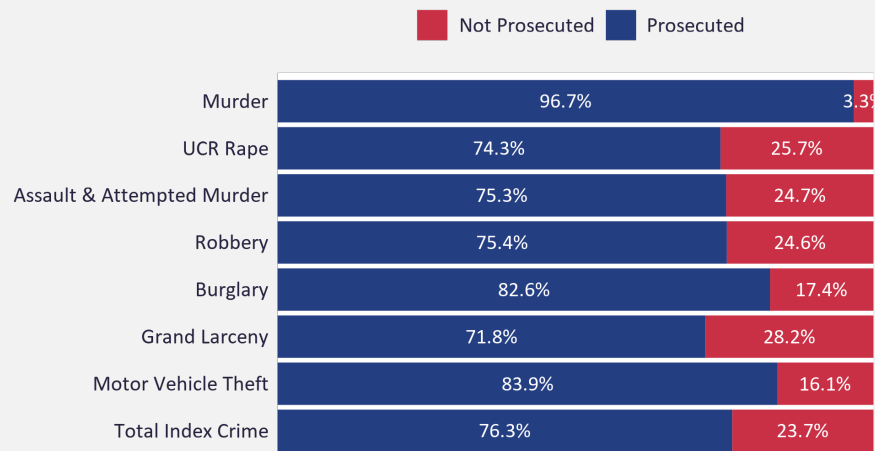
Table 2: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions in 2025 for 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Not Prosecuted	Prosecuted	Percent Prosecuted	Total
Simple Assault or Related	2,993	5,543	64.9 %	8,536
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	1,718	3,192	65 %	4,910
Fraud	2,984	968	24.5 %	3,952
Theft & Petit Larceny	586	2,242	79.3 %	2,828
Drug - Not Marijuana	826	1,782	68.3 %	2,608
Dangerous Weapons	422	776	64.8 %	1,198
Criminal Mischief	444	636	58.9 %	1,080
Aggravated Assault	348	618	64 %	966
Forgery & Counterfeiting	556	277	33.3 %	833
Criminal Contempt	183	328	64.2 %	511

Charging Decisions for Index Crimes

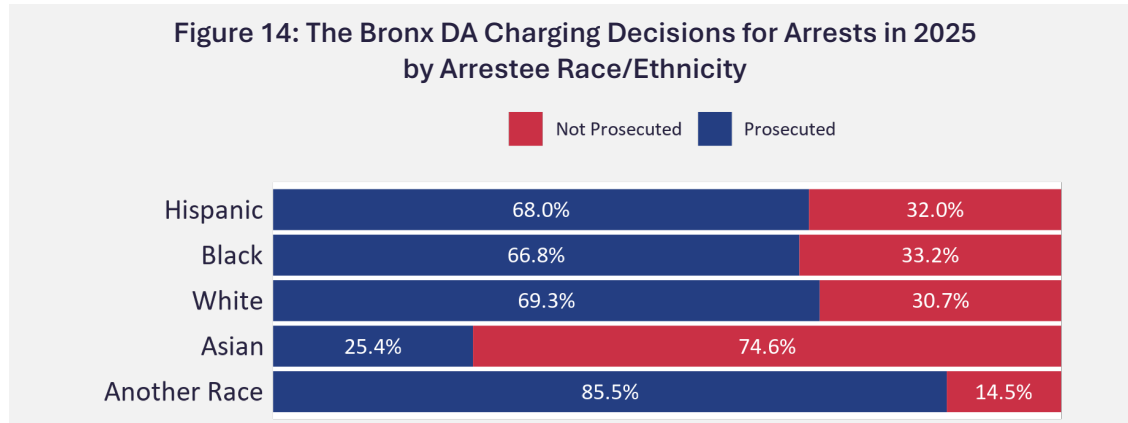
Figure 13 shows the charging decision for each index crime. The Bronx DA prosecuted almost all murder arrests filed by NYPD in 2025, with an overall prosecution rate of 76.3% for index crime arrests.

Figure 13: The Bronx DA Charging Decisions for Arrests in 2025 by Index Crime



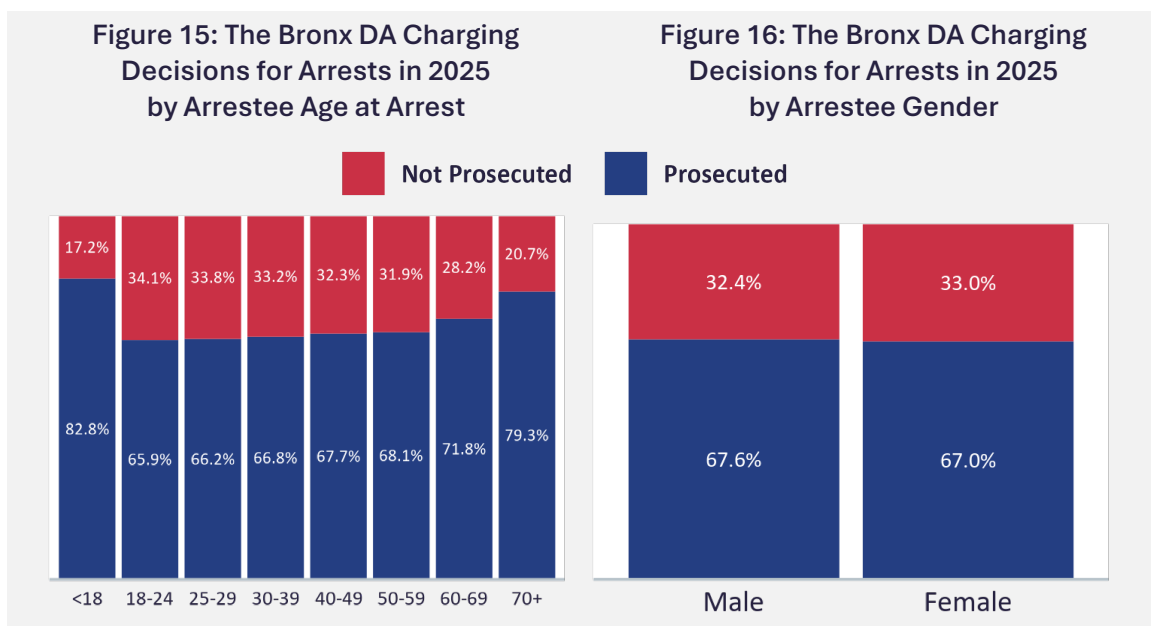
Charging Decision and Demographics

Figure 14 presents prosecution rates for arrests by the race/ethnicity of the arrestees in 2025.



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.

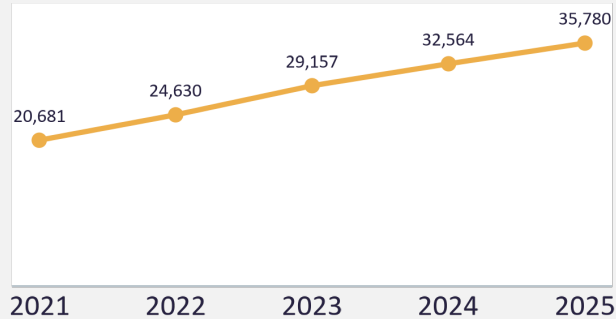


ARRAIGNED CASES

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 2021, as illustrated in Figure 17.⁷

Figure 17: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2021-2025



This section reports on cases arraigned in 2025. The number of cases arraigned in 2025 may not match the number of arrests in 2025 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 2025 may not necessarily be arraigned in 2025.

Arraigned Cases Charge Severity

Figure 18: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Charge Severity

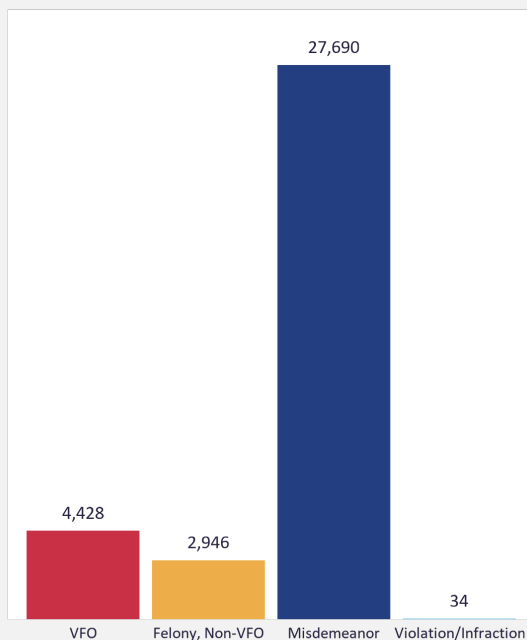


Figure 18 shows the number of cases arraigned by the severity of the top charge at arraignment. Over 78% of cases arraigned in 2025 had a top charge at arraignment that was a misdemeanor, and over 21% of arraigned cases had a felony top charge. Less than 0.1% of arraigned cases in 2025 had a top charge 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 2025, 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 2025, the top ten felony charges accounted for 18.2% of all arraigned cases, while the top ten misdemeanor charges comprised 68.5% of all arraigned cases.

Figure 19-1: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

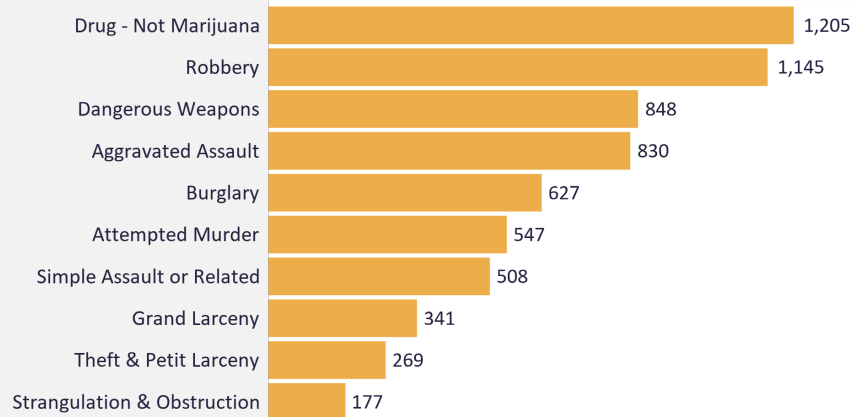
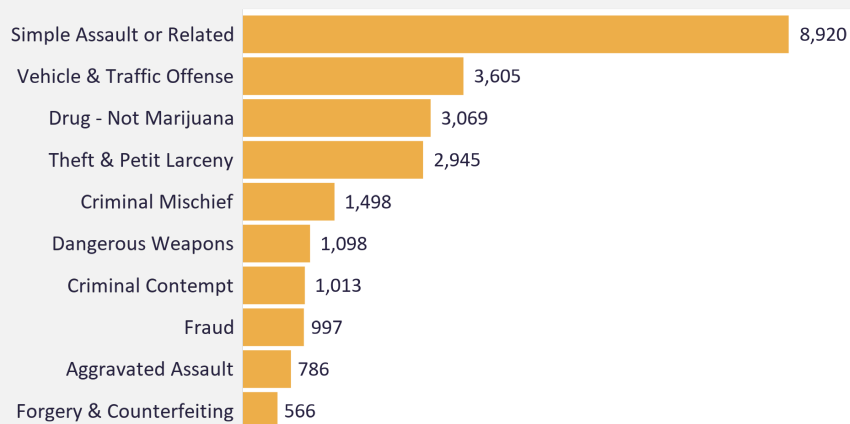


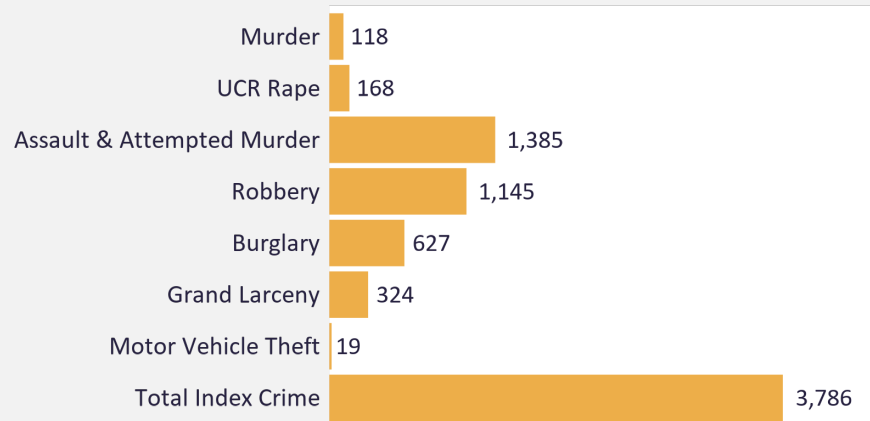
Figure 19-2: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges



Arraigned Index Crime Cases

Figure 20 presents the distribution of arraigned cases for index crime charges. In 2025, assault (including attempted murder) accounted for 36.6% of index crimes arraigned, followed by robbery at 30.2%, making these two the most common index crimes at arraignment. There were 118 murder cases arraigned in 2025.

Figure 20: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Index Crime



Arraigned Cases Demographics

Figures 21 through 23 show the race/ethnicity, age, and gender of defendants arraigned in 2025. The demographic breakdown of these defendants is similar to that of arrestees in 2025. The majority of defendants are reported as Hispanic or Black.

Figure 21: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity

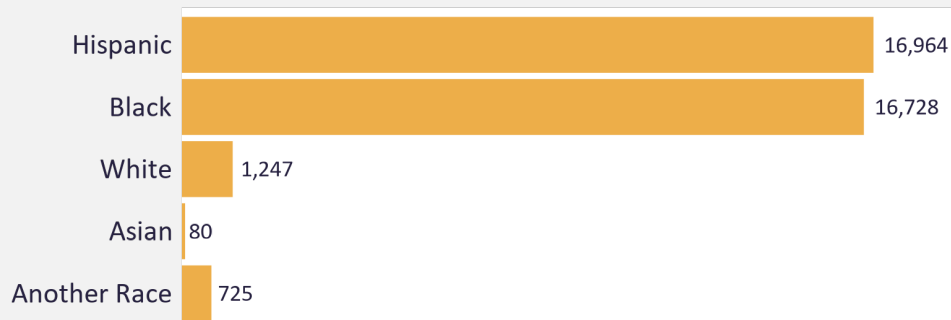


Figure 22: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Defendant Age at Arrest

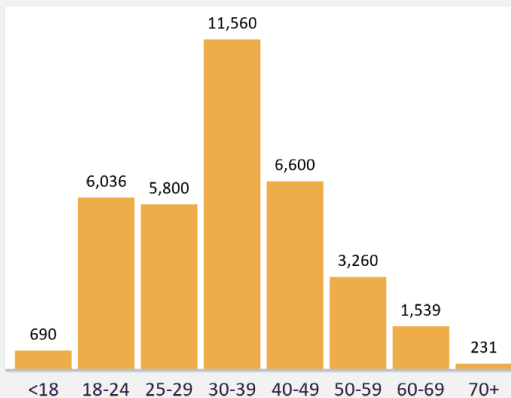
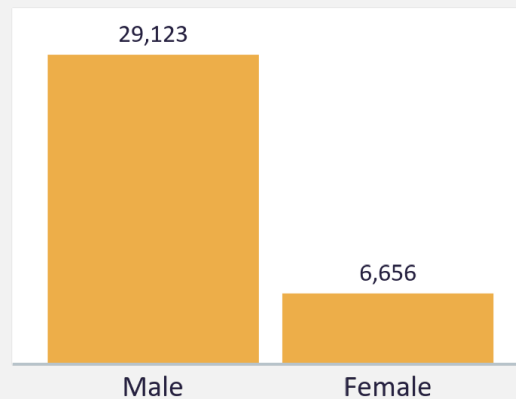


Figure 23: Number of Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Defendant Gender

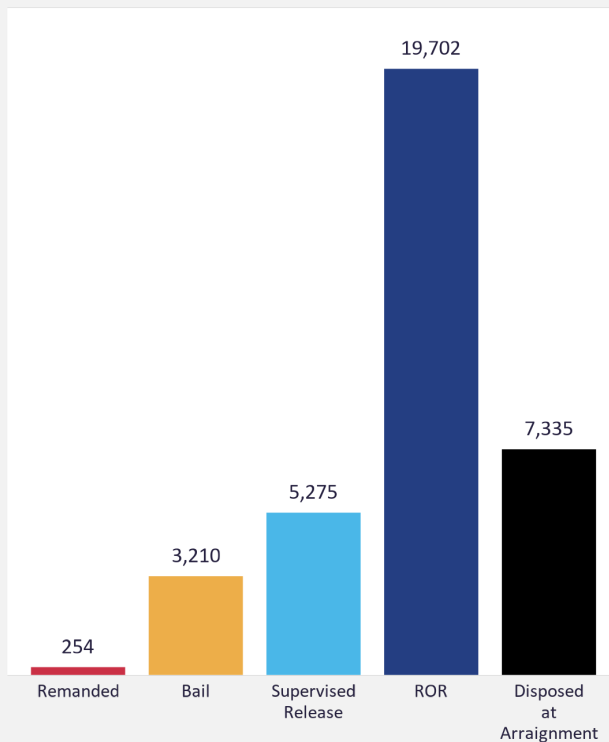


PRETRIAL RELEASE CONDITIONS

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 2025 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 2025 were released on recognizance (55.1%) or the case was disposed at the arraignment hearing (20.5%). About 9% had bail set. Only 254 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 (42.2%), receive supervised release (34.4%), or be remanded (5.3%) than defendants in other types of cases. Defendants with misdemeanor cases were most likely to be released on recognizance (63.0%) or have their case disposed at arraignment (23.1%).

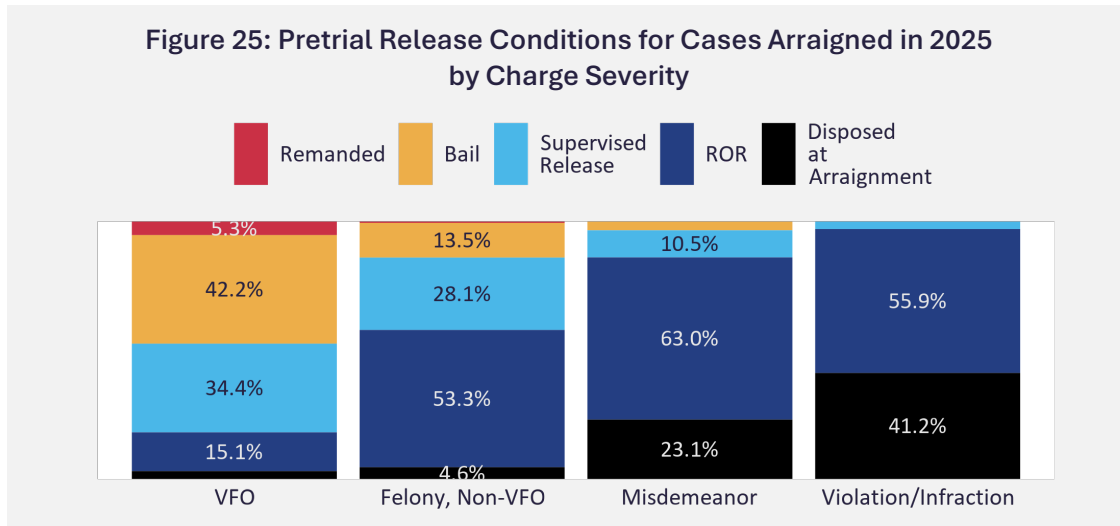


Table 3: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
VFO	234	1,867	1,525	667	135	4,428
Felony, Non-VFO	16	397	828	1,570	135	2,946
Misdemeanor	4	943	2,917	17,437	6,385	27,686
Violation/Infraction	0	0	1	19	14	34

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 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

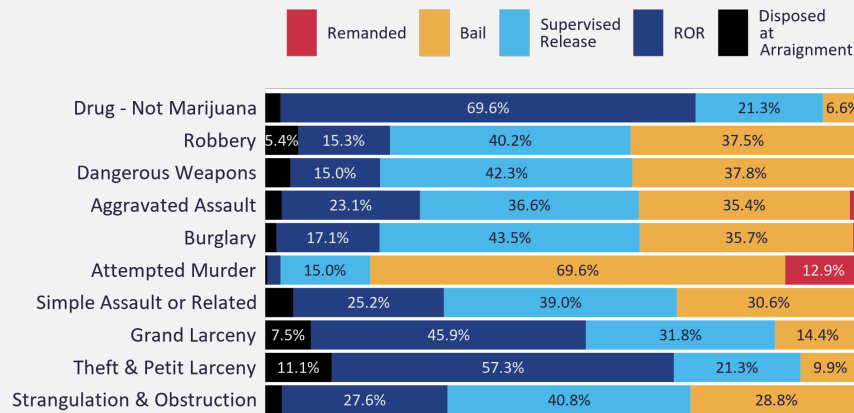


Table 4: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	80	257	837	31	1,205
Robbery	15	430	461	176	63	1,145
Dangerous Weapons	6	321	358	127	36	848
Aggravated Assault	18	293	304	192	23	830
Burglary	10	224	273	108	12	627
Attempted Murder	71	380	82	12	2	547
Simple Assault or Related	2	156	198	128	24	508
Grand Larceny	1	49	108	157	26	341
Theft & Petit Larceny	1	27	57	154	30	269
Strangulation & Obstruction	0	51	72	49	5	177

**Figure 26-2: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

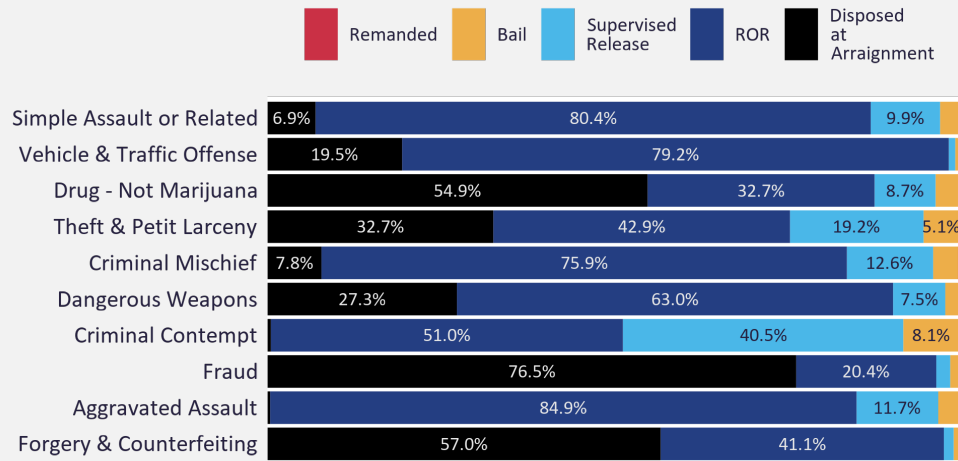


Table 5: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Simple Assault or Related	1	237	895	7,166	620	8,919
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	0	17	34	2,851	702	3,604
Drug - Not Marijuana	1	101	271	1,008	1,688	3,069
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	149	569	1,264	962	2,944
Criminal Mischief	1	54	187	1,139	117	1,498
Dangerous Weapons	0	21	83	693	301	1,098
Criminal Contempt	0	81	411	516	5	1,013
Fraud	0	12	20	202	762	996
Aggravated Assault	0	23	93	667	3	786
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	4	8	232	322	566

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 2025, 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.

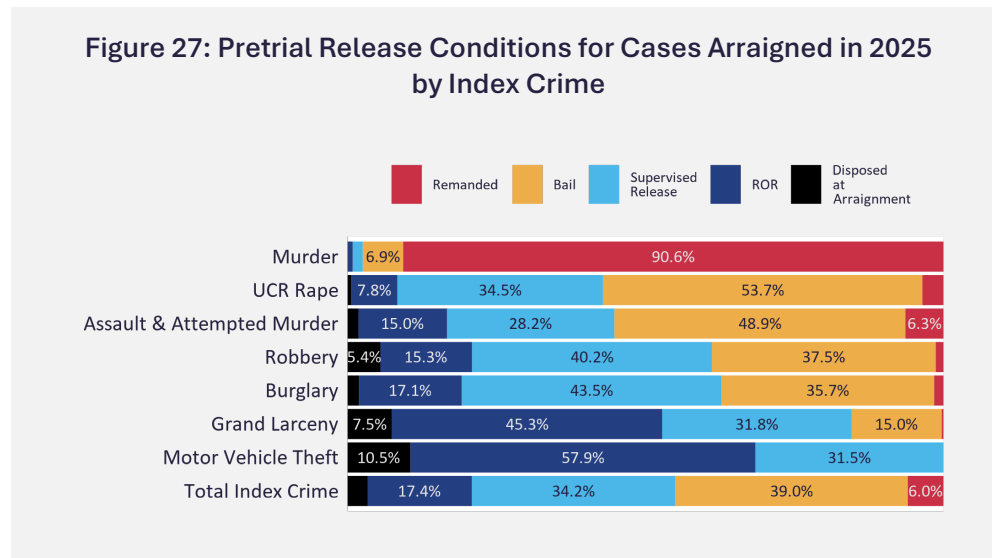
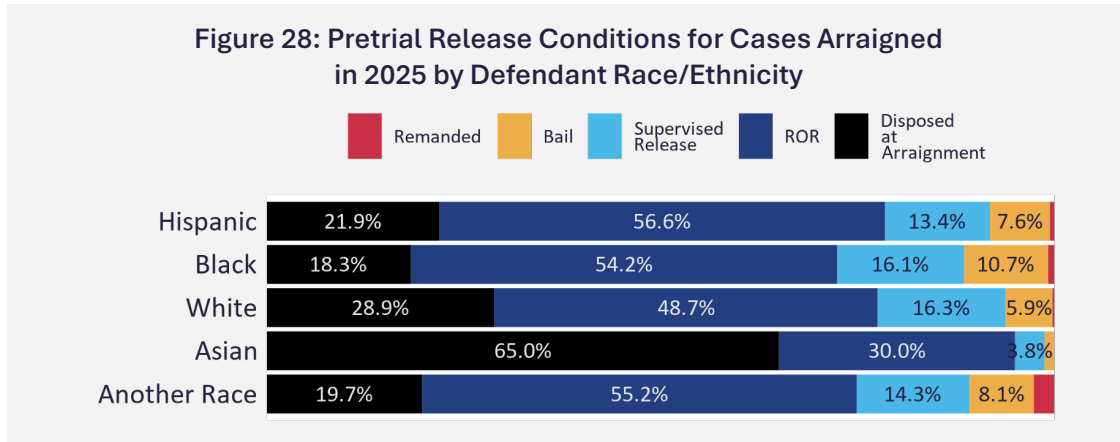


Table 6: Pretrial Release Conditions for Cases Arraigned in 2025 by Index Crime

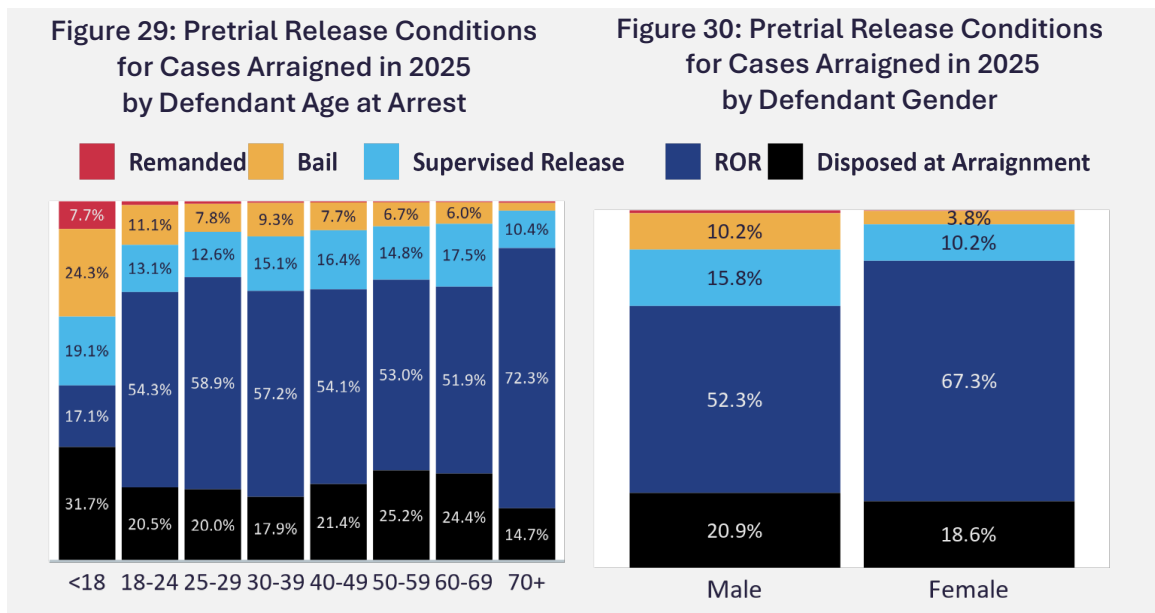
Index Crime	Remanded	Bail	Supervised Release	ROR	Disposed at Arraignment	Total
Murder	107	8	2	1	0	118
UCR Rape	6	90	58	13	1	168
Assault & Attempted Murder	89	676	389	206	25	1,385
Robbery	15	430	461	176	63	1,145
Burglary	10	224	273	108	12	627
Grand Larceny	1	49	103	147	24	324
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	6	11	2	19
Total Index Crime	228	1,477	1,292	662	127	3,786

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.

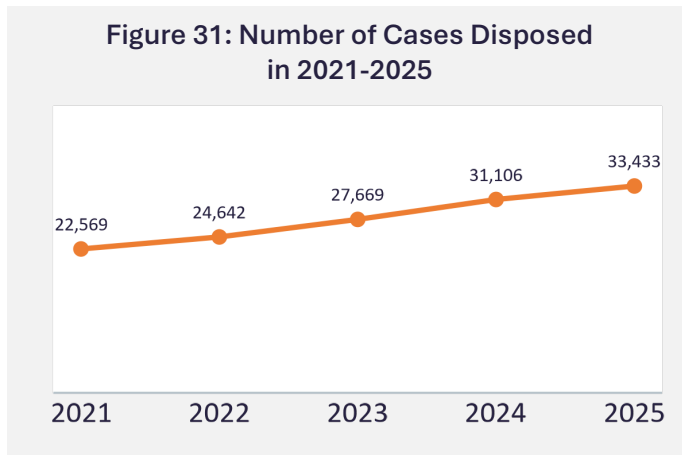


Finally, male defendants were less likely to be released on recognizance than were female defendants.

DISPOSED CASES

This section presents information about criminal cases that reached disposition in 2025. These are cases that had their first disposition in 2025.

Figure 31 shows the number of cases disposed over the years. The number of cases first disposed in 2025 was 33,433, representing the highest number of cases disposed in any of the past five years.



Importantly, cases that were disposed in 2025 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 2025 was 94 days. Excluding those disposed at arraignment, the median time from arraignment to disposition increased to 99 days. Note that some cases disposed in 2025 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 2025 by Charge Severity

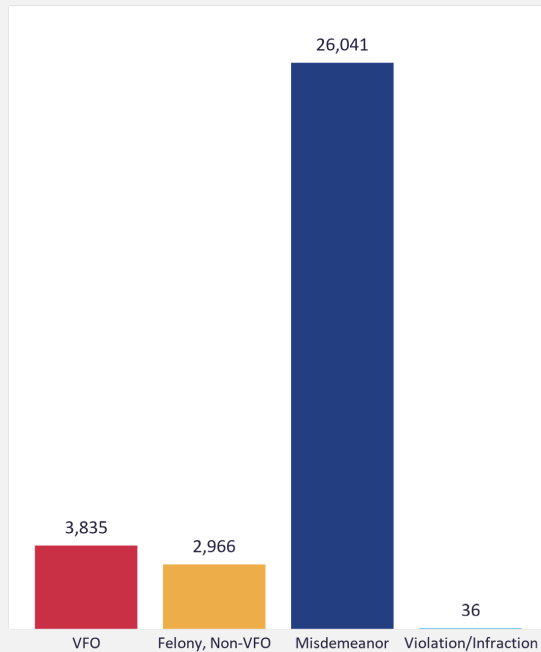


Figure 32 illustrates the distribution of cases disposed in 2025 for each charge severity category.

Misdemeanors made up 79% of cases disposed in 2025.

Felonies were split between 12% violent and 9% non-violent.

Violation and/or infraction charges accounted for less than 0.1% of disposed cases in 2025.

Table 7: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Median	Median (Excluding Disposed at Arraignment)
VFO	199.0	202
Felony, Non-VFO	171.0	187
Misdemeanor	93.0	96
Violation/Infraction	40.5	58

Table 7 displays the median days from arraignment to first disposition for disposed cases in 2025, 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.

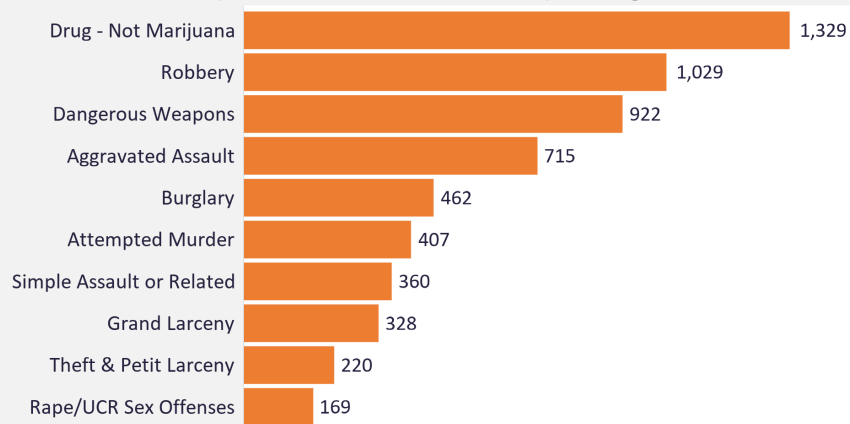
Disposed Cases by Charge

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 17.8% of total disposed cases in 2025.

For misdemeanors, Figure 33-2 shows the top ten disposition charges for disposed cases. The ten most common misdemeanor charges accounted for 69.0% 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 2025
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



**Figure 33-2: Number of Cases Disposed in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

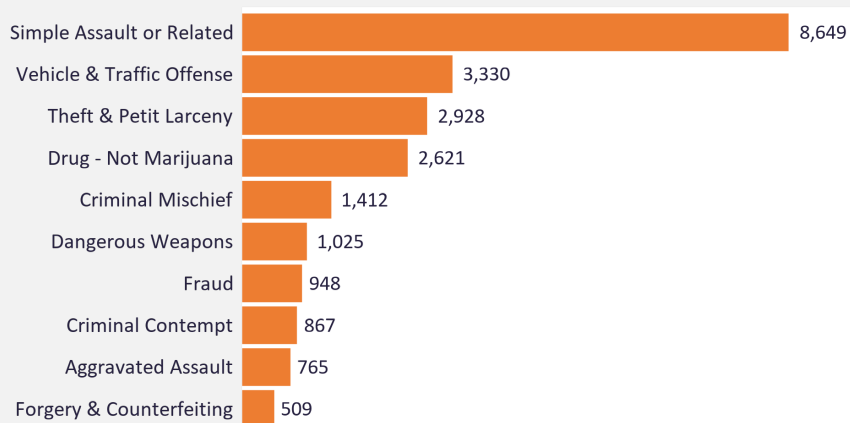


Table 8 presents the median days from arraignment to disposition for the top ten felony charges disposed in 2025, while Table 9 provides the same metrics for the most common misdemeanor charges. In general, felony cases took much longer to reach disposition compared to misdemeanor charges, whether cases disposed at arraignment are included or not.

Table 8: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Drug - Not Marijuana	159.0	187.0
Robbery	186.0	186.0
Dangerous Weapons	255.0	275.5
Aggravated Assault	187.0	188.0
Burglary	183.0	186.0
Attempted Murder	434.5	435.0
Simple Assault or Related	186.0	188.0
Grand Larceny	180.5	186.0
Theft & Petit Larceny	185.0	185.5
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	222.0	222.0

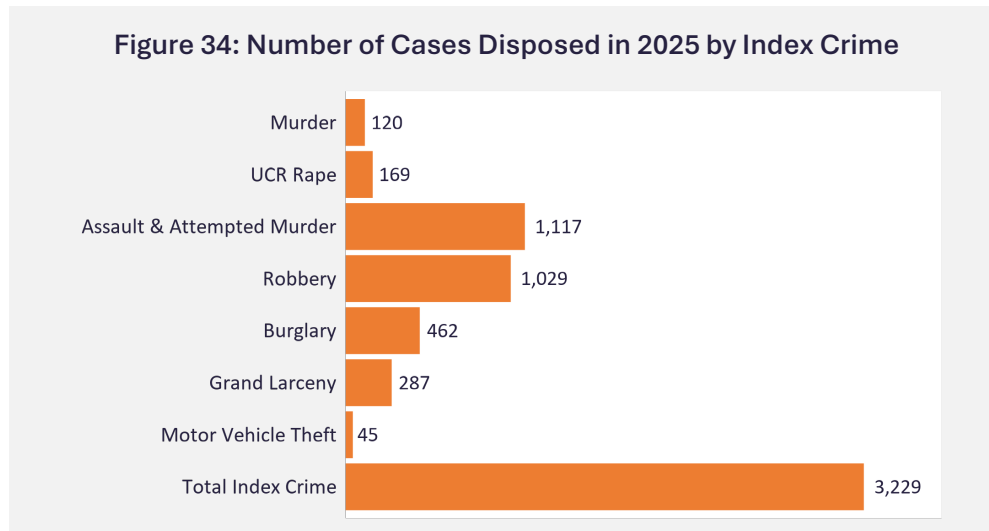
Table 9: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Simple Assault or Related	95	96
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	82	93
Theft & Petit Larceny	91	101
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	98
Criminal Mischief	96	97
Dangerous Weapons	92	96
Fraud	0	94
Criminal Contempt	98	98
Aggravated Assault	96	96
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	95

*Disposed at arraignment.

Disposed Index Crime Cases

The number of disposed index crime cases by charge in 2025 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 and grand larceny 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.

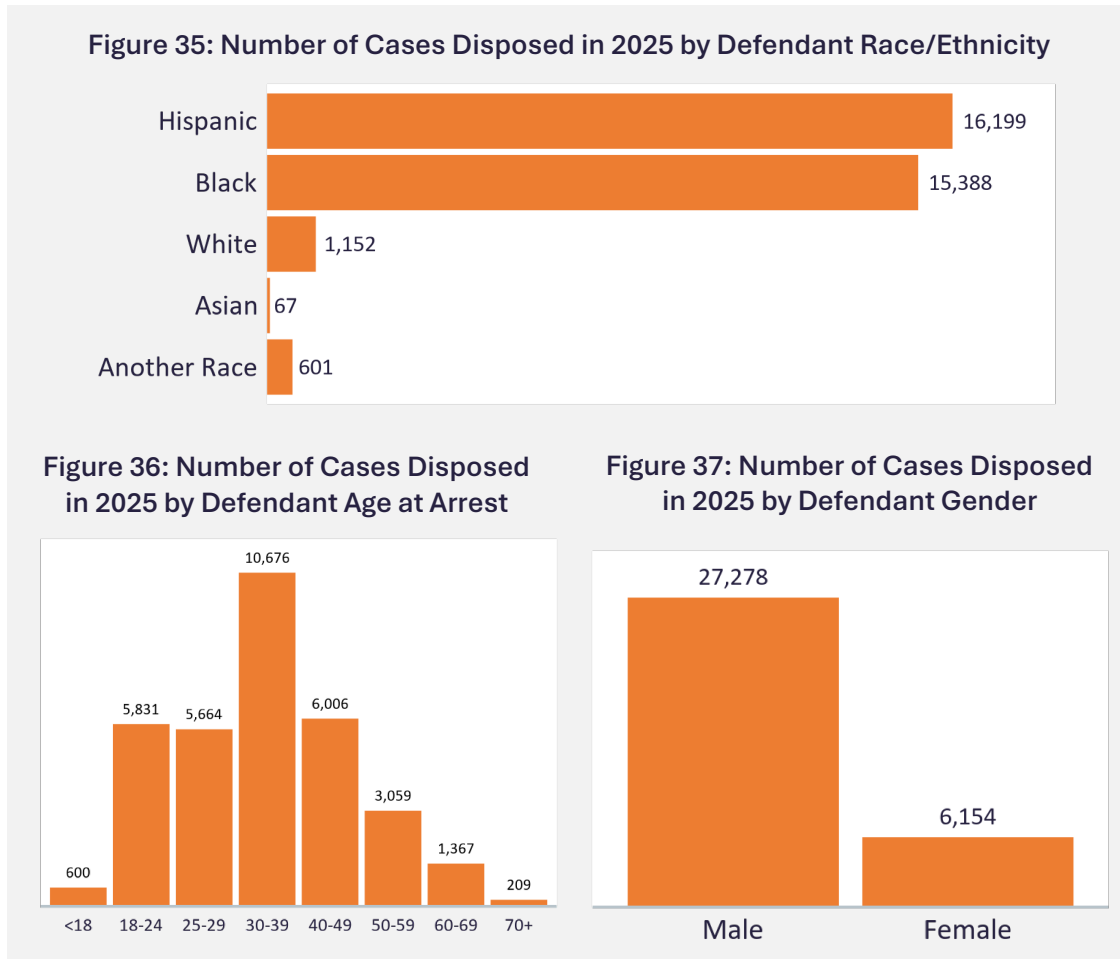
Table 10: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by Index Crime

Index Crime	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Murder	1,013.0	1,013.0
UCR Rape	222.0	222.0
Assault & Attempted Murder	204.5	211.5
Robbery	186.0	186.0
Burglary	183.0	186.0
Grand Larceny	180.0	185.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	175.0	193.5
Total Index Crime	190.0	192.0

* 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 2025.



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 2025 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Hispanic	94	99
Black	95	99
White	92	104
Asian	0	79
Another Race	93	100

Table 12: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by Age

Age	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
<18	81	83
18-24	95	101
25-29	94	99
30-39	94	98
40-49	94	99
50-59	93	100
60-69	93	98
70+	93	95

Table 13: Median Days from Arraignment to Disposition in 2025 by Gender

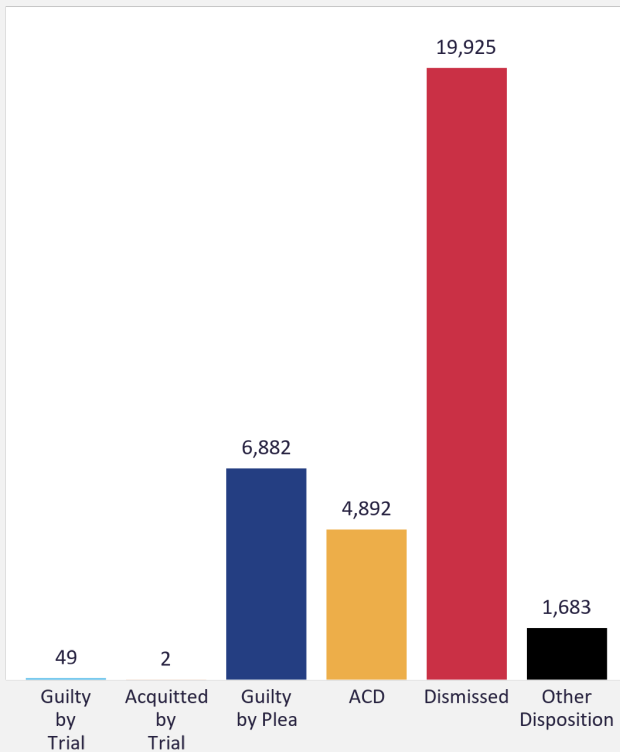
Sex	Median	Median (Exclude DAA*)
Male	94	100
Female	94	97

* 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 2025.

Figure 38: Number of Cases Disposed in 2025 by Case Outcomes



In 2025, 74% 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 96 days, and 97 days when excluding cases disposed at arraignment.

Around 21% 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 96 days, rising to 217 days when excluding cases disposed at arraignment.

The remaining 5% 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 2025. 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.

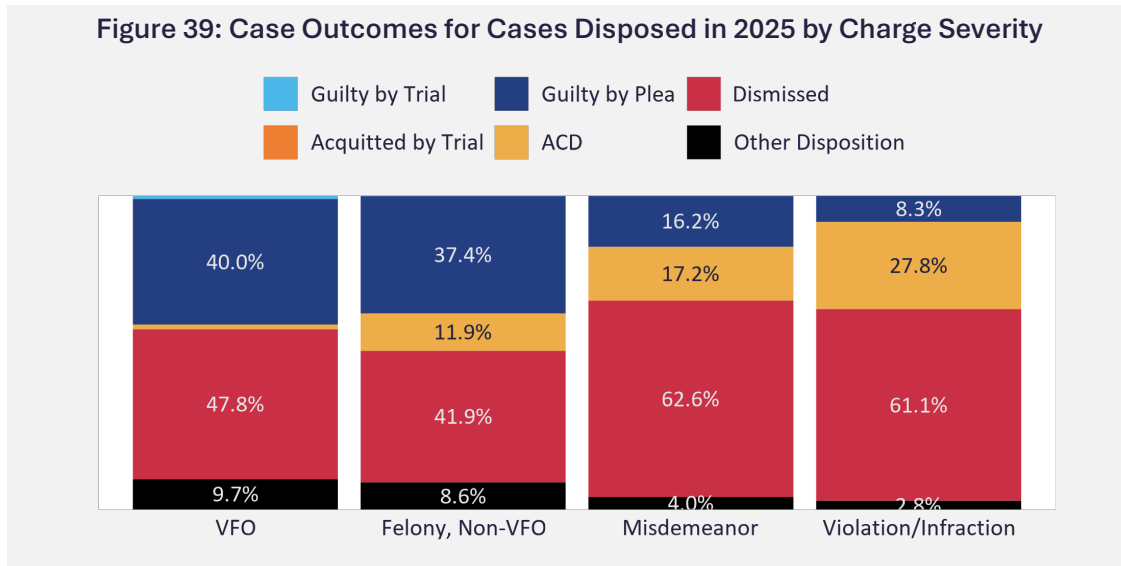


Table 14: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
VFO	38	1	1,535	58	1,832	371	3,835
Felony, Non-VFO	3	0	1,110	353	1,244	256	2,966
Misdemeanor	8	1	4,223	4,470	16,298	1,041	26,041
Violation/Infraction	0	0	3	10	22	1	36

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 2025. 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 (59.1%).

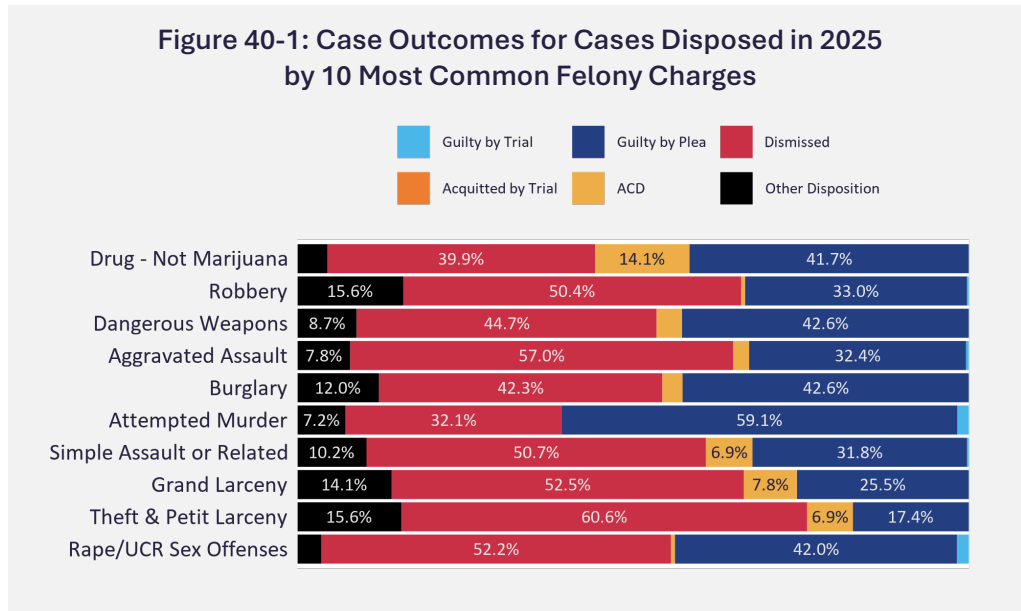


Table 15: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	0	553	187	530	59	1,329
Robbery	3	0	340	6	518	162	1,029
Dangerous Weapons	0	0	394	35	412	81	922
Aggravated Assault	3	0	231	17	408	56	715
Burglary	0	0	197	14	195	56	462
Attempted Murder	7	0	240	0	131	29	407
Simple Assault or Related	1	0	115	25	182	37	360
Grand Larceny	0	0	84	26	172	46	328
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	0	38	15	133	34	220
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	3	0	71	1	88	6	169

Figure 40-2 and Table 16 show case outcomes for the ten most common misdemeanor charges among cases first disposed in 2025. The majority of prevalent misdemeanor charges result in a dismissal or ACD.

Figure 40-2: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

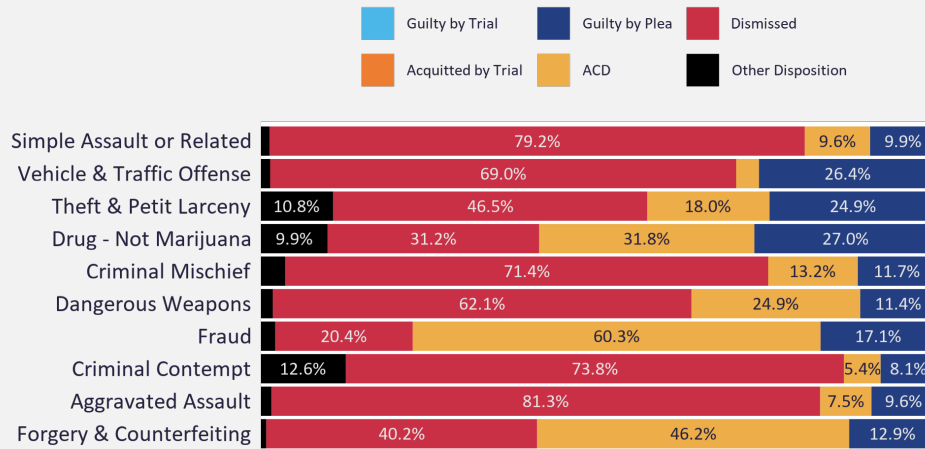


Table 16: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Simple Assault or Related	6	1	846	836	6,848	112	8,649
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	0	0	876	112	2,296	46	3,330
Theft & Petit Larceny	0	0	725	529	1,361	313	2,928
Drug - Not Marijuana	0	0	707	835	820	259	2,621
Criminal Mischief	0	0	165	187	1,009	51	1,412
Dangerous Weapons	0	0	116	256	635	18	1,025
Fraud	0	0	163	572	193	20	948
Criminal Contempt	1	0	71	47	639	109	867
Aggravated Assault	1	0	73	58	621	12	765
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	0	66	235	204	4	509

Case Outcomes for Index Crimes

Figure 41 and Table 17 present the distribution of case outcomes for index crime cases disposed in 2025. Overall, nearly 40% of index crime charges resulted in a conviction, while 47% were dismissed. Murder charges had the highest conviction rate, at 79%.

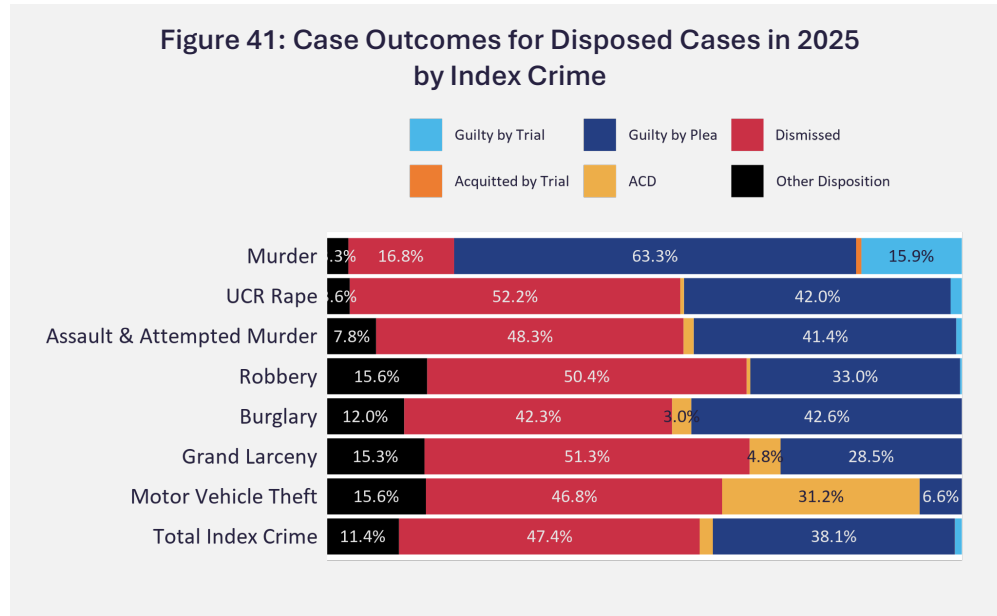


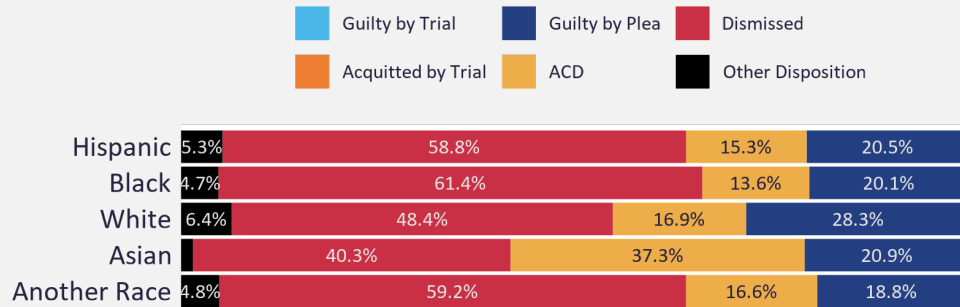
Table 17: Case Outcomes for Disposed Cases in 2025 by Index Crime

Index Crime	Guilty by Trial	Acquitted by Trial	Guilty by Plea	ACD	Dismissed	Other Disposition	Total
Murder	19	1	76	0	20	4	120
UCR Rape	3	0	71	1	88	6	169
Assault & Attempted Murder	10	0	462	18	541	86	1,117
Robbery	3	0	340	6	518	162	1,029
Burglary	0	0	197	14	195	56	462
Grand Larceny	0	0	82	14	147	44	287
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	3	14	21	7	45
Total Index Crime	35	1	1,231	67	1,530	365	3,229

Case Outcomes and Demographics

Figures 42 to 44 display the case outcomes for cases first disposed in 2025 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 2025 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 (69%) had their case transferred to family court.

Figure 43: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by Defendant Age at Arrest

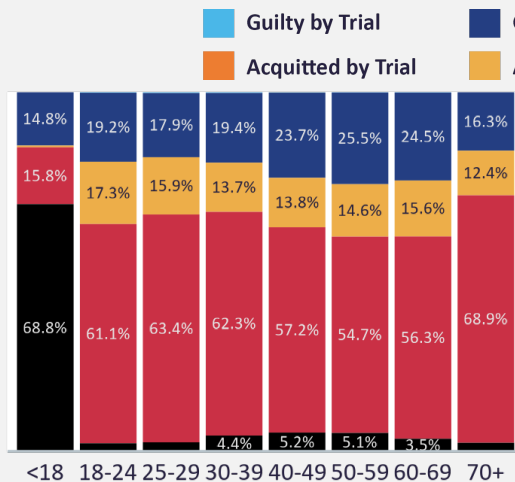
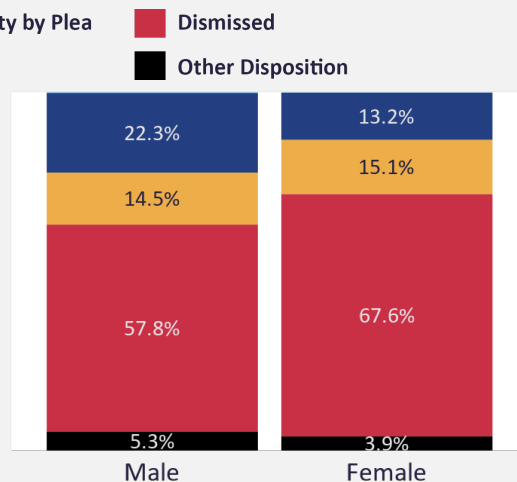


Figure 44: Case Outcomes for Cases Disposed in 2025 by Defendant Gender



*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 2025, 13% of male defendants had a top charge at arraignment that was a violent felony compared with 9% 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 2021-2025

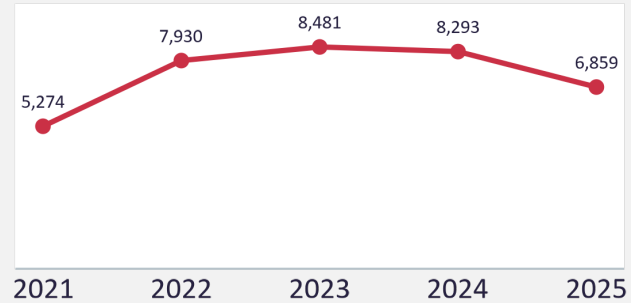


Figure 45 presents the number of sentences since 2021. The number of sentences has climbed since 2021 but has decreased in the past two years. There were 6,859 cases that reached sentencing in 2025.

Sentenced Cases by Charge Severity

Figure 46: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Charge Severity

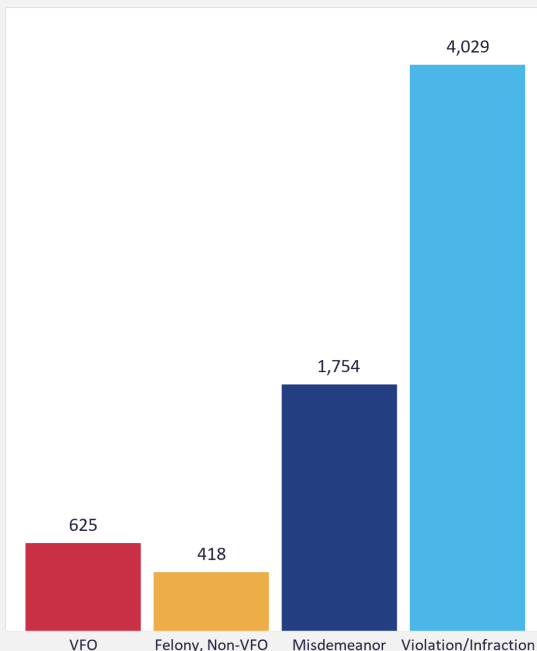


Figure 46 presents the distribution of cases sentenced in 2025 by charge severity category.

Close to two-thirds (59%) of cases sentenced in 2025 were for a violation and/or infraction charge, all of which involved guilty pleas. Around 88% of these sentences for violations and/or infractions were reduced from misdemeanors as part of the plea agreement.

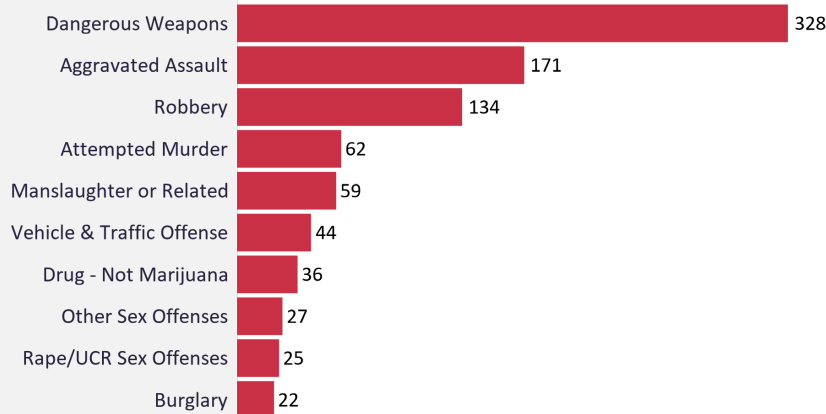
Misdemeanors accounted for 25.7% of sentenced cases, while violent felonies made up 9.2% and non-violent felonies 6.1%.

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 13.2% of all sentenced cases, while the top ten misdemeanor charges made up 22.9% of all sentenced cases in 2025.

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 2025
by 10 Most Common Felony Charges**



**Figure 47-2: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

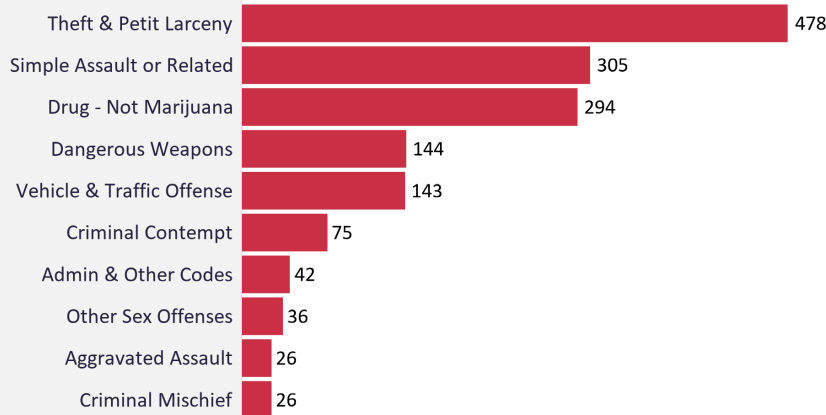
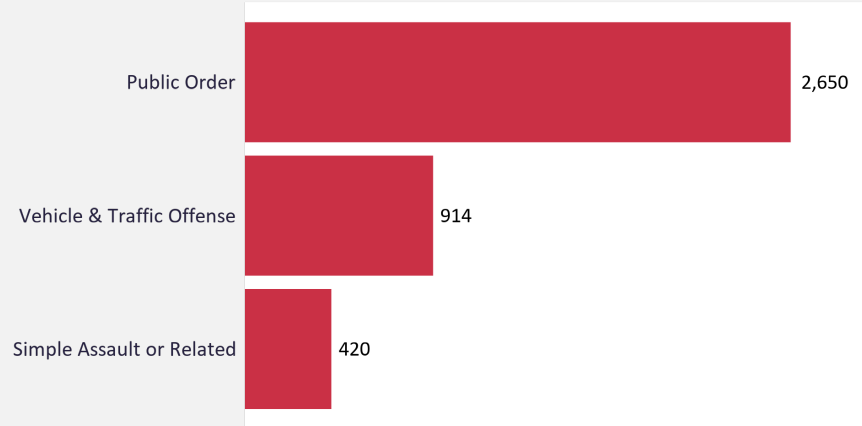


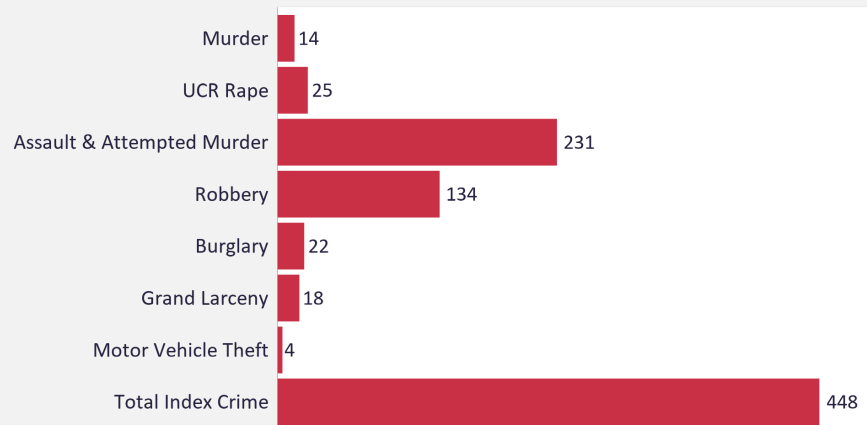
Figure 47-3: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Most Common Violation/Infraction Charges



Sentenced Cases by Index Crime Charge

As shown in Figure 48, there were 448 cases sentenced for index crimes (top charge at sentencing). Assault charges (including attempted murder) made up the highest proportion at 51.6%.

Figure 48: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 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 2025.

Figure 49: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity



Figure 50: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Age at Arrest

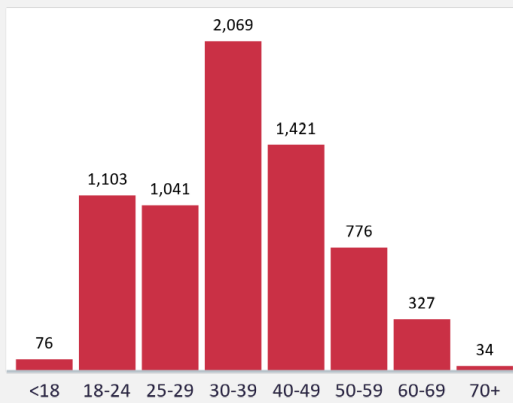
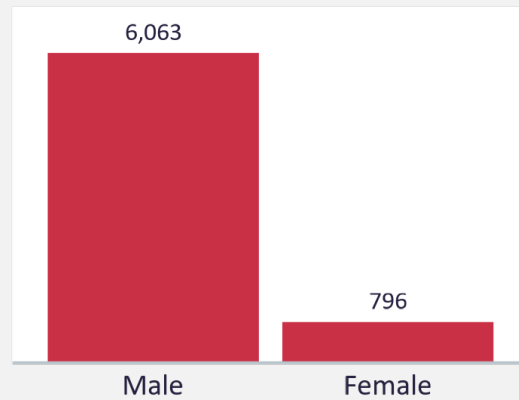


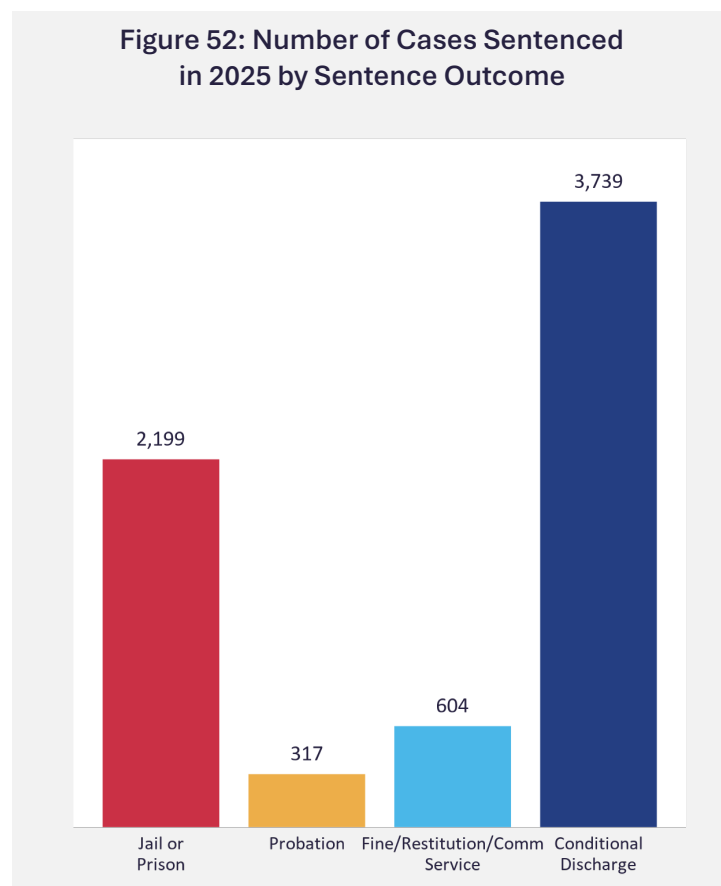
Figure 51: Number of Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Gender



SENTENCE OUTCOMES

Figure 52 displays the sentence outcome for cases sentenced in 2025. Over half of sentenced cases resulted in a conditional discharge (54.5%), 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 third of sentenced cases resulted in jail or prison time⁸ (32.1%), while 4.6% received probation, and 8.8% 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 (82.6%) than were cases for non-violent felonies (67.7%), misdemeanors (43.3%), and violation and/or infraction (15.6%) 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.

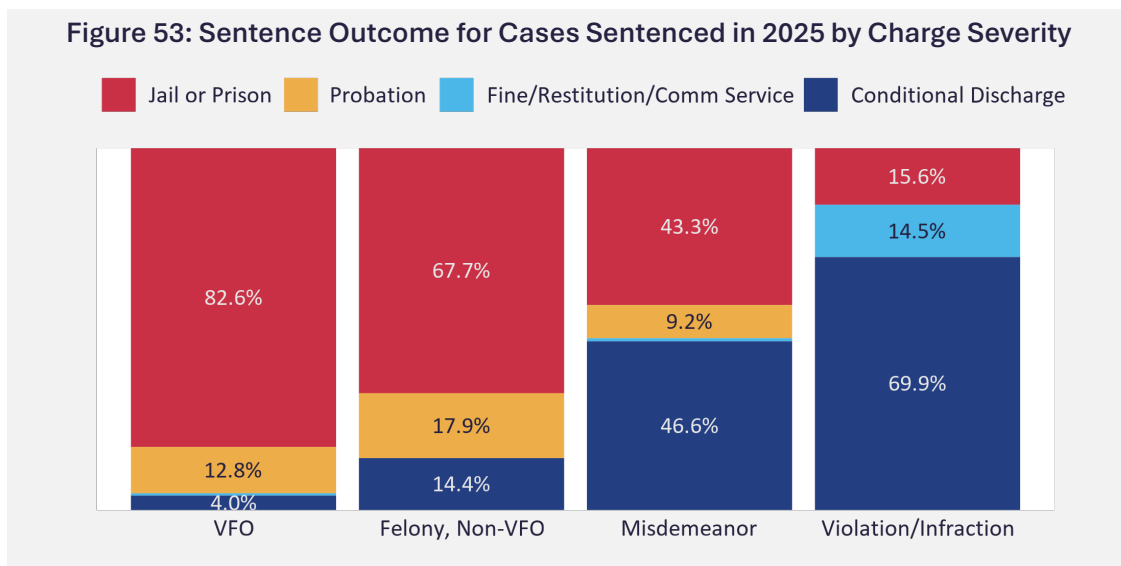


Table 18: Sentence Outcome for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Charge Severity

Charge Severity	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
VFO	516	80	4	25	625
Felony, Non-VFO	283	75	0	60	418
Misdemeanor	760	161	15	818	1,754
Violation/Infraction	629	0	583	2,817	4,029

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 2025, 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 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

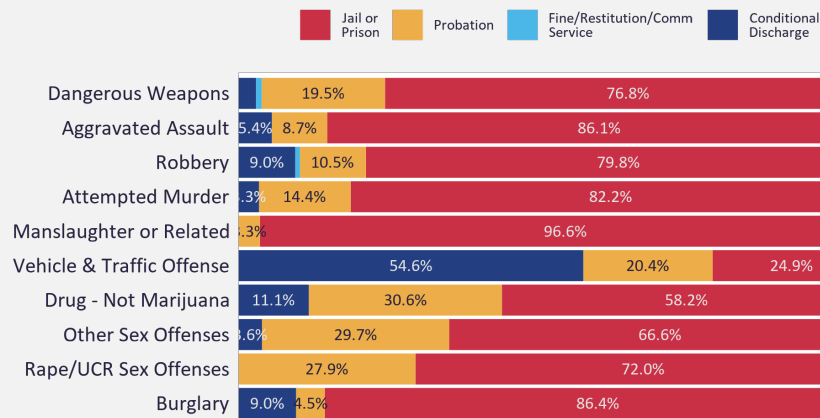


Table 19: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by 10 Most Common Felony Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Dangerous Weapons	252	64	3	9	328
Aggravated Assault	147	15	0	9	171
Robbery	107	14	1	12	134
Attempted Murder	51	9	0	2	62
Manslaughter or Related	57	2	0	0	59
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	11	9	0	24	44
Drug - Not Marijuana	21	11	0	4	36
Other Sex Offenses	18	8	0	1	27
Rape/UCR Sex Offenses	18	7	0	0	25
Burglary	19	1	0	2	22

**Figure 54-2: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025
by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges**

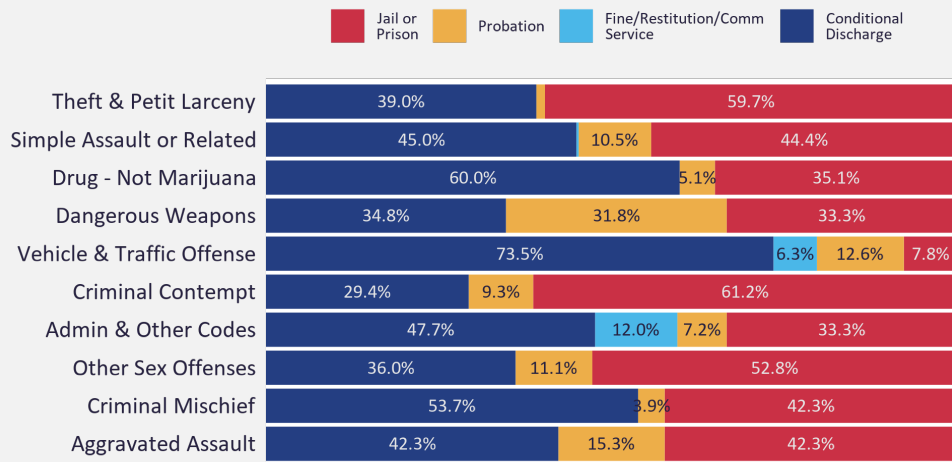


Table 20: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by 10 Most Common Misdemeanor Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Theft & Petit Larceny	285	6	0	187	478
Simple Assault or Related	135	32	1	137	305
Drug - Not Marijuana	103	15	0	176	294
Dangerous Weapons	48	46	0	50	144
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	11	18	9	105	143
Criminal Contempt	46	7	0	22	75
Admin & Other Codes	14	3	5	20	42
Other Sex Offenses	19	4	0	13	36
Aggravated Assault	11	4	0	11	26
Criminal Mischief	11	1	0	14	26

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.

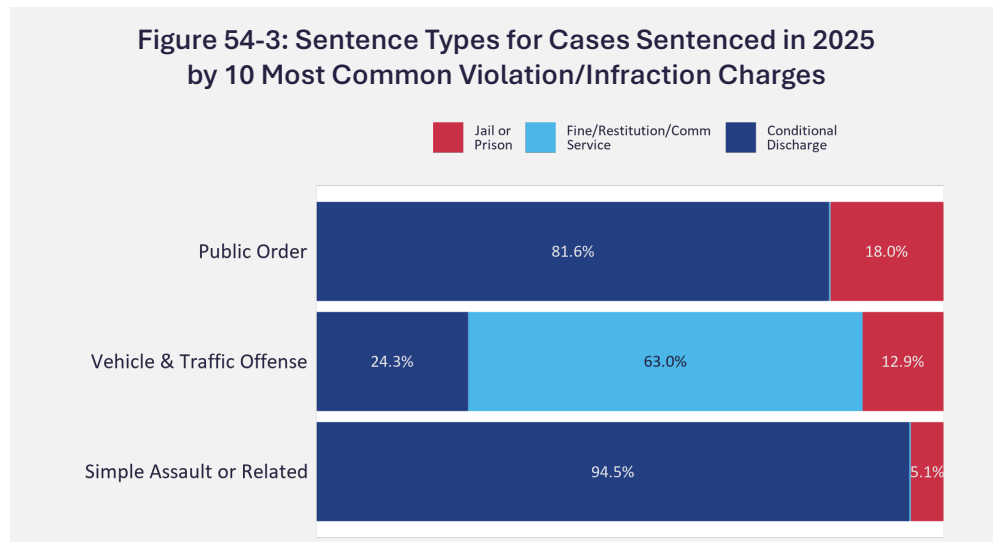


Table 21: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Most Common Violation/Infraction Charges

Charges	Jail or Prison	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Public Order	478	6	2,166	2,650
Vehicle & Traffic Offense	118	575	221	914
Simple Assault or Related	22	1	397	420

Sentence Outcomes for Index Crimes

Figure 55 and Table 22 show the distribution of sentence outcomes for index crimes sentenced in 2025 (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.

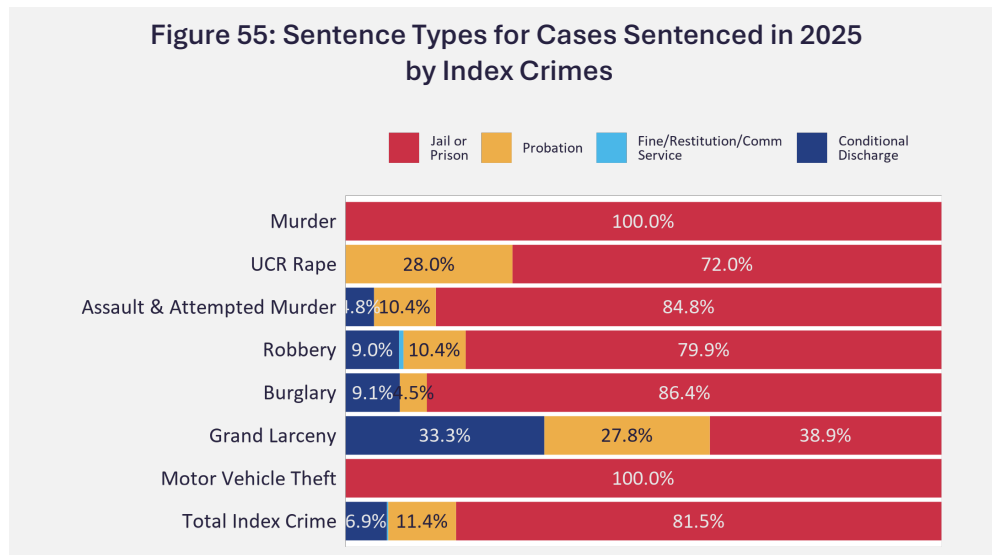


Table 22: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Index Crimes

Index Crime	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Murder	14	0	0	0	14
UCR Rape	18	7	0	0	25
Assault & Attempted Murder	196	24	0	11	231
Robbery	107	14	1	12	134
Burglary	19	1	0	2	22
Grand Larceny	7	5	0	6	18
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	0	0	4
Total Index Crime	365	51	1	31	448

Sentence Outcome by Demographics

Figures 56 to 58 and Tables 23 to 25 show the distribution of sentence outcomes for the defendants sentenced in 2025 by race/ethnicity, age, and gender. White defendants received a conditional discharge (60.7%) at higher rates relative to other groups.

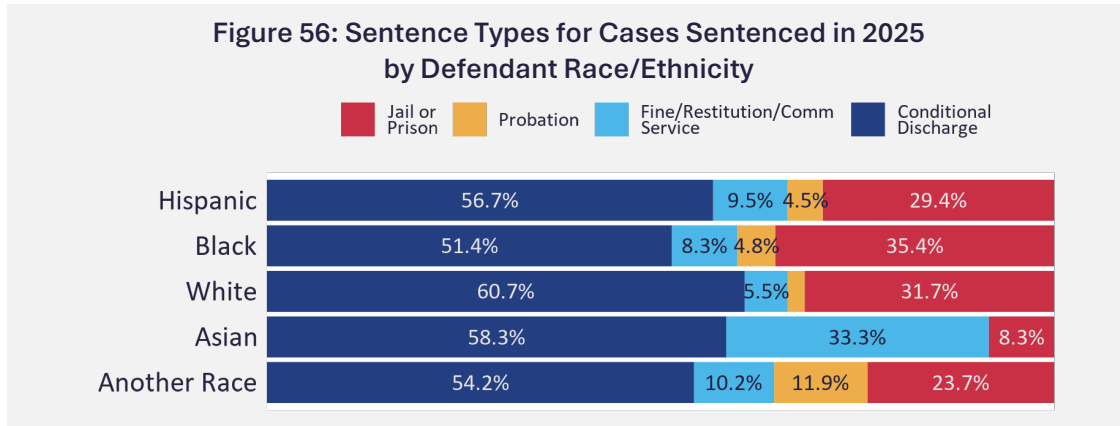


Table 23: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Hispanic	976	148	314	1,880	3,318
Black	1,089	148	256	1,580	3,073
White	104	7	18	199	328
Asian	1	0	4	7	12
Another Race	28	14	12	64	118

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 but one of the 76 sentenced defendants under 18 had a top charge at arraignment that was a violent felony (one was a non-violent felony), aligning with the high rate of incarceration sentences.

Figure 57: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Age at Arrest

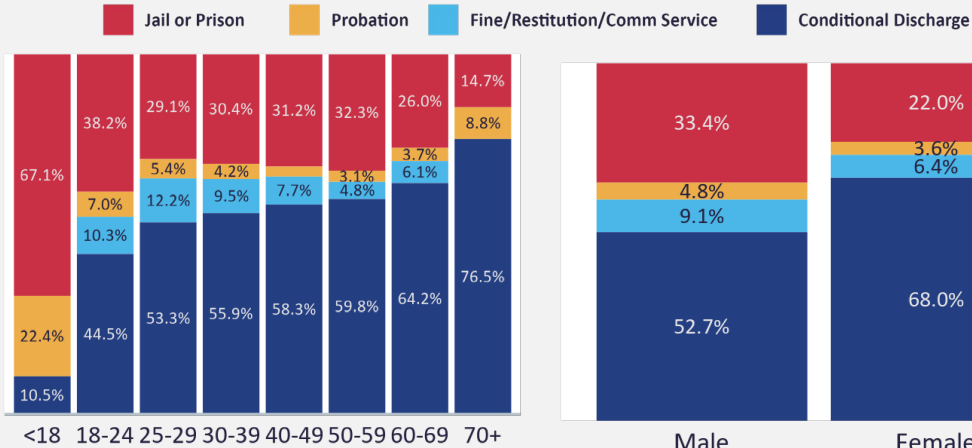


Figure 58: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Gender

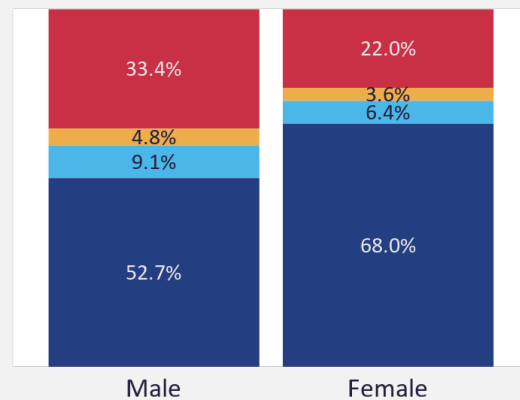


Table 24: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Age at Arrest

Age	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
<18	51	17	0	8	76
18-24	421	77	114	491	1,103
25-29	303	56	127	555	1,041
30-39	630	87	196	1,156	2,069
40-49	443	40	110	828	1,421
50-59	251	24	37	464	776
60-69	85	12	20	210	327
70+	5	3	0	26	34

Table 25: Sentence Types for Cases Sentenced in 2025 by Defendant Gender

Sex	Jail or Prison	Probation	Fine/Restitution/Comm Service	Conditional Discharge	Total
Male	2,024	288	553	3,198	6,063
Female	175	29	51	541	796

DATA LIMITATIONS

This report provides an accounting of the number of arrests, arraigned cases, disposed cases, and sentenced cases in 2025, 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 May 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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