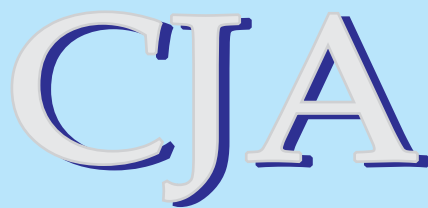


**New York City
Criminal Justice Agency, Inc.**



Annual Report
2003

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New York City
Criminal Justice Agency, Inc.

Jerome E. McElroy, Executive Director

ANNUAL REPORT

2003

Data presented in this report are for arrests occurring July 1 through December 31, 2003.

Published February 2005

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CJA Publications List (inside back cover)

Executive Director's Message ---

I am pleased to present you with this first *Annual Report* on the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA) and its current activities. For the last twenty-five years, we have been producing *Semi-Annual Reports* on the pretrial services we provide to the courts, on case outcomes at Criminal Court arraignment, and on the failure-to-appear rates for those released on their own recognizance at arraignment. However, in June 2003 we implemented a new, more effective system for assessing defendants' risk of flight and making recommendations regarding release, which forced us to reconsider the contents of our reporting and how best to present them to an interested audience. This report constitutes the first fruits of that effort.

The report actually presents data only for the second half of 2003; that is, after the new recommendation system went into effect. All subsequent annual reports will present data for the full reporting year. Moreover, for the 2004 *Annual Report* we will add data on the Supreme Court's handling of cases transferred from the Criminal Court. We have not previously reported on Supreme Court activities.

The *Semi-Annual Report* focused primarily on presenting court-processing data and their relationship to the release recommendations the Agency made in the cases we interviewed. Little attention was given to the Agency's other functions. While this new report continues to present defendant and court-processing data, it now describes the entire scope of the Agency's activities. This should prove useful to many officials in the system who may not realize that

CJA attempts to notify all released defendants of the date and place of all subsequent appearances in Criminal Court. This is done to prevent failures to appear that might otherwise occur. To support this function, the Agency operates an information system that merges arrest data received electronically from the Police Department, with the information collected during our defendant interviews, and with calendaring information received electronically from the Office of Court Administration (OCA). Thus, all prosecuted cases are tracked to their disposition in Criminal or Supreme Court.

In addition to supporting the notification function, the database is used by the Agency's research and planning staff to provide policy makers with data and analyses on the performance of the City's criminal justice system and the problems addressed by it. In addition, the research staff undertakes longer-term studies on our own operations and on the design, implementation, and effects of special initiatives being carried out by other public and non-profit agencies.

The Bail Expediting Program (BEX) that we operate in Queens and the Bronx entails CJA staff contacting family members and friends of defendants held on relatively low bails to assist in promptly posting the bail and securing the release of the defendant. This program benefits the defendants and the Department of Correction by avoiding the deployment of resources that would otherwise be expended on the commitment and detention of defendants. We are hoping to secure the resources we would need to expand the program into Manhattan and Brooklyn.

from Jerome E. McElroy

The Failure-to-Appear (FTA) Units that the Agency operates in Queens and Brooklyn improve the efficiency of the system in yet another way. Each day the program staff identifies cases in which bench warrants were issued on the previous day. Using the information contained in the CJA database, staff members then attempt to contact the defendant by phone or letter, or both, to inform him or her of the existence of the warrant, to encourage immediate return to court, and to facilitate restoring the case to the calendar when the defendant does return. These contact efforts continue for twenty-nine days after the warrant is issued. Our experience indicates that when contact is made successfully, defendants usually return to court voluntarily within that time frame. Here too we are hoping to obtain the resources that would enable us to expand the program, in this case to Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Agency also aims to enhance the efficiency of the case-processing information system. In the last couple of years, we have computerized our interviewing through the use of hand-held computers and PCs in each borough. As a result, data on the arrest, the CJA interview data, and data describing the arraignment outcome are usually in the Agency's database within 48 hours of the arraignment. This now constitutes an important component of the City's effort to create a fully integrated, real-time information system to service all agencies that participate in processing the cases.

We have been working with the State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to design

a summary criminal history report that will be made available to CJA staff at the same time that the full report is forwarded to the police. The summary report will remove the need for CJA interviewers to comb through the entire criminal history record to elicit the information we need to complete our report and make a release recommendation for the court. This will reduce the time required for the staff to complete the Agency's pre-arraignment tasks.

In the last two years, the American Bar Association (ABA), the State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), and the National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies (NAPSA) have all produced sets of standards for the conduct of a fair, effective, and efficient pretrial process, and the effective performance of pretrial services agencies. We had the privilege of participating in the DPCA and NAPSA committees that drafted these standards. In the coming year, we shall use them to take stock of our own performance and to identify ways in which we might serve the needs of the defendants and the courts more fully.

Finally, a good deal of staff effort has gone into the design and preparation of this new report. I want to thank not only those who have actually prepared it, but all those, inside and outside the Agency, who contributed ideas on how to make the report informative and easy to use. Ultimately, you must be the judge of our success, and we would appreciate any comments and suggestions you might offer for improving future editions.

I.

Introduction

The New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA) is a not-for-profit organization, incorporated in the mid-1970s with the mission of providing pre-trial services to defendants prosecuted in the adult criminal courts in New York City. Operating under a contract with the City of New York, the Agency has over 200 employees in offices in all five counties (boroughs) of the City.

The Agency is governed by a Board of Directors that includes the Criminal Justice Coordinator for New York City. Its Executive Staff, located in the central office in Manhattan, consists of the Executive Director and six departmental directors. Daily operations are also overseen by two regional directors with offices elsewhere in the City.

CJA's Origins: The Manhattan Bail Project

CJA grew out of a research project of the Vera Institute of Justice, then the Vera Foundation, in the early 1960s. At that time Louis Schweitzer, a New York industrialist, was shocked to learn that large numbers of defendants were being held in jail awaiting trial for no other reason than that they were too poor to post even small amounts of bail. Schweitzer was so disturbed by the plight of the "indigent accused," especially destitute youths, that he established the Vera Foundation to attempt to address this inequity in the bail system.

The Vera Foundation's first initiative was the Manhattan Bail Project, launched in 1961 in conjunction with the New York University School of Law and the Institute of Judicial Administration. Project researchers gathered data on the administration of bail in Manhattan and introduced the use of release on recognizance (ROR) as an alternative to bail. They tested the hypothesis that defendants with strong community ties would return for scheduled court appearances, and that a greater number could be ROR'd if the courts had access to this information.

As a result of the Manhattan Bail Project, the Vera Institute developed a recommendation system based on objective community-ties information obtained by interviewing defendants. The system was administered by the NYC Probation Department until 1973, when Vera created the Pretrial Services Agency (PTSA) to take over responsibility for making ROR recommendations. This recommendation system, which has served as a model for pretrial services programs nationwide, was evaluated in 1974 by sociologist Paul Lazarsfeld. He found that judges followed the CJA recommendation "to a considerable extent," and that failure-to-appear (FTA) rates were higher for defendants released against CJA's advice.

In 1977, PTSA became independent from Vera and was incorporated as the New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

Goals and Activities

CJA continues to pursue the following goals:

- decreasing the number of days spent in detention by defendants who could be released to the community while awaiting trial;
- screening defendants for a range of non-custodial services;
- reducing the rate of non-appearance in court by defendants who are released pretrial;
- providing information and research services to criminal-justice policy makers, City officials, and the public.

To achieve these goals, CJA engages in three principal activities, described on the following page:

- ***Interview and Recommendation***
- ***Notification***
- ***Research***

CJA also operates two special programs that further its goals in selected boroughs: the Bail Expediting Program (BEX) and FTA Units. They are described in Section XI.

Interview and Recommendation

CJA personnel interview defendants who, after arrest, are held for arraignment in the lower court (Criminal Court) in New York City. The purpose of the interview is to provide judges, prosecutors, and defense counsel with background information on defendants in order to assist in determining the likelihood that individual defendants, if released, will return for scheduled court dates.

Normally, the interview takes place in one of the Police Department's central booking facilities in the hours between the arrest and the defendant's first appearance before a judge.

During the interview, information is collected on the defendant's occupation, residence, and family status. An attempt is made to verify many of these items through telephone calls made to a relative or someone else named by the defendant. The defendant's history of previous convictions and current open cases is also entered on the interview report. Selected items are then used to calculate an objective score that reflects the estimated risk of non-appearance and is the basis for assigning a recommendation category for each adult defendant (described in Section V).

A separate recommendation system is used for youths under 16 years of age who are prosecuted as adults under New York State's Juvenile Offender (JO) Law.

In addition to the standard interview, CJA conducts an extended interview at the community courts in Manhattan and Brooklyn to determine suitable community service projects for defendants, and their social service needs, such as drug treatment.

The CJA recommendation is only one of a number of factors judges in New York City consider in making release decisions. The recommendation assesses the defendant's likelihood of returning to court, if released, but does not constitute an unconditional recommendation for release.

Notification

The Agency attempts to notify by mail or telephone all released defendants of all scheduled Criminal Court appearances. Defendants released on Desk Appearance Tickets (DATs) prior to arraignment are also notified of their scheduled arraignment. The notification system is described, and pertinent data are presented, in Section X.

The Operations Department is responsible for interview, recommendation, and notification functions, as well as the two special programs mentioned earlier (BEX and FTA Units).

Research

The Research Department maintains an ongoing program of evaluation and research aimed at improving Agency operations, providing summary data relevant to criminal justice policy issues, and investigating special interest topics. The research agenda covers a broad array of criminal justice policy concerns, ranging from juvenile justice, domestic violence, and judicial bail decisions, to the impact of recent initiatives to address the problem of persistent misdemeanor offenders.

In 2002 CJA launched a popular series of *Research Briefs*, each issue of which presents highlights of a recently completed research project. These are posted on the CJA web site along with the full reports upon which they are based. A listing of CJA research reports available on our web site can be found inside the back cover.

CJA Database

In order to perform its operational and research activities, CJA maintains a sophisticated database that includes background and court-processing information on virtually every adult arrested in New York City. Arrest data are received by CJA through automated electronic transmissions from the New York City

Introduction

Police Department (NYPD), and case-processing data from the Office of Court Administration (OCA). Criminal history, demographic, and community-ties information are recorded by CJA interviewers; in 2003 CJA began making the transition from paper interviews to the use of handheld computers for this task. In addition, information about defendants' out-of-court bail making is routinely transmitted to CJA by the City's Department of Correction (DOC).

The database contains arrest and Criminal Court case-processing data since September 1979, and Supreme Court case-processing data since July 1987. The information about each case includes the outcome of every court appearance through sentencing.

CJA's Systems Department is responsible for managing the database and the mainframe computer on which it resides, as well as the Agency's large local area network of personal computers and a wide area network linking borough offices. In addition, Systems staff handle a broad range of computer tasks from programming automated notification procedures to extracting specialized data files for the Research and Operations Departments.

CJA is not itself an official source of arrest or court-processing data, although the Agency receives most of its data from the official sources previously mentioned (NYPD, OCA, and DOC). Because of our operational mission, the criteria for inclusion of cases and the timing of collected information lead to differences with official sources.

Benefits to the City and State from sharing data with CJA are to be found in the Agency's accomplishments in reducing unnecessary pretrial detention, lowering FTA rates, and providing research and information services—none of which could be done nearly as well or as efficiently, if at all, without this valuable resource.

In addition, CJA's Planning Department, together with the Central Data Department and the Systems Department, are vigilant in monitoring the data entering our database from all sources. When anomalies occur—as can happen, particularly when changes are introduced in the court system—CJA alerts the State or City agency involved and actively helps to devise a remedy.

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II.

Interview Volume

During the last six months of 2003, CJA conducted interviews in 143,420 cases of defendants held for Criminal Court arraignment.

Exhibit 1 shows that Manhattan had the largest volume (31%) of interviews, followed by Brooklyn with 26%, Bronx with 21%, Queens with 19%, and Staten Island with 3%. The totals for Manhattan and Brooklyn include the community courts that operate in these two boroughs.

The Midtown Community Court in Manhattan began operations in 1993, and Brooklyn's Red Hook Community Justice Center in 2000. The community courts offer a wide variety of services and alternative sanctions not available in the central courts. To assist judges in assessing defendants' needs, CJA staff conduct a longer, more detailed interview in the two community courts.

A defendant may be represented in the data more than once if he or she was re-arrested during the reporting period.

Note about the cases included in this report:

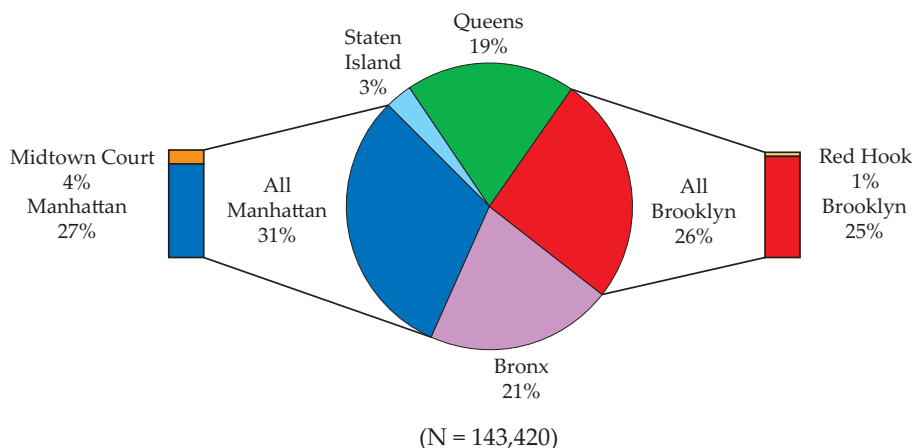
Cases of defendants who were issued desk appearance tickets (DATs) are not included in this section because they are not usually interviewed. Although the overwhelming majority of defendants are interviewed, DATs are not because they are not held for arraignment; instead, they are released and scheduled to return for arraignment at a later date.

Others not interviewed by CJA include those arrested in Manhattan solely on prostitution-related charges who are held for arraignment in the downtown Manhattan Criminal Court; those arrested solely on bench warrants; those arraigned in the hospital without going through a Police Department central booking facility; and those arrested while in the custody of the New York City Department of Correction. They are not included in Exhibit 1, either.

Cases of defendants issued DATs and of others who were not interviewed are included in all exhibits following Exhibit 1 unless otherwise noted. In addition, DATs are discussed separately in Part IX.

Non-prosecuted cases are also included in Exhibit 1; they are not included elsewhere in this report.

Exhibit 1
Distribution of Interviewed Cases
By Borough
July – December, 2003



III.

Demographics

Sex & Employment

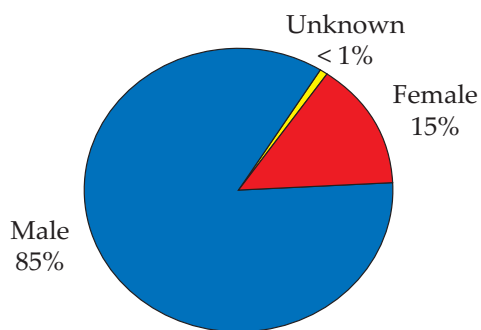
As shown in Exhibit 2, there were 146,607 prosecuted cases during the reporting period (including some for which no interview was conducted). In 85% of cases the defendant was male and in 15% of cases the defendant was female. The sex of the defendant in a very small number of cases, less than 1%, was unknown (pie chart, left).

The relationship between sex and likelihood of employment is shown in the bar chart on the right. "Employment" here refers to school or a training program as well as work. Males were more likely than females to be employed, in school, or in a training program full time. Such full-time activity was reported by 48% of males, as compared to 34% of females.

Cases of defendants issued DATs and cases of other defendants for whom we had no employment information (collected in the interview) were excluded from the bar chart, but included in the pie chart. Information about the defendant's sex is received from the NYPD when there is no interview data for a case.

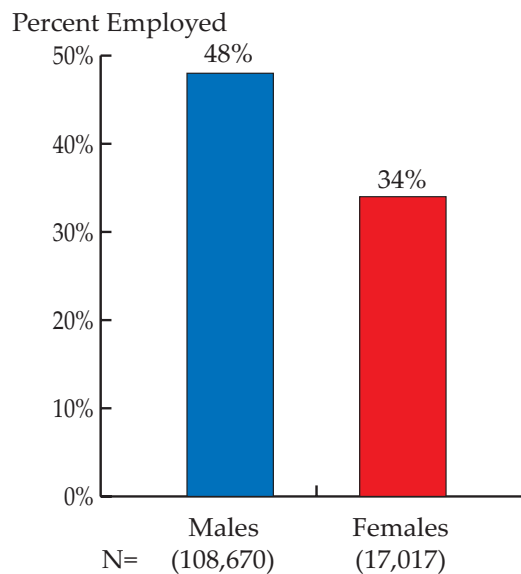
Exhibit 2
Distribution of Prosecuted Cases
By Sex and Employment of Defendant
July – December, 2003

Distribution By Sex



(N = 146,607)

Full-Time Employment By Sex
(Including School or Training Program)



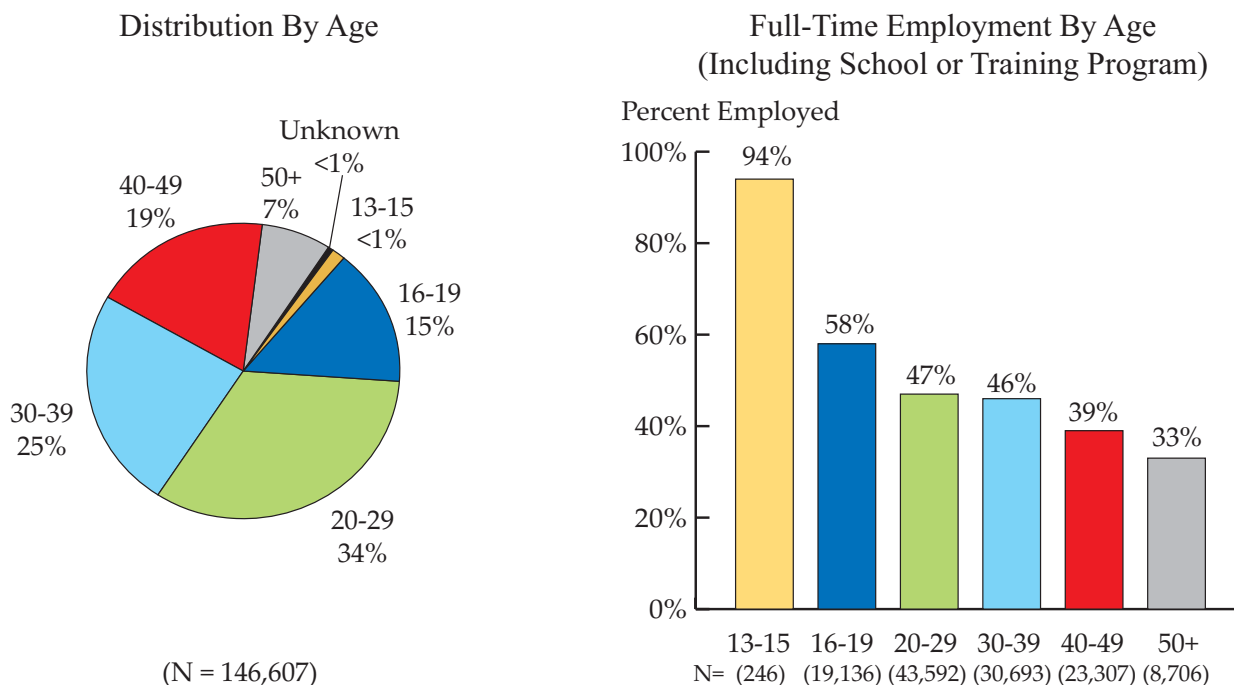
Age & Employment

In half of the prosecuted cases, the defendant was under the age of 30, and in only a small proportion (7%) was the defendant as old as 50. Juvenile Offenders (children under 16 who are prosecuted in adult court for specified violent felony offenses) made up less than 1% of the defendant population. Defendants in their twenties accounted for a third of all cases. (Exhibit 3, pie chart on left)

The youngest group was by far the most likely to report a full-time activity (94%) because most were in school. Many aged 16 to 19 were presumably also in school; 58% of them reported a full-time activity. Older people were less likely to report full-time activity. Employment levels dropped within each age group, down to 33% for those 50 years of age or older. (Exhibit 3, bar chart on right)

Cases for which employment information was unavailable were excluded from the data presented in the bar chart, but included in the pie chart. As with the previous exhibit, this results in the exclusion from the bar charts of DATs and other cases for which we had no interview information. Information about defendant's age is received from the NYPD for non-interviewed cases.

Exhibit 3
Distribution of Prosecuted Cases
By Age and Employment of Defendant
July – December, 2003



Demographics

Ethnicity & Employment

In nearly half of the cases the defendant was black (47%); in 31% of cases the defendant was Hispanic; in 13% of cases the defendant was white; and in 6% of cases the defendant identified himself or herself as belonging to some other ethnic group. Ethnicity of the defendant was unknown in 3% of the cases.

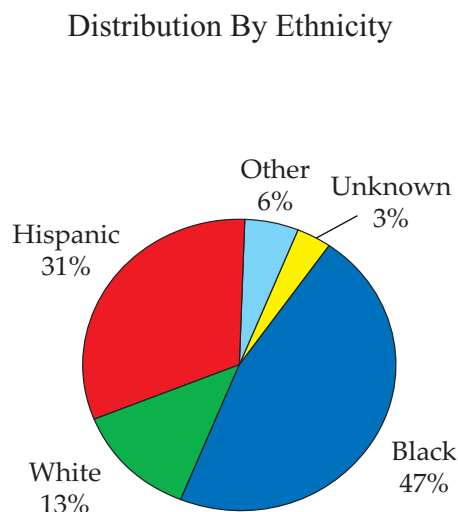
(Exhibit 4, pie chart on left)

Defendants in the “other” ethnic group, a majority of whom were Asians, were most likely to be employed, in school, or in a training program full time (59%). Whites had the next highest rate, with 52% reporting a full-time activity. Less than half of Hispanics (47%) and blacks (43%) were employed or in school or training.

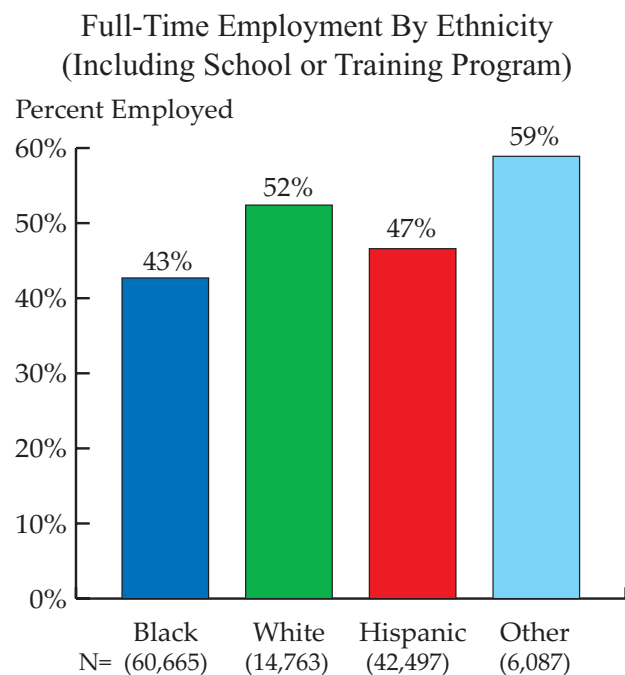
(Exhibit 4, bar chart on right)

Cases for which employment information was unavailable were excluded from the data presented in the bar chart, but included in the pie chart. As noted previously, this results in the exclusion from the bar charts of DATs and other cases for which we had no interview information. Information about the defendant's ethnicity is received from the NYPD for non-interviewed cases.

Exhibit 4
Distribution of Prosecuted Cases
By Ethnicity and Employment of Defendant
July – December, 2003



(N = 146,607)



IV.

Charge Severity and Type

Exhibit 5 shows that almost half of the cases entering arraignment citywide had a Class A misdemeanor as the most severe charge (48%). Another 27% had a Class B or unclassified misdemeanor as the most severe charge, and 6% had no charge more severe than a violation or infraction. Taken together, over 80% of cases entered arraignment with no charge more severe than a misdemeanor.

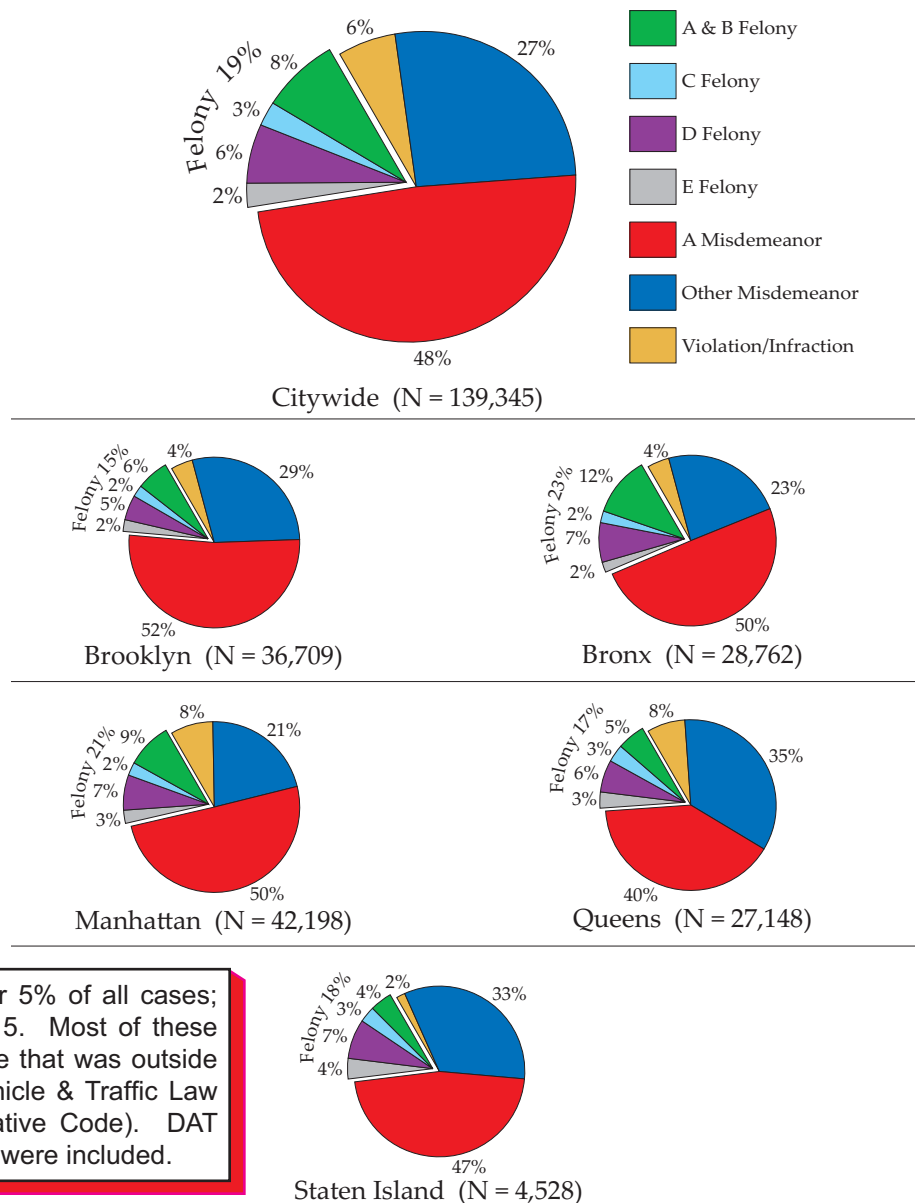
The most severe offenses, Class A and B felonies, were charged in 8% of cases entering arraignment.

There were marked differences in charge severity by borough. Brooklyn had the smallest proportion of felony cases (15%), whereas the Bronx had the largest (23%).

Queens had the largest proportion of the lowest level offenses ("other misdemeanors" combined with violations and infractions, 43%), compared to 27% in the Bronx.

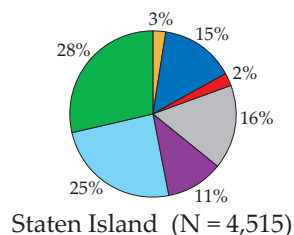
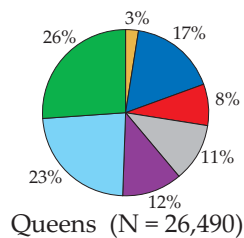
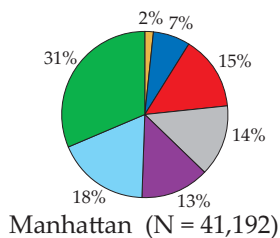
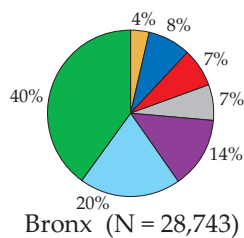
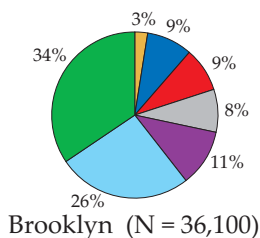
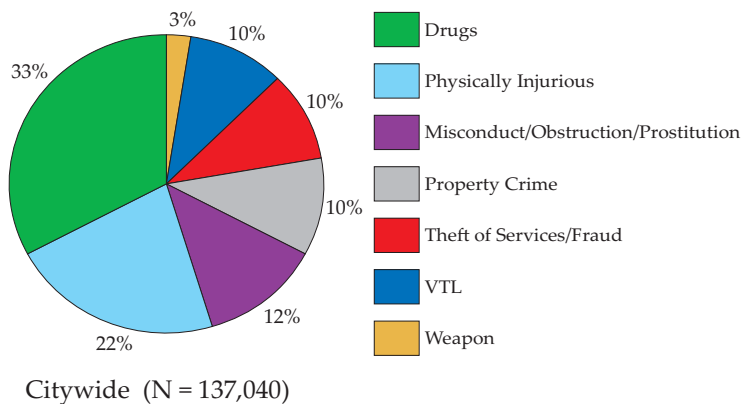
Charge severity was unknown for 5% of all cases; they were excluded from Exhibit 5. Most of these represent cases with a top charge that was outside the NY State Penal Law and Vehicle & Traffic Law (e.g., New York City's Administrative Code). DAT cases with known charge severity were included.

Exhibit 5
Severity of the Top Charge Entering Arraignment
Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003



Charge Severity & Type

Exhibit 6
Offense Type of the Top Charge Entering Arraignment
Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003



Cases for which charge type was unknown were excluded from Exhibit 6. DAT cases with known charge type were included.

As shown in Exhibit 6, in a third of cases citywide, the defendant was arraigned on a drug charge, which was the most common offense type.

The next largest category, “physically injurious,” accounted for 22% of cases citywide. This category includes homicide, arson, assault, violent sex offenses, kidnap, robbery, and other crimes of physical harm.

Misconduct (criminal trespass, disorderly conduct, etc.), obstruction of justice (criminal contempt, resisting arrest), and prostitution together accounted for an additional 12% of prosecuted cases.

Property crimes, theft of services (including fraud), and offenses under the Vehicle and Traffic Law (VTL) each accounted for 10% of cases.

A weapon charge was the top charge entering arraignment in a small percentage (3% citywide) of cases.

Borough differences were most noticeable regarding the proportion of drug cases—highest in the Bronx (40%) and lowest in Queens (26%). Also, VTL cases constituted a larger proportion of the totals in Queens (17%) and Staten Island (15%) than in other boroughs (less than 10% in each of the other boroughs).

V.

CJA Release Recommendation

A new system for recommending adult defendants for release on recognizance (ROR) at arraignment was introduced in New York City lower courts (Criminal Court) at the beginning of this reporting period. The old recommendation system used measures of community ties to assess risk of flight because for many years our data showed a consistent, strong relationship between a defendant's ties to the community and likelihood that he or she would appear for scheduled court dates. However, the Agency's recent research showed that another important indicator of flight risk is the defendant's criminal record. Consequently, the recommendation system was revised in order to provide an improved flight risk assessment, based on criminal history as well as community ties. The new system recommends a larger proportion of defendants for ROR without increasing the risk of flight.

The box at right displays the six items that are used to calculate a score for each adult defendant. CJA staff attempt to verify the first three items by calling a contact person named by the defendant. Positive points are awarded for Y (yes) or YV (yes verified) responses and the defendant is penalized with negative points for N (no) or NV (no verified) responses. For one item, negative points are given if the defendant and the contact person give discrepant responses (UC, or unresolved conflict).

The score is then calculated by subtracting the sum of negative points from the sum of positive points. Based on this score, each defendant's risk of failure to appear is assessed as low (Recommended for ROR), moderate (Moderate Risk for ROR), or high (Not Recommended). Also not recommended are those to whom a policy exclusion applies, such as an outstanding warrant (others are listed at right). "No Recommendation" is assigned when the rap sheet is unavailable, the defendant is charged with murder, or the interview is not completed.

Point System Used in CJA Recommendation

	Y	YV	N	NV	UC
1. Does the defendant have a working telephone or cell phone?	1	1	-2	-2	0
2. Does the defendant report a NYC area address?	0	3	-2	-2	0
3. Is the defendant employed/in school/ in a training program full time?	1	1	-1	-1	-2
4. Does the defendant expect someone at arraignment?	1		-1		
5. Does the prior bench warrant count equal zero?	5		-5		
6. Does the open case count equal zero?	1		-1		
Column totals					
Subtotals A = Y+YV B = N+NV+UC	A		B		
Total Score	A minus B				

RECOMMENDATION CATEGORIES

Recommended for ROR (low risk) +7 to +12 pts

Moderate Risk for ROR +3 to +6 pts

Not Recommended for ROR (high risk) -12 to +2 pts

Or a policy exclusion applies:

Bench warrant attached to rap sheet;
Defendant is charged with bail-jumping; or,
Conflicting residence information.

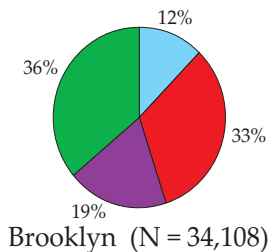
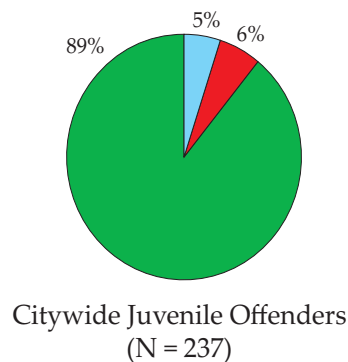
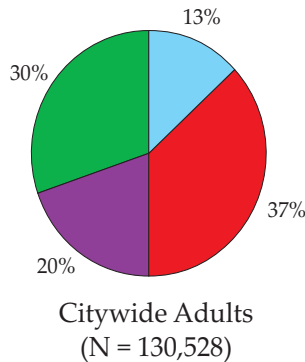
No Recommendation

Rap sheet unavailable;
Defendant charged with murder; or,
Incomplete interview.

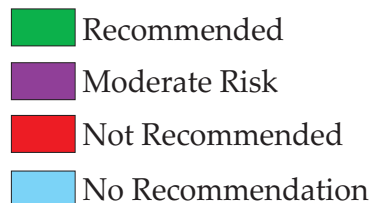
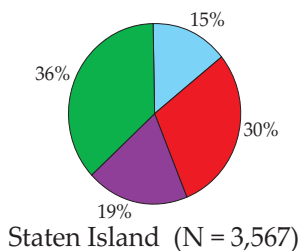
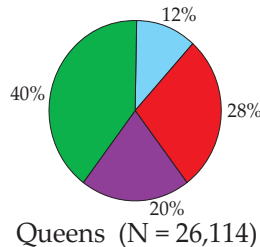
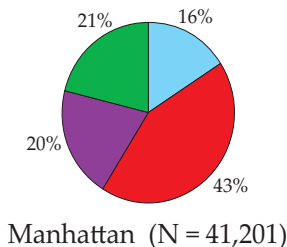
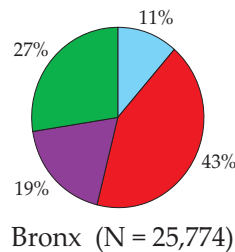
Because the recommendation does not take into account all factors listed in the New York bail statute, it is not an unconditional recommendation for release. Rather, it is an indication of the defendant's likelihood of returning to court, if released.

CJA Release Recommendation

Exhibit 7
CJA Recommendation, Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003



Adults and JOs
are combined in
borough data.



Non-interviewed cases, including most
DATs, were excluded from Exhibits 7 and 8.

Exhibit 7 shows that, in cases of adult defendants who were interviewed by CJA, 30% of defendants citywide were recommended for ROR; 20% were categorized as a moderate flight risk; and 37% were not recommended for ROR, either because they were assessed to be at high risk of failure to appear or because of a policy exclusion (listed on the previous page). For the remainder (13%), no recommendation was made.

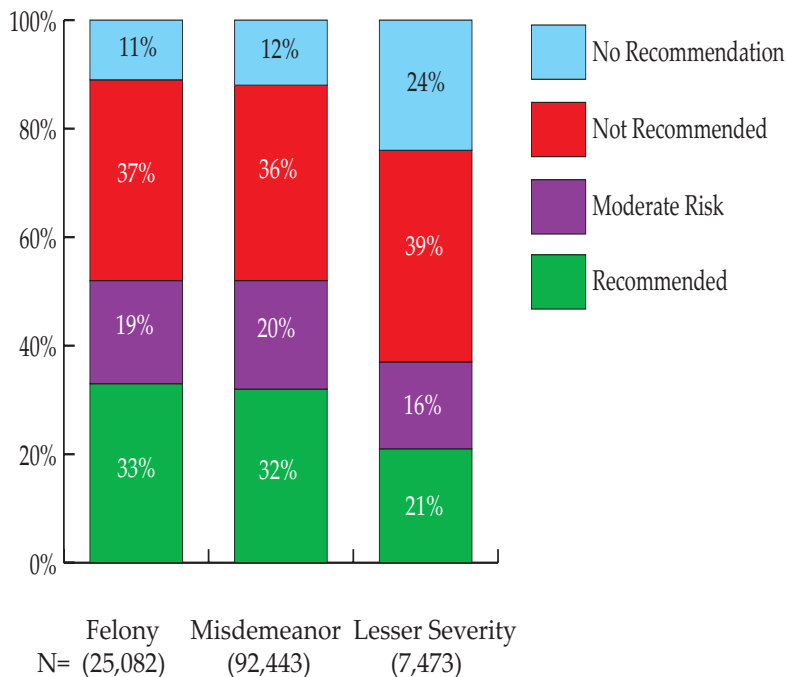
A separate recommendation system for Juvenile Offenders (JOs) was implemented in 1996, and it is still in effect. Exhibit 7 shows that most JOs were recommended for ROR (89%). The only requirement is verified school attendance; without that, expecting someone at arraignment is enough to qualify a JO for a recommendation. If non-attendance is verified, or school attendance is unverified and no one is expected in court, the JO is not recommended (6%). No recommendation was made in 5% of JO cases (because of an outstanding bench warrant, no rap sheet, a murder charge, or incomplete interview).

Borough differences

Defendants in Queens cases were most likely to be recommended: 40% in Queens compared to 21% in Manhattan. A higher proportion of cases in which the defendant was “not recommended” were found in the Bronx and Manhattan (43% in each).

CJA Release Recommendation

Exhibit 8
CJA Recommendation By Charge Severity
July – December, 2003



Cases for which charge severity was unknown, as well as DAT cases and other cases in which the defendant was not interviewed by CJA, were excluded from Exhibit 8.

The CJA recommendation was unrelated to the severity of the offense when the charge was of misdemeanor or higher severity. A defendant charged with a felony was just as likely to be assessed as a low risk for failure to appear as one charged with a misdemeanor.

As shown in Exhibit 8, 33% of defendants in felony cases and 32% in misdemeanor cases were recommended for ROR.

The likelihood of being recommended for ROR was lower for charges of lesser severity (21%). "Lesser severity" charges are infractions and violations, which are non-criminal offenses. A lower recommendation rate in cases of these defendants is to be expected because a recommendation cannot be made in the absence of a rap sheet, which is obtained by the NYPD when the defendant's fingerprints are sent to Albany. Many "lesser severity" charges are non-printable offenses. The "no recommendation" category was accordingly higher for lesser-severity cases (24%), compared to felonies (11%) and misdemeanors (12%).

VI.

Criminal Court Arraignment

Exhibit 9 shows disposition and release rates at Criminal Court arraignment, citywide (A, this page) and by borough (B, next page).

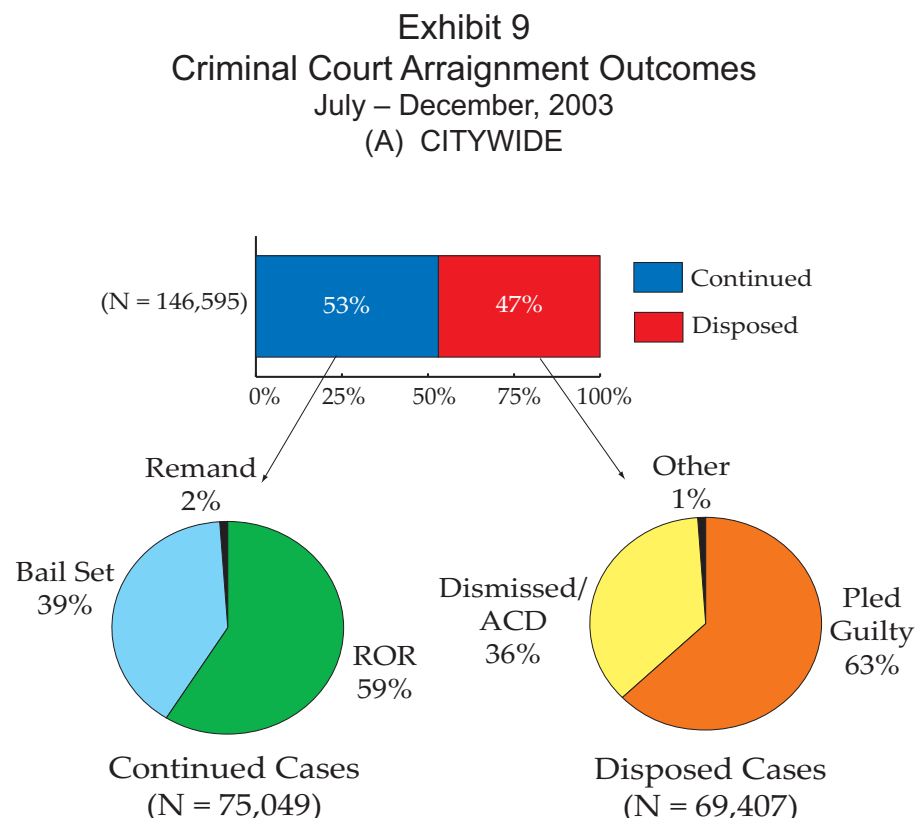
New York City has a two-tiered court system in which cases sustained at the felony level must be brought for prosecution into a superior court. (Changes in court structure in the Bronx in 2004 did not affect the reporting period.) At Criminal Court arraignment, a felony case may be continued; or it may be disposed by dismissal, by a transfer to another jurisdiction, or by a plea to a reduced charge less severe than a felony.

Disposition Rates

Nearly half (47%) of all cases were disposed at arraignment. Borough variation ranged from 37% in Staten Island to 51% in Queens.

A case was considered disposed for this purpose if the defendant pled guilty (63% of disposed cases citywide), if it was adjourned in contemplation of dismissal (ACD) or dismissed (36%), or if the case was transferred to another jurisdiction (1%). Transfers to Supreme Court, if they occurred at arraignment, were included in this group.

Of disposed cases, the proportion disposed by a guilty plea was particularly high in the Bronx (82%) and low in Brooklyn (48%).



Release Rates

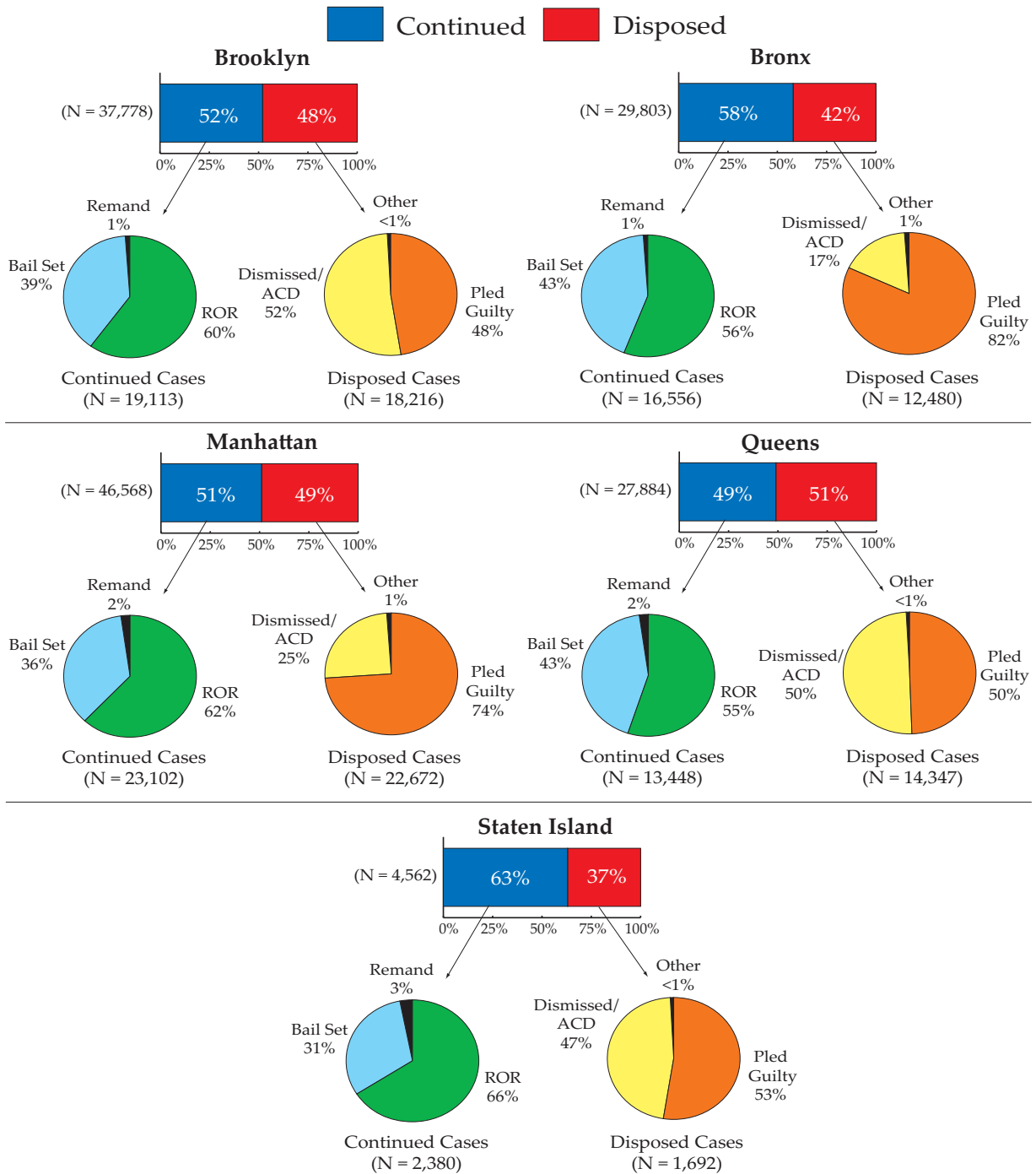
Of the non-disposed (continued) cases, defendants in 59% were ROR'd citywide, in 39% had bail set, and in 2% were remanded without bail.

ROR rates were highest in Staten Island (66%), followed by Manhattan (62%), Brooklyn (60%), Bronx (56%), and Queens (55%).

Fewer cases were included in each pie chart than in the corresponding bar in Exhibit 9 because cases with missing release data were excluded from the pie chart on the left, and cases with missing disposition data were excluded from the pie chart on the right. DAT cases were included.

Criminal Court Arraignment

Exhibit 9
Criminal Court Arraignment Outcomes
 July – December, 2003
 (B) BY BOROUGH



Criminal Court Arraignment

Exhibit 10
Disposed at Criminal Court Arraignment
By Charge Severity
July – December, 2003

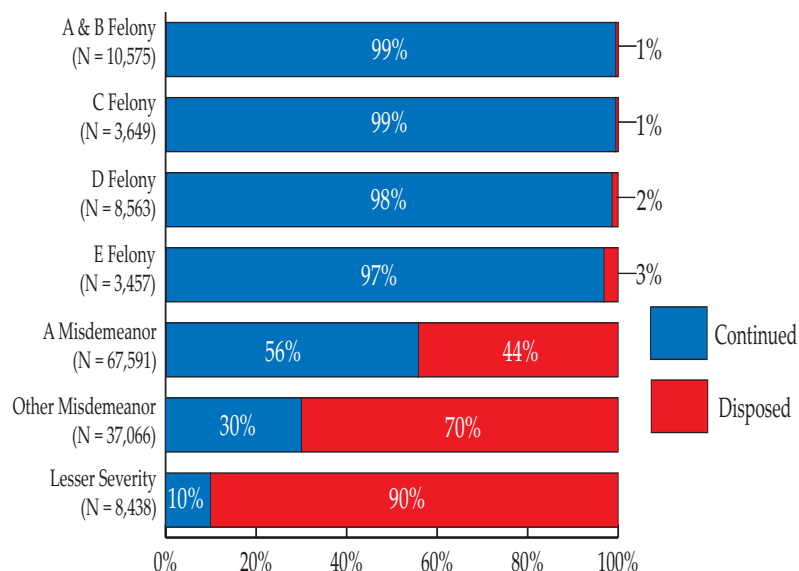


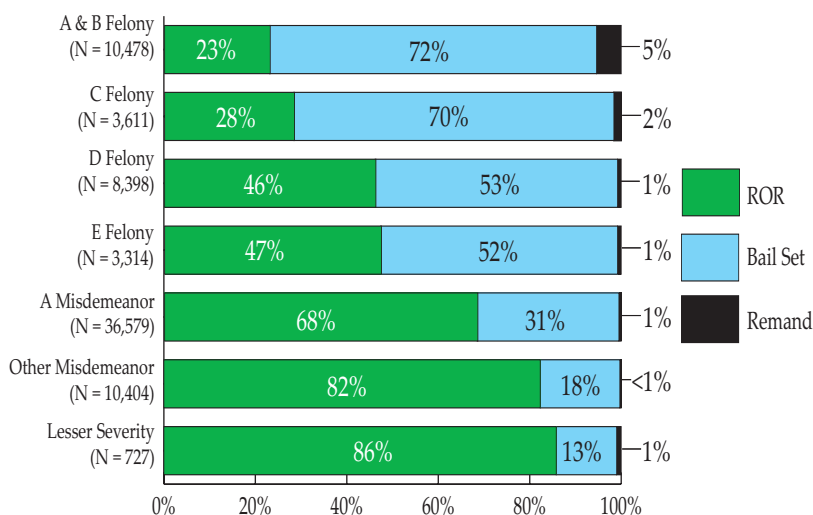
Exhibit 10 displays the relationship between the rate of disposition at arraignment and the severity of the charge entering arraignment. Only a small fraction of felony cases were disposed at Criminal Court arraignment, whereas 44% of Class-A misdemeanors and the vast majority of lesser-severity cases were disposed at arraignment.

Cases missing arraignment disposition or charge severity were excluded from Exhibit 10.
Cases missing arraignment release status or charge severity were excluded from Exhibit 11.
DAT cases were included in both exhibits.

Exhibit 11 displays the relationship between release status leaving arraignment in Criminal Court and the severity of the charge entering arraignment, for defendants in continued (non-disposed) cases. The more serious the charge, the less likely was the defendant to be granted ROR.

ROR was granted in over 80% of cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense less severe than a Class-A misdemeanor, and in 68% of cases of defendants charged with a Class-A misdemeanor. In contrast, ROR was granted in 23% of cases of defendants charged with a Class-A or Class-B felony.

Exhibit 11
Release Status at Criminal Court Arraignment
By Charge Severity
July – December, 2003
(Continued Cases Only)



Criminal Court Arraignment

Relationship Between ROR Rate at Arraignment in Criminal Court & CJA Recommendation

Exhibit 12 shows, citywide and for each borough, the relationship between ROR and the CJA recommendation for cases that were not disposed at arraignment in Criminal Court.

Cases of defendants who were recommended for ROR had higher release rates than cases of defendants who were assessed to be moderate risks for failure to appear, and much higher release rates than cases of defendants who were not recommended. ROR rates were also low for cases of defendants who were assigned the category of “no recommendation.”

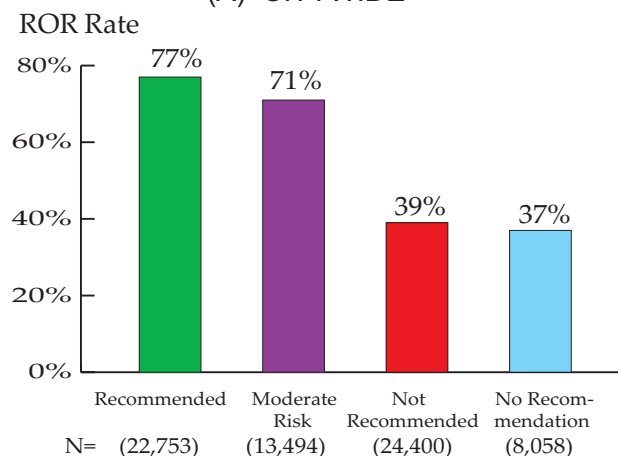
The same pattern was found in each borough, as shown on the following page.

Citywide, ROR was granted in 77% of cases of recommended defendants, compared to 71% of cases of moderate-risk defendants, 39% of cases of defendants who were not recommended, and 37% of cases of defendants assigned the “no recommendation” category.

The lowest ROR rate for cases of recommended defendants was 72% in Queens; the highest was 81% in both Manhattan and Staten Island. ROR rates for cases of moderate-risk defendants were only slightly lower, ranging from 4 to 8 points below the rates for cases of recommended defendants in each borough.

ROR was granted in less than half of cases of defendants who were not recommended: from a low of 28% in Queens to 43% in Staten Island.

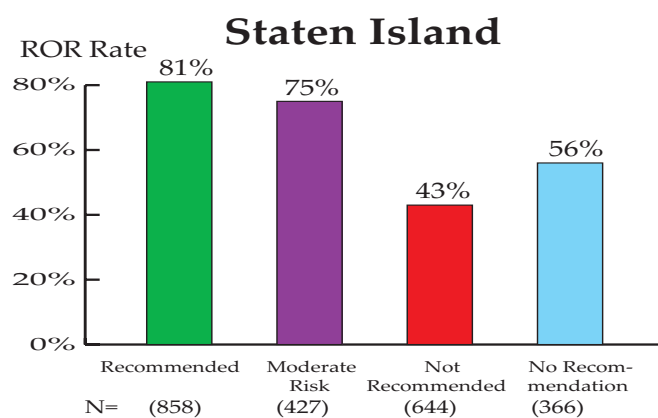
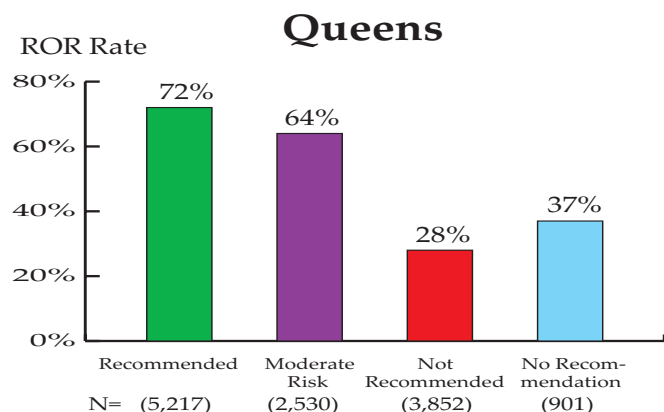
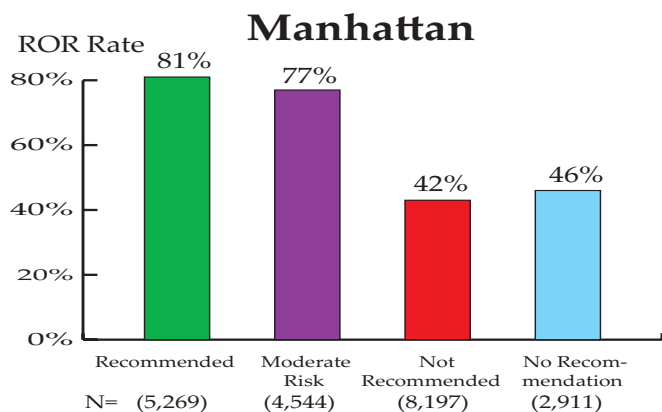
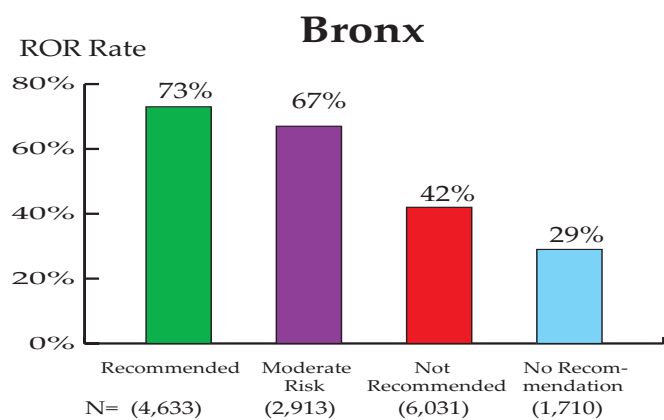
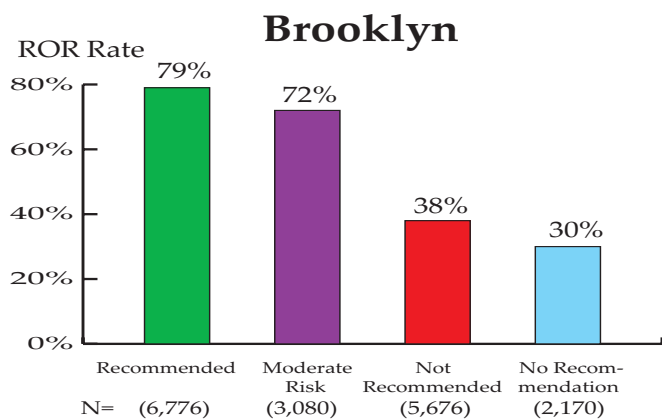
Exhibit 12
ROR Rates at Criminal Court Arraignment
By CJA Recommendation
July – December, 2003
(Continued Cases Only)
(A) CITYWIDE



DAT cases and other cases in which the defendant was not interviewed, as well as cases missing arraignment release data, were excluded from Exhibit 12.

Criminal Court Arraignment

Exhibit 12
ROR Rates at Criminal Court Arraignment
By CJA Recommendation
July – December, 2003
(Continued Cases Only)
(B) BY BOROUGH



VII.

Bail Setting and Bail Making

Bail amounts set at arraignment in Criminal Court were divided into five range categories for the purposes of this report. The parameters for each category were selected so that roughly one fifth of the cases with bail set citywide fall into each category.

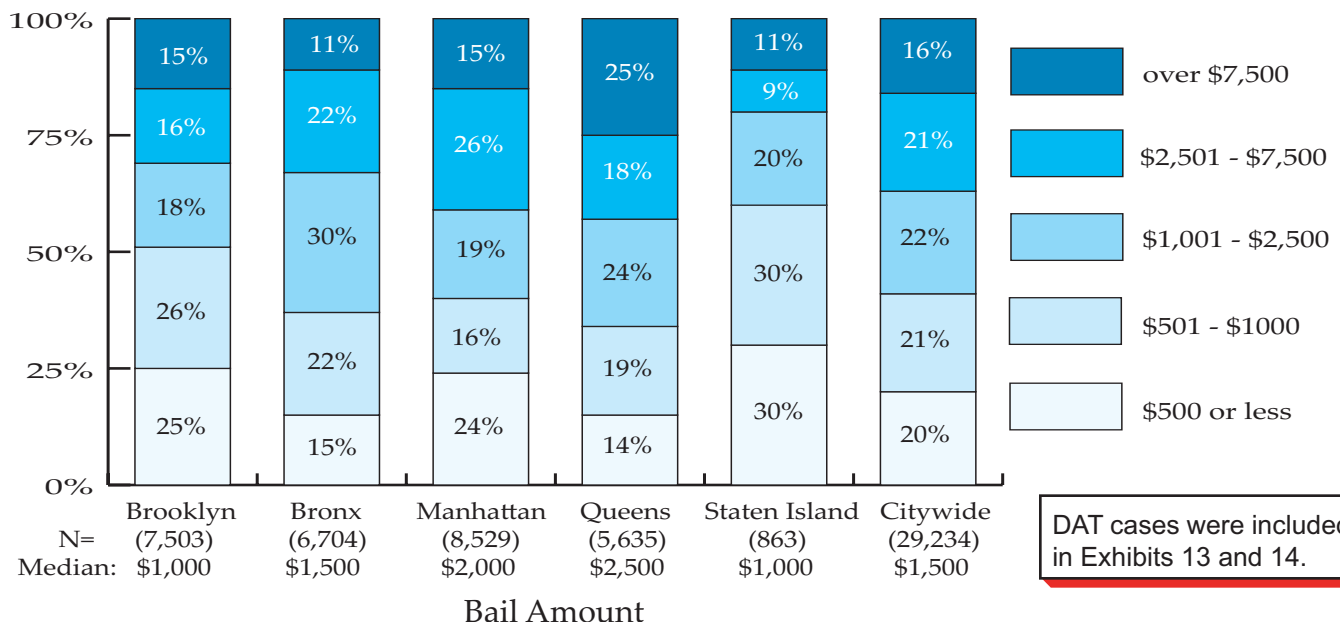
Exhibit 13 shows that in New York City as a whole, one fifth of all bail amounts were \$500 or less; two fifths were \$1,000 or less; slightly more than three fifths were \$2,500 or less; and slightly more than four fifths were \$7,500 or less. The remainder, 16%, had bail set in excess of \$7,500.

In about 2% of the cases with bail set, the amount was \$100,000 or more (not shown).

Bail amounts were highest in Queens and lowest in Staten Island. Only 14% of bail amounts in Queens were \$500 or less, compared to 30% in Staten Island. In addition, 25% of Queens bail amounts were over \$7,500, compared to 11% in Staten Island.

Another comparison measure is the median (midpoint), shown in Exhibit 13 at the bottom of each bar. The median bail amount citywide was \$1,500, which means that half were at or above, and half were at or below, this amount. The median was highest in Queens (\$2,500) and lowest in Staten Island and Brooklyn (\$1,000 in both).

Exhibit 13
Bail Amount Set at Criminal Court Arraignment
Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003
(Cases For Which Bail Was Set)



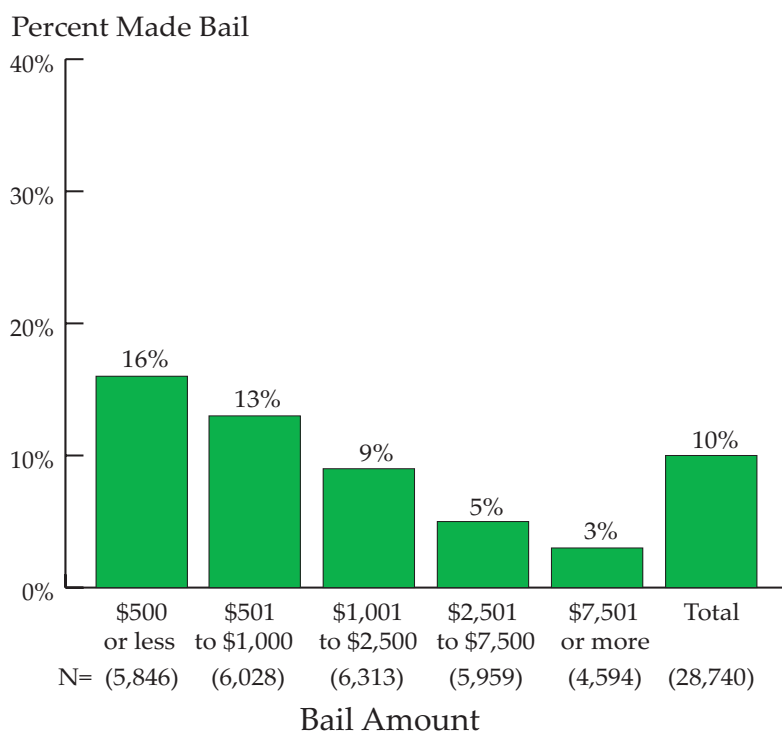
Bail Making

Exhibit 14 shows the percentage of cases in which the defendant gained release by posting bail at arraignment, for all cases with bail set and within each bail amount range. Citywide (A) rates are on this page and rates by borough (B) are on the following page. (Defendants who did not make bail at arraignment may have done so within a few days; see Exhibit 15 for post-arraignment bail making.)

Of all cases with bail set, defendants in only 10% were able to post the amount necessary to gain release at arraignment in Criminal Court.

Exhibit 14
Bail Making at Criminal Court Arraignment
By Bail Amount
July – December, 2003
(Cases For Which Bail Was Set)

(A) CITYWIDE



Bail making at arraignment was rare even when the amount of bail was very low. For cases with bail amounts of \$500 or less, bail was made at arraignment in 16% of cases. This percentage dropped as the bail amounts rose. In cases with bail set over \$7,500, bail was made at arraignment only 3% of the time.

There were wide differences by borough in bail making at arraignment (next page). Defendants in Staten Island cases were much more likely to be able to post the set bail than those in other boroughs: bail was made at arraignment in 24% of cases overall, and that proportion rose to 37% if the amount was \$500 or less.

Bail was least likely to be made at arraignment in Manhattan. Defendants in 7% of cases made bail at arraignment; the proportion was still only 9% for cases with bail set at \$500 or less.

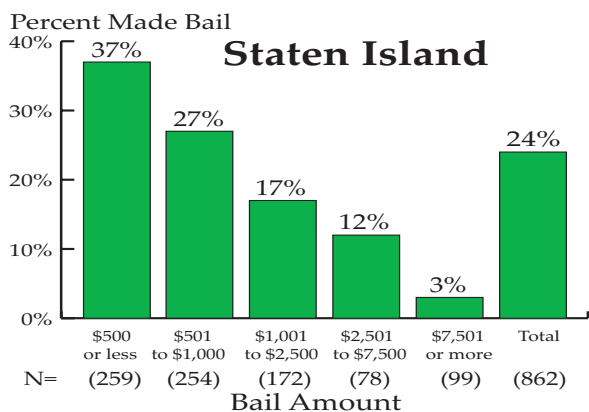
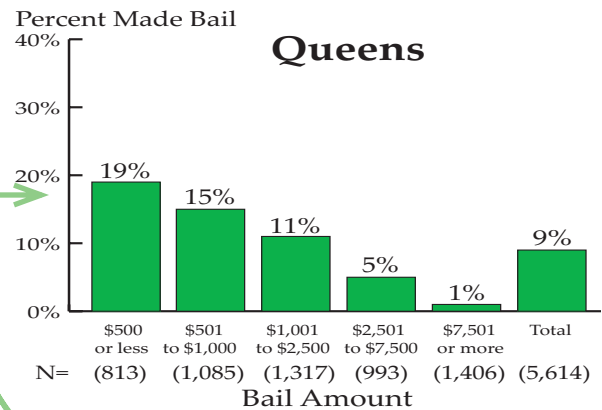
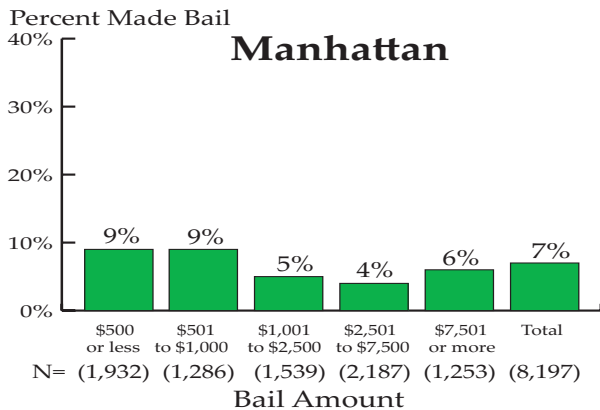
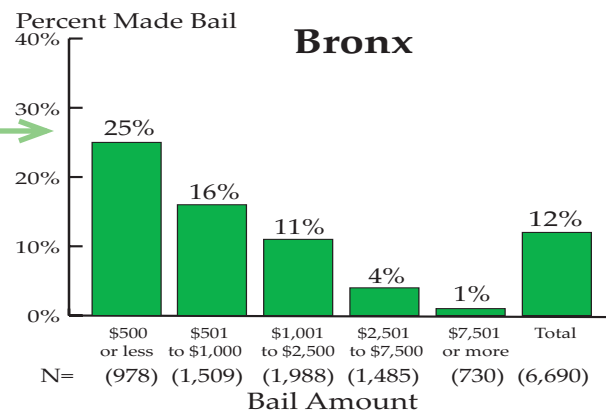
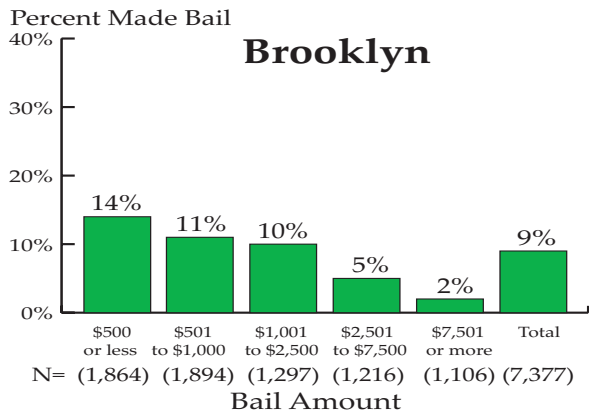
How Bail Amounts Were Calculated:

When bond was ordered with a lower cash alternative, the lower amount was reported here, summed across all dockets. Amounts of \$1 were excluded because the defendant would not be able to obtain release by posting \$1 at arraignment (\$1 bail is an indication of higher bail, or remand, on another case).

The total number of cases is less than the number of cases reported in Exhibit 13 because of missing bail-making data. In addition, some cases that were transferred to Supreme Court or other jurisdictions at arraignment were included in Exhibit 13 if bail was set, but they were excluded here because a criterion for selection was that the case be continued in Criminal Court past arraignment.

Exhibit 14
Bail Making at Criminal Court Arraignment By Bail Amount
 July – December, 2003
 (Cases For Which Bail Was Set)

(B) BY BOROUGH



Note:
 In the two boroughs where CJA's Bail Expediting Program (BEX) operates—Bronx and Queens—bail-making rates at arraignment for defendants with low bail are higher than in Brooklyn and Manhattan. For example, 25% of defendants in the Bronx and 19% in Queens with bail of \$500 or less made bail at arraignment, compared to 14% in Brooklyn and 9% in Manhattan.
 For more about BEX, see Section XI.

This page revised December 2006.

Bail Making

Exhibit 15 shows, for Criminal Court cases with bail set, the percent in which the defendant gained release during case processing until disposition in Criminal Court. Citywide data are shown below (A), and by borough on the following page (B).

The defendant's release, either by ROR or by posting bail, was obtained at some point prior to disposition in the majority of cases that were eventually disposed in Criminal Court. Citywide, defendants in 43% of cases were not released prior to disposition of the case.

With each increment in bail amount, the proportion of cases with defendants who were able to make bail declined. The proportion ranged from 49% for cases with the lowest bail to 24% for cases with the highest bail (combining the percentages with bail made at arraignment with bail made post-arraignment).

Those who did obtain release were more likely to make bail after the arraignment appearance (29%) than at arraignment (11%). Additionally, the court granted ROR for defendants who had initially been held on bail in 18% of cases overall.

Borough differences: There were large borough differences in the proportion of cases with bail set in which the defendant was able to make bail prior to disposition (either at arraignment or post-arraignment). These proportions ranged from 33% in the Bronx to 54% in Queens.

The Bronx had the highest proportion of cases with a defendant who was detained to disposition (51%).

Exhibit 15
Bail Making Post-Arraignment in Criminal Court
By Bail Amount
July – December, 2003
(Criminal Court Cases With Bail Set At Arraignment)

(A) CITYWIDE



How Post-Arraignment Release Was Calculated:

The cases included in Exhibit 15 are limited to those that were either disposed in Criminal Court or were still open in Criminal Court on June 30, 2004. This excluded Supreme Court cases and others that were transferred to another jurisdiction, such as Family Court. (Cases that were ultimately transferred to another court were included in Exhibit 14.)

Thus, the total number of cases in Exhibit 15 is smaller than in Exhibit 14, and the percentages for bail making at arraignment also differ slightly.

Cases of defendants who were issued a desk appearance ticket (DAT) were included in Exhibits 14 and 15.

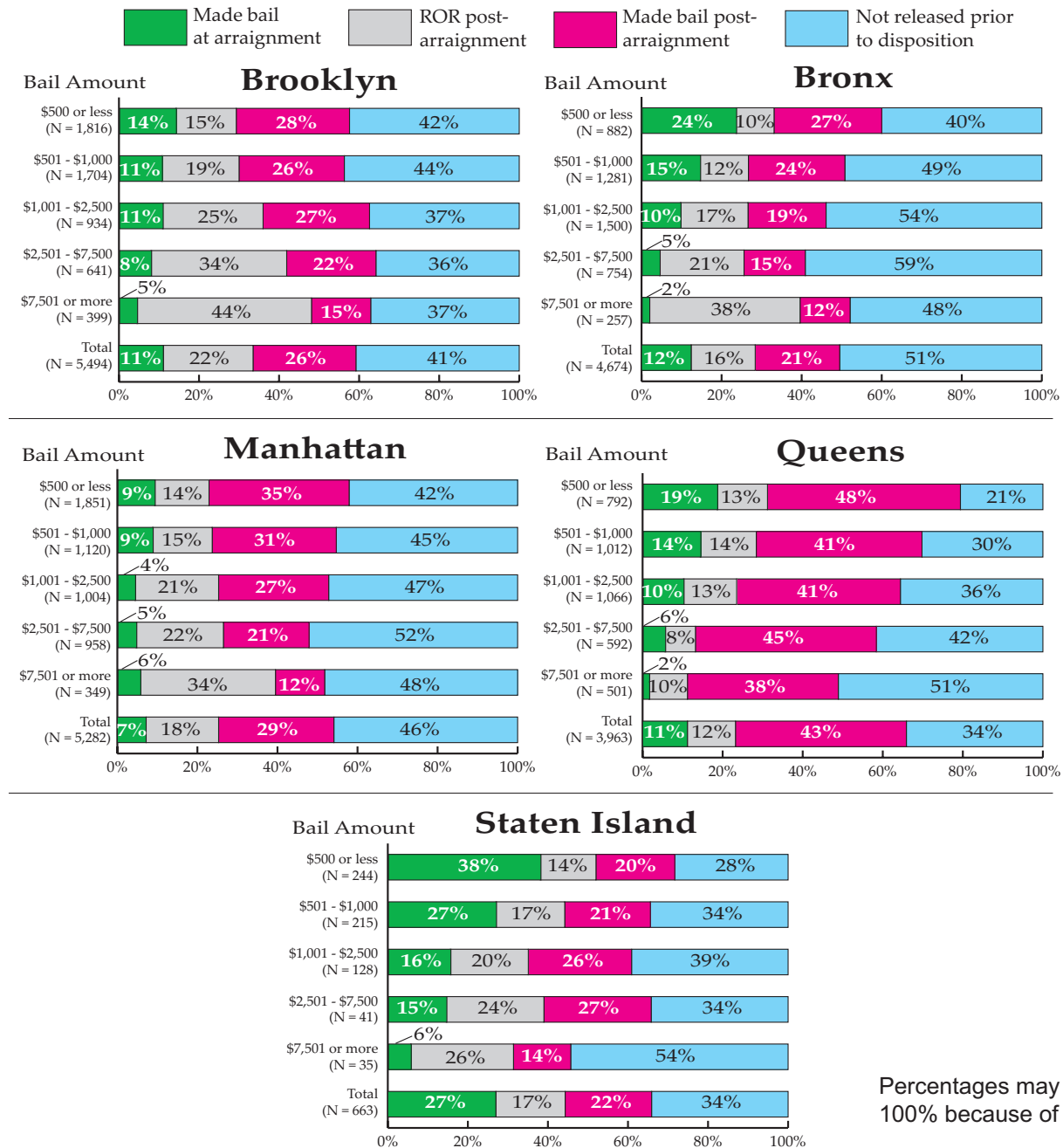
Bail making and release on recognizance were tracked until the disposition of the case, or until June 30, 2004.

This page revised December 2006.

Bail Making

Exhibit 15
Bail Making Post-Arraignment in Criminal Court By Bail Amount
 July – December, 2003
 (Criminal Court Cases With Bail Set At Arraignment)

(B) BY BOROUGH



This page revised December 2006.

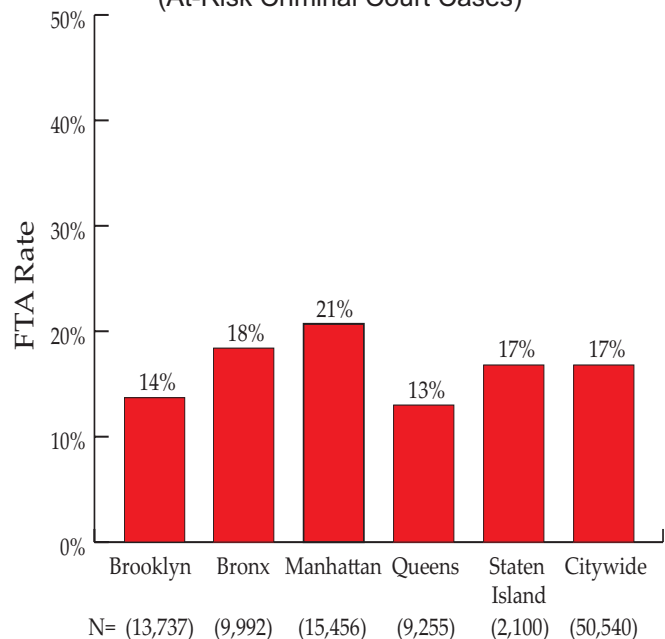
VIII.

Failure To Appear In Criminal Court

Whenever a released defendant fails to appear voluntarily for a scheduled court proceeding, a bench warrant is issued by the judge. The Criminal Justice Agency works in two ways to minimize the extent of failure to appear. First, the Agency's recommendation system provides judges with an assessment of the risk of non-appearance associated with release for each defendant. Second, CJA attempts to remind released defendants of each scheduled Criminal Court appearance. Of course, a greater proportion of the favorably assessed defendants may be readily contacted because they have known and often verified telephone numbers and addresses.

Exhibit 16 shows that the defendant in 17% of Criminal Court cases citywide failed to appear at least once for a scheduled court appearance prior to disposition of the case. This percentage is based on the number of cases in which the defendant was at risk of FTA because he or she was released, either on recognizance or on bail, at any time prior to disposition in Criminal Court. (Cases were tracked until disposition or until June 30, 2004, whichever occurred first.)

Exhibit 16
Failure To Appear (FTA) In Criminal Court
Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003
(At-Risk Criminal Court Cases)



FTA rates were lowest in Queens (13%) and highest in Manhattan (21%), followed by the Bronx (18%), Staten Island (17%), and Brooklyn (14%).

Supreme Court cases and DAT cases were not included in data presented in this section. FTA rates for DAT arraignments are presented separately in Section IX.

How FTA Rates Were Calculated: FTA rates presented in this report are case-based. They are calculated by dividing the number of cases in which a defendant failed to appear one or more times by the total number of at-risk cases. This is different from the appearance-based FTA rates formerly presented in the *Semi-Annual Report* series, and as a result the FTA rates presented here are not comparable to those in any issue of the *Semi-Annual Report*. Case-based rates appear higher because of the method used to calculate them. For example, if defendants in 10 out of 100 cases failed to appear once while their cases were pending, the case-based FTA rate would be 10%. If it took four court appearances for each case to reach disposition, the appearance-based FTA rate would be 2.5% (10 divided by 400). Thus, the same FTA rate reported in the *Semi-Annual Report* as 2.5% would be reported here as 10%.

This page revised December 2006.

Failure To Appear in Criminal Court

FTA and Charge Severity

Exhibit 17 shows that FTA rates were similar in cases of defendants charged with a misdemeanor (18%) and those charged with a less severe offense (infraction or violation, 20%). However, the Criminal Court FTA rate was lower in cases of defendants charged with a felony entering arraignment (12%).

Most felony cases are transferred to Supreme Court and were not included in the data presented in this section. The "felony" cases included in Exhibits 17 through 20 were those in which the charge was reduced below the felony level at or after arraignment, allowing the case to be disposed in Criminal Court; or the case was still open in Criminal Court on June 30, 2004.

Exhibit 17
Failure To Appear (FTA) In Criminal Court
By Charge Severity
July – December, 2003
(At-Risk Criminal Court Cases)

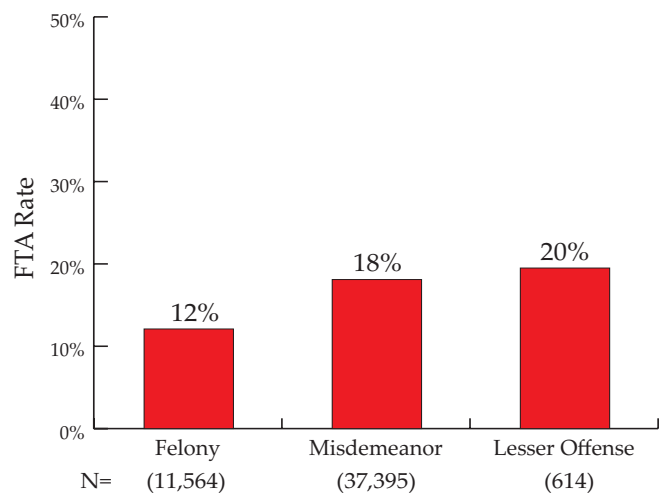
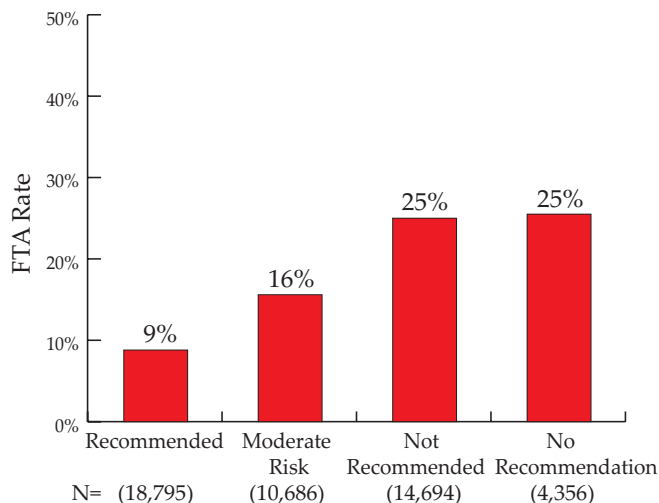


Exhibit 18
Failure To Appear (FTA) In Criminal Court
By CJA Recommendation
July – December, 2003
(At-Risk Criminal Court Cases)



FTA and the CJA Recommendation

Exhibit 18 shows that FTA rates were lowest in cases of defendants who were recommended for ROR because of their low risk of FTA (9%). Cases of defendants assessed at moderate risk of FTA had a higher FTA rate (16%).

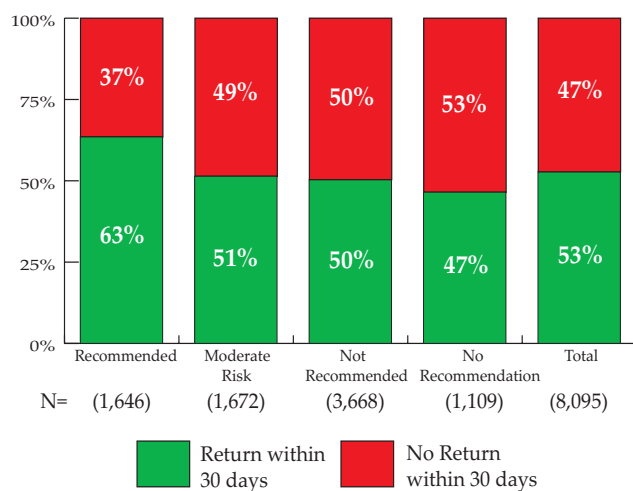
The highest FTA rates were found among cases of defendants who were not recommended for ROR, and those for whom no recommendation was made (25% for each category).

This page revised December 2006.

Failure To Appear in Criminal Court

Exhibit 19

Return To Criminal Court Following FTA By CJA Recommendation July – December, 2003 (Criminal Court Cases With FTA)



Return to Court and the CJA Recommendation

Exhibit 19 shows that of defendants in cases with an FTA, those who had been recommended for ROR were most likely to return within 30 days: in 63% of cases of recommended defendants with an FTA, the defendant returned within 30 days, compared to 51% in the moderate risk category, 50% in the not recommended category, and 47% in the no recommendation category.

Overall, in the majority of cases with an FTA, the defendant returned within 30 days (53%).

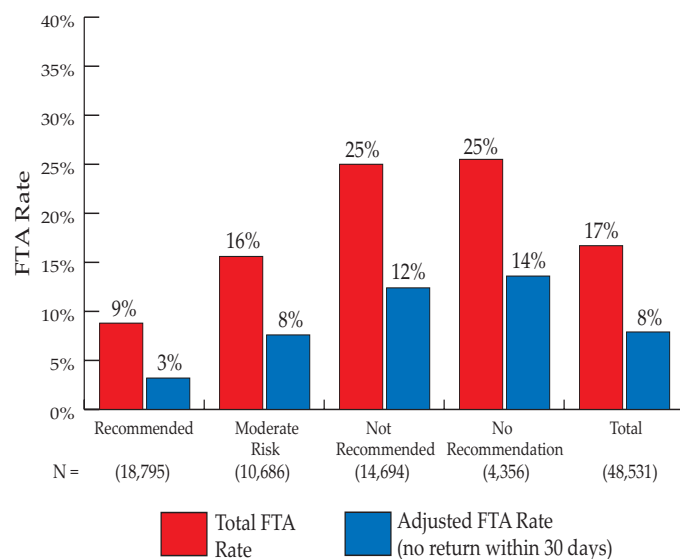
Adjusted FTA Rates and the CJA Recommendation

Exhibit 20 compares the total FTA rates presented earlier (red bars) to an “adjusted FTA rate” (blue bars), obtained by counting only cases in which the defendant did not return within 30 days. Both rates are shown within each recommendation category.

The adjusted FTA rate for cases of recommended defendants was only 3%, compared to 8% for cases of medium risk defendants; 12% for cases of defendants who were not recommended for ROR; and 14% for cases in which no recommendation was assigned.

Overall, the adjusted FTA rate was 8%, roughly half of the total FTA rate (17%).

Exhibit 20 Total and Adjusted FTA Rates By CJA Recommendation July – December, 2003 (At-Risk Criminal Court Cases)



IX.

Desk Appearance Tickets

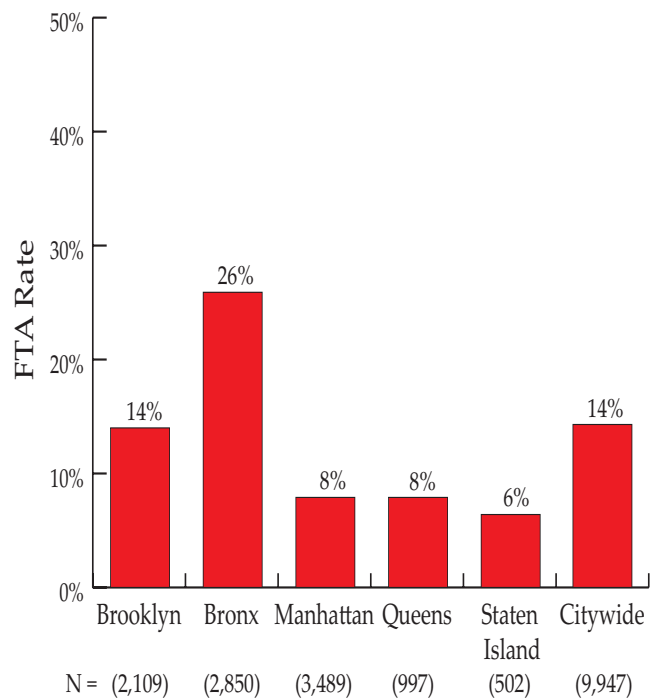
The previous section of this report presented post-arraignment FTA rates for cases of defendants who were detained from arrest to arraignment, and it excluded cases of defendants who were issued desk appearance tickets (DATs). In this section, we report FTA rates for scheduled DAT arraignments.

A desk appearance ticket is a written notice issued by the New York City Police Department (NYPD) or another authority for the defendant to appear in the Criminal Court for arraignment at a future date. Under the New York State Criminal Procedure Law (§150.20), a DAT may be issued for any non-felony and some non-violent E-felony arrest charges. The NYPD imposes some additional restrictions; for example, denying DATs to defendants found to have outstanding warrants.

CJA does not usually interview DAT defendants, but the Agency does provide arraignment notification for them by mail and by telephone. For post-arraignment appearances, DAT defendants are notified using the same procedures as for other defendants. (For more information regarding notification, see Section X.)

Exhibit 21 shows that 9,947 DAT cases were prosecuted citywide during the 6-month reporting period. In 14% of them, the defendant failed to appear for the arraignment in Criminal Court.

Exhibit 21
Failure To Appear (FTA)
For a DAT Arraignment
Citywide and by Borough
July – December, 2003



There were large borough differences in FTA rates for DAT arraignments. The Bronx had the highest rate, 26%. This was nearly double the next-highest rate, which was in Brooklyn (14%). Much lower rates were found in Manhattan (8%), Queens (8%), and Staten Island (6%).

How FTA Rates for DAT Arraignments Were Calculated: Unlike FTA rates presented earlier in this report, which counted an FTA any time during the pendency of the case, Exhibit 21 counts only an FTA at arraignment. The rate is the number of DAT cases in which defendants failed to appear for the scheduled arraignment divided by the total number of scheduled DAT arraignments.

X.

Notification

The Agency attempts to notify all released defendants of their scheduled Criminal Court appearances, with the expectation that this will reduce FTA rates. Defendants released on desk appearance tickets are also notified of their scheduled arraignment dates. Notification includes telephone calls and letters.

Notification by Telephone

Telephone notification is attempted for all released defendants who provided a telephone number. Computerized telephone calls are made at two points prior to each defendant's court date: a **reminder call** is made starting three days before a scheduled court date, and a **wake-up call** is made on the morning of the court date.

Up to four attempts per day are made for reminder calls, until someone answers the phone and responds by pressing the appropriate key pad responses. Only one attempt is made for wake-up calls, which start at at 6:00 am on the date of the court appearance.

Exhibit 22 shows the number of telephone calls of each type that were made from July through December, 2003, and the outcomes.

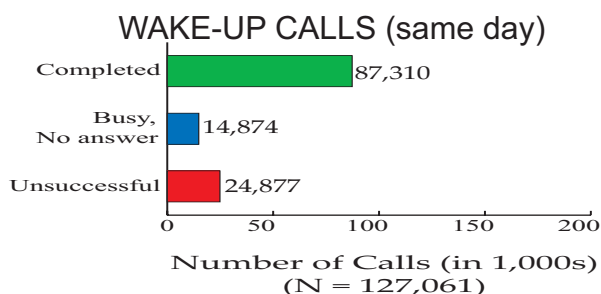
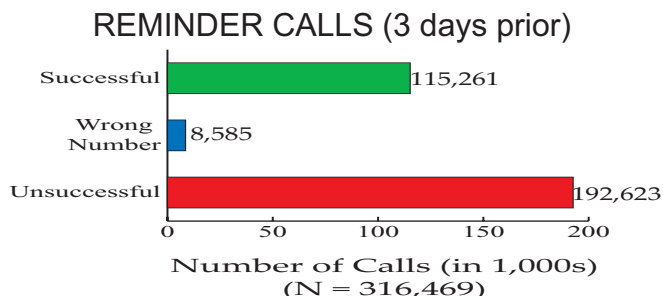
Reminder Calls

A total of 316,469 **reminder calls** were made during the period. These include multiple attempts to reach the same person, if the first call was not successful. When a call was successful, each attempt prior to the successful one was also counted as successful. By the criteria given in the box at right, 115,261 successful calls were made, 8,585 calls reached a wrong number, and 192,623 were unsuccessful.

The greater number of unsuccessful calls results from the fact that attempts stopped when a call was successful. When it was unsuccessful, more calls were generated.

It should be kept in mind that these numbers do not represent the proportion of *defendants* successfully notified by telephone.

Exhibit 22
Telephone Notification: Volume & Outcomes
July – December, 2003



Telephone Notification Outcomes

Reminder Calls

- "Successful"—a person (not a machine) answered and responded to the automated menu.
- "Wrong number"—a person answered but selected the menu option for a wrong number.
- "Unsuccessful"—busy, no answer, machine reached, or non-working number.

Wake-Up Calls

- "Completed"—a working number was reached, including a machine or voice mail (a recorded message is left) or a wrong number.
- "Busy, no answer"—not included with "unsuccessful" for wake-up calls.
- "Unsuccessful"—non-working number.

Wake-Up Calls

CJA made 127,061 **wake-up calls**, of which 87,310 were completed; 14,874 resulted in a busy signal or no answer; and 24,877 were unsuccessful.

Fewer wake-up than reminder calls were made because only one attempt is made on the day of the court appearance.

Notification by Letter

Reminder letters to defendants with upcoming Criminal Court appearances are sent to those who provided a mailing address but not a telephone number. Most defendants who provided a telephone number are notified only by telephone. However, defendants who were issued a desk appearance ticket (DAT) receive both a telephone call and a letter (if CJA received both an address and a telephone number from the NYPD) reminding them of the scheduled arraignment date, which is usually several weeks after arrest.

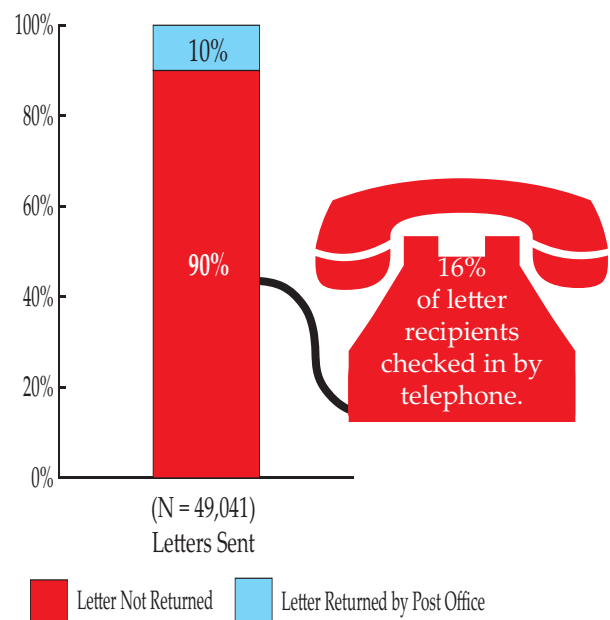
A letter is sent to defendants meeting these criteria if the next appearance is scheduled seven or more days after any given court date. If the next appearance is scheduled to take place in fewer than seven days, there is not enough time to generate a letter.

Exhibit 23 shows that 49,041 letters were sent to defendants reminding them of a scheduled court appearance in Criminal Court during the reporting period.

A small proportion (10%) were returned by the Post Office because they were undeliverable. Defendants scheduled for post-arraignment appearances whose letters were returned are presumed not to have been notified (the letter would not have been generated if a telephone number had been available).

The returned letters also included a small number of DAT arraignment notifications, and these defendants may have been reached by telephone.

Exhibit 23
Letter Notification: Volume & Outcomes
July – December, 2003



Most letters (90%) were not returned. Defendants are presumed to have been notified if the letter was not returned.

The notification letter requests that the defendant call to confirm his or her attendance at the scheduled court appearance, using a CJA telephone number provided in the letter. Of those who received letters, 16% checked in by telephone as requested in the letter.

Agency evaluations of the notification system have shown consistently that notification, when successful, reduces FTA rates. These studies have also shown that, while both telephone and letter notification are effective, it is more effective to contact defendants by telephone.

XI.

Special Programs

Bail Expediting Program (BEX)

The Bail Expediting Program operates in the Bronx and Queens. To reduce unnecessary pretrial detention, CJA expedites bail making for defendants who are held on low bail in these two boroughs (\$2,500 or less). CJA does not post bail, but re-interviews eligible defendants who were not able to post bail at arraignment. Program staff obtain information to assist in contacting potential sureties, and then works with them to facilitate bail making.

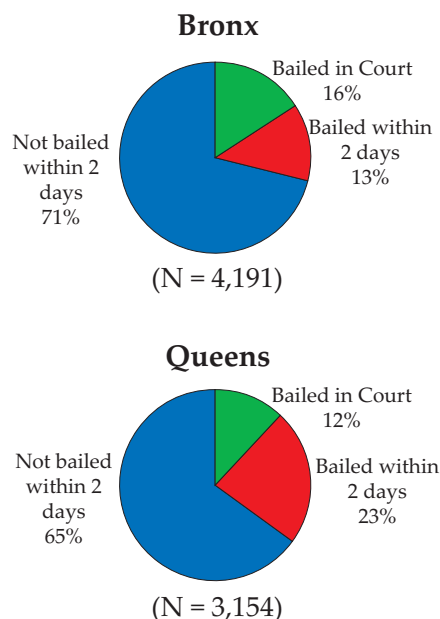
The number of BEX-eligible defendants in each borough is shown in Exhibit 24, along with the outcomes described in the accompanying box.

In the Bronx 4,191 defendants had bail set at \$2,500 or less at arraignment, making them eligible for BEX. Of these, 16% were bailed in court and an additional 13% made bail within 2 days, for a total of 29% of BEX-eligible defendants who gained release with CJA's help in the Bronx.

In Queens 3,154 defendants were eligible for BEX. Of these, 12% were bailed in court and an additional 23% made bail within 2 days, for a total of 35% of BEX-eligible defendants who gained release with CJA's help in Queens.

An additional program called N(ew)-BEX operates in Queens, in recognition of the higher average bail amounts in this borough. Defendants in Queens with bail set in the range of \$2,501 to \$3,500 are eligible for N-BEX. During the reporting period, 283 defendants in Queens were eligible for N-BEX (not shown). Making bail was more difficult for them because of their higher bail amounts: 9% were bailed in court, and an additional 13% were bailed within two days.

Exhibit 24
Bail Expediting Program (BEX):
Volume & Outcomes
July – December, 2003



BEX Outcomes

- “Bailed in court” refers to defendants who posted bail while still in the court house, either at arraignment or while being held post-arraignment at CJA’s request for up to 2 hours prior to transfer to the Department of Correction (DOC).
- “Bailed within 2 days” refers to defendants who posted bail after transfer to the DOC detention facility, but within 2 days of arraignment.
- “Not bailed within 2 days” is the designation for the remainder of BEX-eligible defendants. Some may have posted bail (or been released on recognizance) after 2 days, but the BEX program does not track or take credit for releases after 2 days.

Failure-To-Appear (FTA) Units

FTA Units operate in Brooklyn and Queens for defendants who fail to appear for a post-arraignment court date, and for defendants issued a desk appearance ticket who fail to appear for the scheduled arraignment. CJA attempts to reach these defendants and persuade them to return to court voluntarily. For defendants who do so, or for whom CJA verifies a reason for the missed court date, there are benefits: the warrant is vacated, usually no additional charges result from the FTA, and the majority are again released or the case is immediately disposed.

Attempts are made to contact defendants by telephone and letter. Attempts to reach defendants by phone continue until the defendant returns to court or for 29 days after the warrant is issued, whichever is less. CJA also may help arrange for the defendant's attorney to accompany him or her to court.

The volume and outcomes of the telephone contact efforts are shown in Exhibit 25. For post-arraignment appearances, the caseload was 2,440 in Brooklyn and 1,380 in Queens. For DAT arraignments in Brooklyn, the caseload was 356. (Queens DAT arraignment data are not shown because the caseload during the reporting period was only 61.)

The bar charts in Exhibit 25 show that nearly half of those with a post-arraignment warrant could not be reached by telephone, although a letter may have reached them (49% in Brooklyn and 48% in Queens). For Brooklyn DATs, 42% could not be reached by telephone. In an additional 7% to 10% of cases, efforts continued into the next reporting period.

For the remainder ("other outcome"), CJA was almost always successful in persuading the defendant to return to court. The pie charts in Exhibit 25 show that when those who were unreachable by telephone

FTA Unit Outcomes

- "No contact, no return" refers to defendants who were not reached directly by telephone (although a letter may have reached them) and did not return to court within 29 days.
- "Continued" refers to defendants who had not yet returned by December 31, 2003, and for whom efforts would continue into the next reporting period.
- The remainder were categorized as "Other outcome." Outcomes for this group were further subdivided:
 - "Returned with CJA's help / warrant vacated" refers to defendants who returned voluntarily as a result of CJA's efforts, as well as a few additional cases in which the warrant was vacated because CJA verified the reason for FTA.
 - "Returned by NYPD" refers to those who were brought back to court because they were re-arrested while CJA was still attempting to get them to return voluntarily.
 - "Reached, no return" refers to defendants whom CJA contacted directly by telephone but did not return to court within 29 days.

were excluded, along with continued cases, the success rate ranged from 82% in Brooklyn to 93% in Queens.

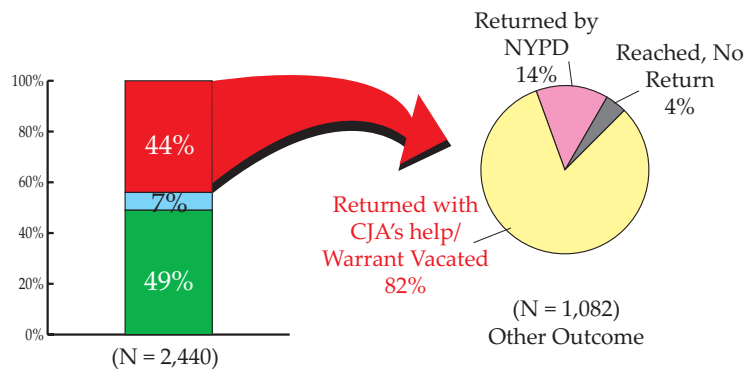
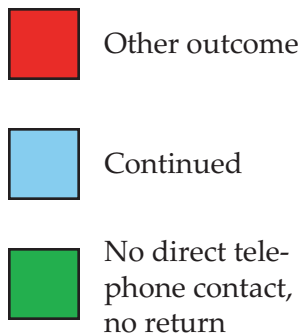
The lower success rate for defendants with post-arraignment warrants in Brooklyn is associated with the higher likelihood there of re-arrest: 14% of the "other outcomes" in Brooklyn were re-arrests, compared to 1% in Queens.

Only a few defendants were reached by telephone and did not return within 29 days (4% of "other outcomes" in Brooklyn for both types of cases, and 6% in Queens).

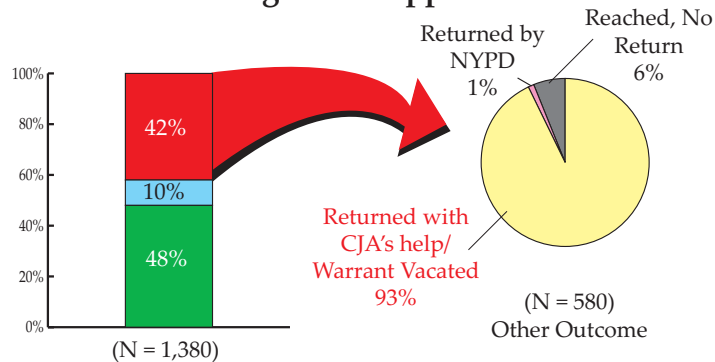
Special Programs

Exhibit 25
FTA Units: Volume & Outcomes
July – December, 2003

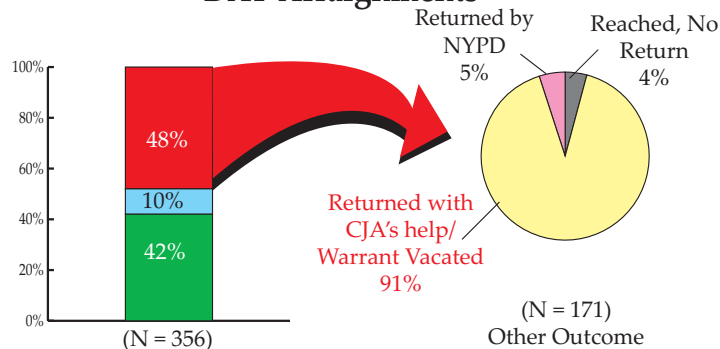
Brooklyn
Post-Arraignment Appearances



Queens
Post-Arraignment Appearances



Brooklyn
DAT Arraignments



The FTA Units take both misdemeanor and felony cases with a warrant in Criminal Court. Previous exhibits presenting FTA data included only Criminal Court (misdemeanor) cases. This is one reason why the caseloads shown in this exhibit are larger than the numbers of FTAs shown for Queens and Brooklyn in previous exhibits. Another reason is that these data include outcomes for cases continued from the previous reporting period.

CJA PUBLICATIONS

Research Reports Available on CJA's Web Site

www.nycja.org/research/research.htm

Research Briefs

- No. 7 Manhattan's Specialized Domestic Violence Court (December 2004)
- No. 6 Release and Bail Decisions in New York City (August 2004)
- No. 5 CJA's New Release-Recommendation System (April 2004)
- No. 4 Combating Domestic Violence in New York City, 2001 (December 2003)
- No. 3 The Impact of Quality-Of-Life Policing (August 2003)
- No. 2 The Impact of Felony ATI Programs on Recidivism (April 2003)
- No. 1 Jail Displacement For ATI Programs (December 2002)

Pretrial Failure To Appear

- Prediction of Pretrial Failure to Appear and an Alternative Pretrial Release Risk-Classification Scheme in New York City: A Reassessment Study (June 2002)
- Prediction of Pretrial Failure to Appear and Alternative Pretrial Release Risk-Classification Schemes in New York City: A Validation Study (October 2000)
- Assessing Risk of Pretrial Failure to Appear in New York City: A Research Summary and Implications for Developing Release-Recommendation Schemes (November 1999)

Release and Bail Decisions

- Factors Influencing Release and Bail Decisions in New York City. Part 1: Manhattan (July 2004)
- Factors Influencing Release and Bail Decisions in New York City. Part 2: Brooklyn (July 2004)
- Factors Influencing Release and Bail Decisions in New York City. Part 3: Cross-Borough Analysis (July 2004)

Domestic Violence

- The Impact of Manhattan's Specialized Domestic Violence Court (November 2004)
- Combating Domestic Violence in New York City: A Study of DV Cases in the Criminal Courts (April 2003)
- The Impact of Case Processing on Re-arrests Among Domestic Violence Offenders in New York City (March 2003)
- Cross-Borough Differences in the Processing of Domestic Violence Cases in New York City Criminal Courts (July 2002)
- Comparing the Processing of Domestic Violence Cases to Non-Domestic Violence Cases in New York City Criminal Courts (December 2001)

Case Processing

- Summary and Analysis: Trends in Case and Defendant Characteristics, and Criminal Court Processing and Outcomes, in Non-Felony Arrests Prosecuted in New York City's Criminal Court (February 2002)
- Trends in Case and Defendant Characteristics, and Criminal Court Processing and Outcomes, of Prosecuted Arrests for Misdemeanor and Lesser-Severity Offenses in New York City (December 2001)
- Trends in Felony Case Processing in the 1990's (December 2000)

Arraignment Outcomes

- Semi-Annual Report, available from First Half 1997 through First Half 2003

Miscellaneous

- Assigned Counsel Eligibility Screening Project (May 1997)

Arrests of Juveniles

- Annual Report on the Adult Court Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City, available from 1998 through 2003
- Release-On-Recognizance Recommendation System for Juvenile Offenders Arraigned in New York City Adult Courts: Part II (March 2000)
- Juvenile Offender Cases in Specialized and Non-Specialized Court Parts in New York City's Supreme Courts: 1994-95 and 1995-96 (November 1999)
- Release-On-Recognizance Recommendation System for Juvenile Offenders Arraigned in New York City Adult Courts, Part I: Validation Study (August 1999) (Executive Summary also available) (September 1999)
- Implementation of a Release-On-Recognizance Recommendation System for Juvenile Offenders Arraigned in New York City Adult Courts: A Report on Arraignment Outcomes in the First Eight Months (April 28 through December 31, 1996) (October 1997)

Alternative-To-Incarceration Programs

- Estimating Jail Displacement for Alternative-To-Incarceration Programs in New York City (August 2002) (Executive Summary also available)
- Criminal Recidivism Among Felony-Level ATI Program Participants in New York City (August 2002) (Executive Summary also available)



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