
WARRANT STUDY

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PRETRIAL SERVICES WARRANT STUDY

I. Introduction

In June 1976, the Research Department of the Pretrial Services Agency (PTSA) began a study of bench warrants. Bench Warrants are those warrants issued when a defendant fails to appear at a court hearing in criminal court. The study had two objectives. First, PTSA wanted to determine the causes of bench warrants. Second, PTSA wanted to propose alternative program options through which the agency could reduce the warrant rate.

For PTSA, understanding the warrant rate is essential. To some degree it is a measure of their success in determining who should be released by the court after arraignment.

For the judges, the warrant rate means more than the inefficient use of time allocated to cases for defendants who don't appear. The non-appearance is an additional violation of the law, the bail statute, by a defendant whose first arrest is still pending. The warrant introduces a new legal issue into a pending one.

Controlling the warrant rate is essential to both the District Attorney and Legal Aid because both their cases are weakened by the defendant's failure to appear.

It is time consuming for the District Attorney to pull together for the hearing all the parties to the crime, the officer, the witness, and the complainant. When the defendant does not

appear, and a new date is set, it is unlikely that all parties will appear again. The Legal Aid attorney has similar reason for concern because his client's non-appearance has tarnished the case and made it more difficult to defend.

II. Description of Study

The primary source of information for the study was information gathered from a questionnaire administered to the defendants who had warrants against their names. The heart of the questionnaire was a series of questions that attempted to determine why the defendant failed to come to court.

Besides asking the defendant why he failed to come to court, the interviewer gathered related information. The interviewer gathered personal history from the PTSA ROR sheet and criminal history from the NYSID sheet and warrant sheet. In addition, the researcher questioned the defendant about his awareness of the warrant, his perceptions of the judge, his attorney and the court proceedings, and the notifications he received about his hearing.

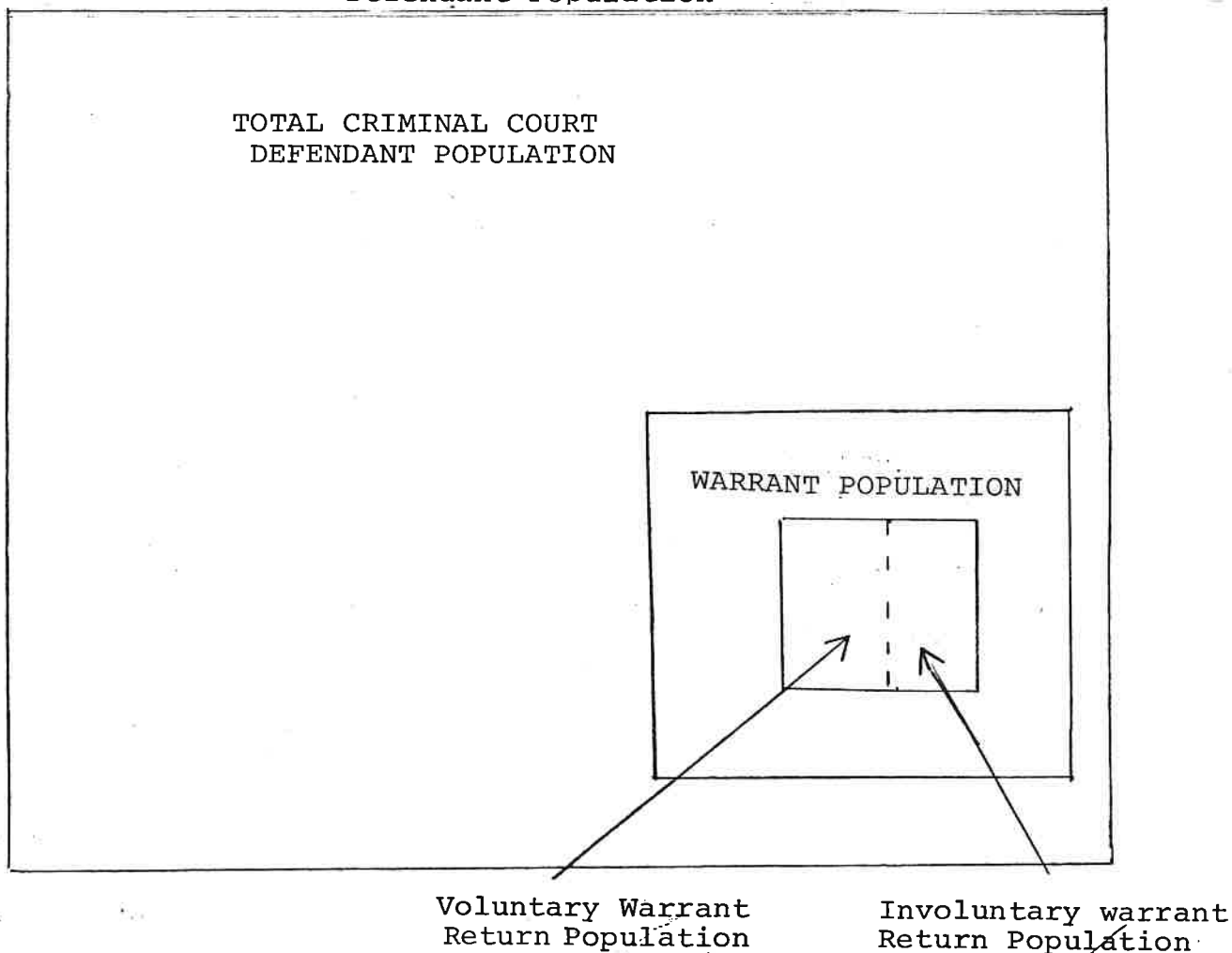
III. Warrant Return Population

The researchers interviewed 193 defendants in three boroughs, Brooklyn, (58) the Bronx, (23) and Manhattan (112). The defendants were only those who had warrants against their names. For the sake of the interviewer's convenience, only those defendants

who returned to court were interviewed. Some defendants returned voluntarily, either on their own or through the efforts of PTSA. Others returned involuntarily, either because they were re-arrested or because they were brought in the warrant squad. Clearly, the population sampled by the interviewers was representative of neither the defendant population nor the warrant population. It might be described as the warrant return population. Or even more accurately it might be described as two populations, the voluntary warrant return population and the involuntary warrant return population.

This can be graphically illustrated as follows:

"The Warrant Return Population as a Portion of Total Defendant Population"



While reading findings from the study it is essential to keep in mind the distinctions among the defendant population, the warrant population and the warrant return population. Within the warrant return population, there were four categories of return. Of the 193 defendants interviewed, thirty four (34) were PTSA Returns on Warrant (PTSA ROW), 51 were voluntary returns, 85 were rearrests, and 23 were warrant squad returns. No warrant squad returns were interviewed in Manhattan or the Bronx. No voluntary returns were interviewed in the Bronx or Brooklyn.

This can be illustrated as follows:

Warrant Return Defendants Interviewed, by Borough

WARRANT SQUAD	PTSA ROW	WARRANT SQUAD	PTSA ROW	WARRANT SQUAD	PTSA ROW
rearrests	voluntary returns	rearrests	voluntary returns	rearrests	voluntary returns
Manhattan		BRONX		BROOKLYN	

It is possible to make some general, descriptive statements about the personal, employment, and criminal histories of the sample population.

Personal History:

1. The warrant return defendant is likely to be male (79%), he is likely to live with his parents, a guardian, or a relative (64%), and it is unlikely that he has a child (62%).

Employment History:

2. Half of the warrant return defendants (54%) are unemployed. The remainder attend school (4%), work full time (28%), work part time (12%) or are being trained for a job (27%). Slightly less were unemployed at the time of the arrest (52%).

Conclusion: The warrant return rate is likely to be the highest among the least stable elements of the population, the male, unmarried, unemployed defendants without children.

Criminal History:

1. The most common offense among the sample population were misdemeanors (110), next most common were felonies (53) and least common were violations (20). This characteristic of the warrant return population is likely to be very different from the warrant population due to the high number of DAT offenders who neither return voluntarily nor are brought in by the warrant squad or rearrested.
2. For nearly 25% of the warrant return defendants, the arrest

was their first. More than 80% of the defendants had three of fewer arrests.

Conclusion: The number of warrants is likely to be highest among those defendants with few arrests. (See Chart #1)

- Most defendants (87%) have only one warrant. Hardly any defendants (1%) have more than two. And most defendants (83%) have never had an earlier warrant. (See Chart #2)

Conclusion: Most warrant return defendants will have only one warrant, and for most the warrant, will be their first.

Chart #1

Frequency of arrest among warrant return population

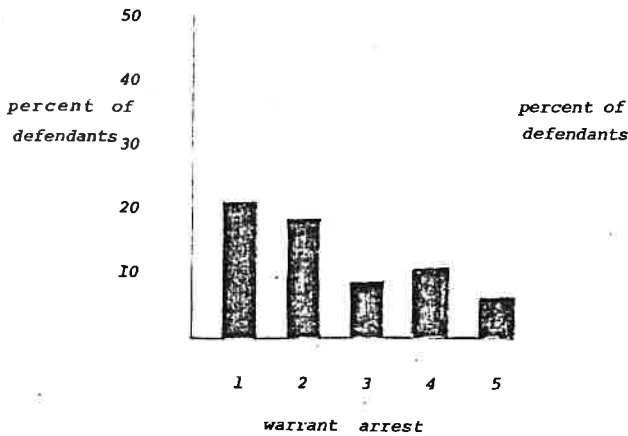


Chart #2

Previous warrants among warrant return population

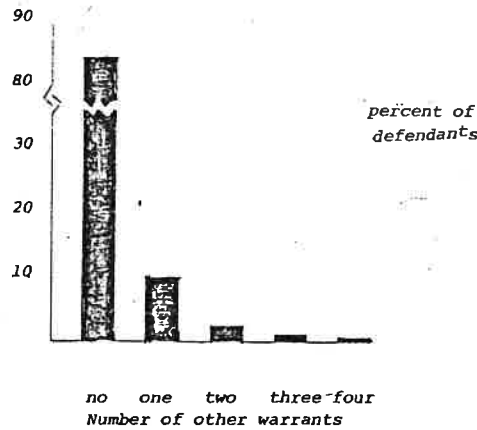


Chart #3

Previous convictions among warrant return population

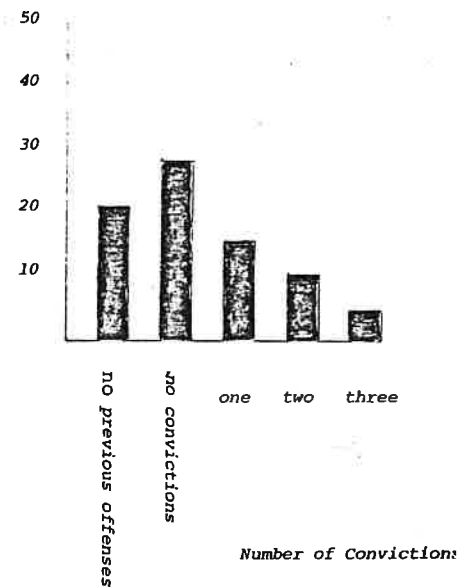


Chart #4
Previous Felony Convictions
Among Warrant Return Population

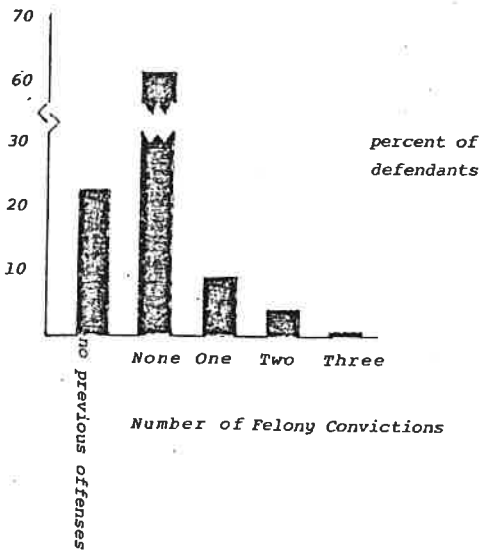


Chart #5
Previous Misdemeanor Convictions
Among Warrant Return Population

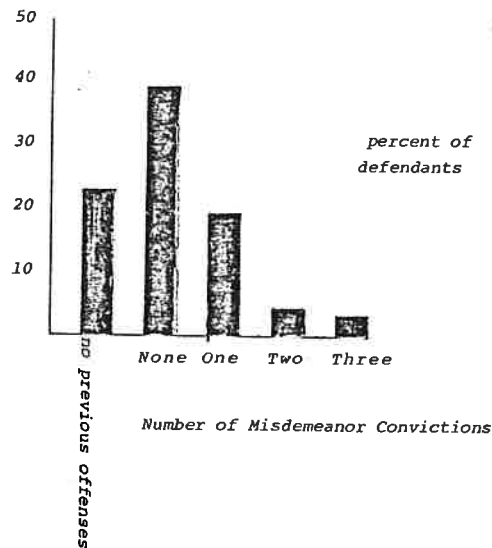
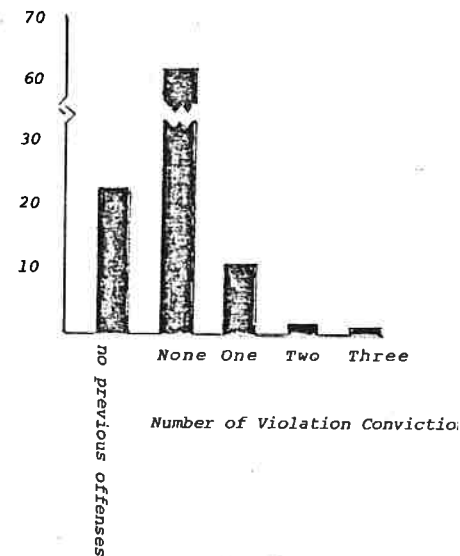


Chart #6
Previous Violation Convictions
Among Warrant Return Population



4. More than half (54%) of the defendants made no court appearance on the warrant charge. Almost three quarters (73%) made two or fewer appearances. (See Chart #7)

Conclusion: Most warrant return defendants will have limited court appearances, the greatest number of warrants will be among those with two, one or no court appearances.

5. The appearances at which the sentence is imposed or a fine is to be paid appear to be key appearances. One fifth (20%) of the warrant return defendants miss the "Sentence Imposed" appearance. Slightly less (19%) miss prior to that appearance or miss the "Fine" appearance (19%).

Conclusion: The two court dates on which warrant return rate is likely to be highest are the "Sentenced Imposed" date and the "Fine" appearance date. (See Chart #8).

IV. Findings on Release Status and PTSA Notification

Besides recommending to the judge which defendants should be released, PTSA attempts to assure the defendants' return through notification. There are a series of steps in the notification process. The first is the card given to the defendant when he is released at arraignment. It advises the defendant of his court date and requests that he check in with PTSA within 24 hours. The second step is the 24 hour check-in. If the defendant fails to check in within 24 hours, PTSA attempts to contact him by phone. The third step is a letter mailed to the defendant one week before his hearing. The letter reminds him of his court date, and asks him to check in with PTSA again. For most defendants this is their last PTSA notification.

Any defendant, ROR or bail, who misses any subsequent hearing receives a letter from PTSA informing him that he missed his court hearing. It furthermore advises him that he has 14 days within which he may return to court and avoid a warrant. The warrant study attempted to determine the impact of the notification process on the ROR warrant return population. The findings were the following:

1. More than half (59%) of the warrant return population were ROR defendants. Approximate one quarter (28%) were DAT defendants. The remainder were defendants released on bail (11%) or remanded (2%). (See Chart #9).

Chart #7

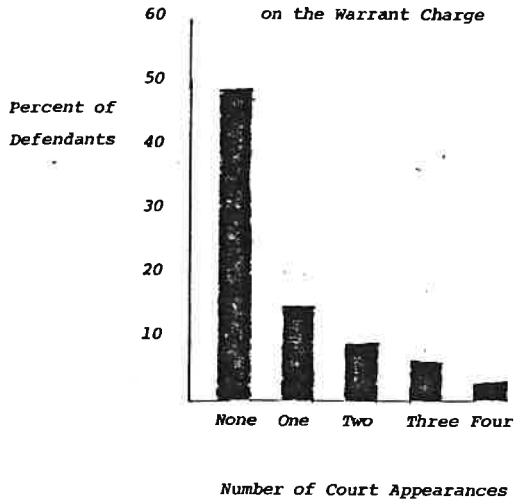
Extent of Court Appearances
on the Warrant Charge

Chart #8

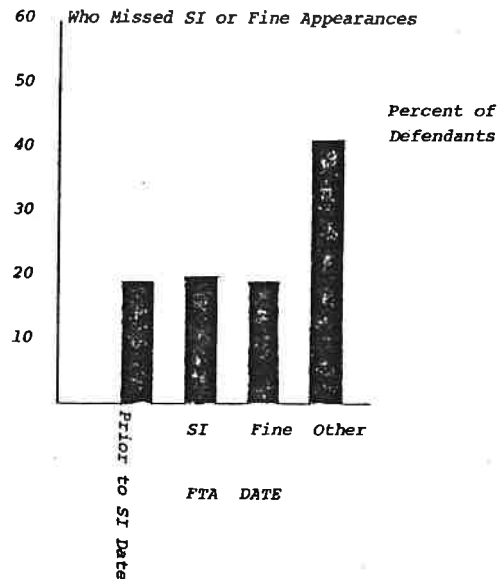
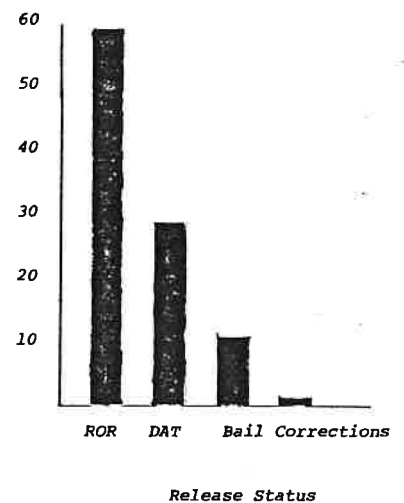
Portion of Warrant Return Population
Who Missed SI or Fine Appearances

Chart #9

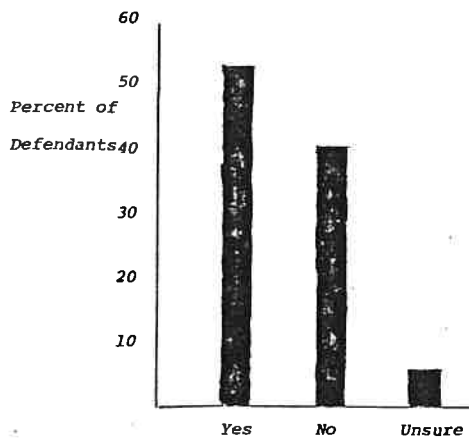
Release Status on Warrant Charge



2. Almost half of the warrant return population who were released on recognizance (48%) did not remember receiving a PTSA court date slip or card at arraignment. (See Chart # 10)
3. Among those who received the card, their recollection of who in gave them the card varied, and most (73%) did not check in within 24 hours. (See Chart #11)
4. Among those who did not check in within 24 hours, a large percentage (86%) of those defendants who had phones did not remember receiving a call from PTSA. Almost half of all defendants interviewed (44%) had phones, and the phone number was seldom changed (3%). (See Chart #12)

Chart #10

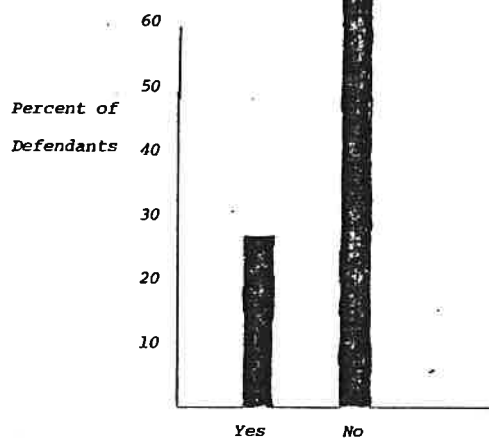
Number of ROR Defendants who received court date slip



Remembered receiving court date slip

Chart #11

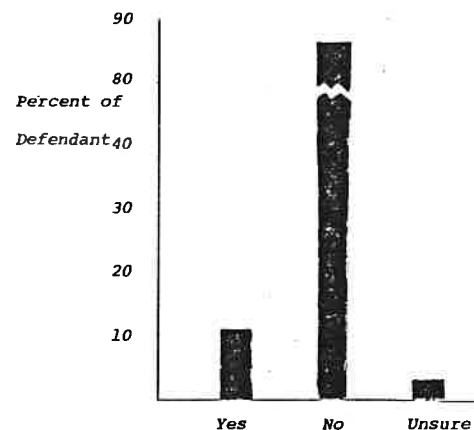
Number of Defendants Receiving card who check in with PTSA



Remembered checking in w/PTSA

Chart #12

Number of Defendants not checking in who received a phone call from PTSA

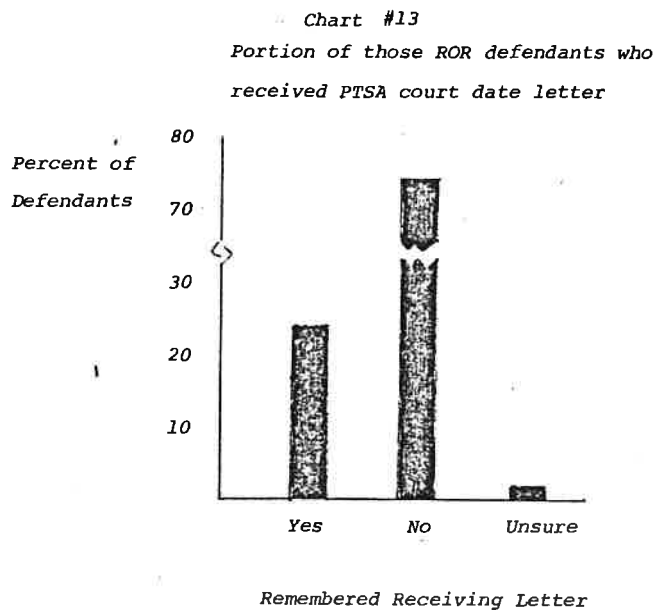


Remembered receiving phone call

5. Among the defendants interviewed who had been released on recognizance, most (74%) did not remember receiving a court date notification letter. This was so even though the defendant seldom changed his address (9%).

(See Chart #13)

6. Among those defendants interviewed who received a PTSA notification letter, only 10% thought they had received inaccurate information.



V. Causes of Warrants

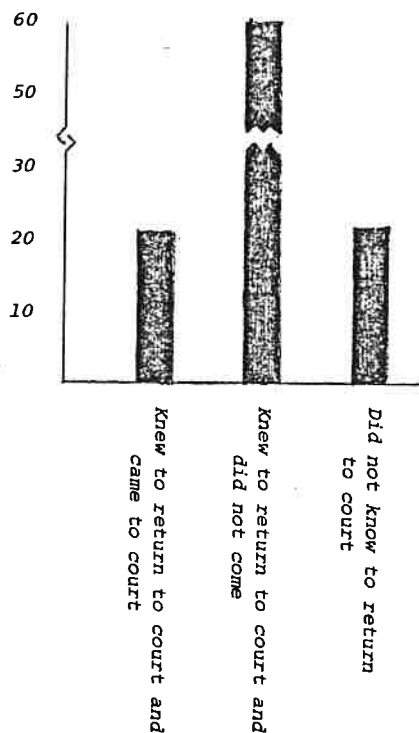
First, some descriptive statements may also be made about the cause of warrants. Later, the report will show the relationship between these causes and other factors. The most important, and perhaps most surprising finding of the study were the following:

1. A significant portion of those interviewed (22%) stated that they did not know they were supposed to return to court for another appearance.
2. An equally significant portion (21%) knew they were supposed to return and actually came to court building, but they still missed their scheduled appearance.

Conclusion: There appears to be considerable confusion among defendants immediately following and just prior to their court appearances. These may be key notification points. (See Chart #16)

Chart #14

Portion of Defendants Who Knew they
Had to Return for a Court Hearing



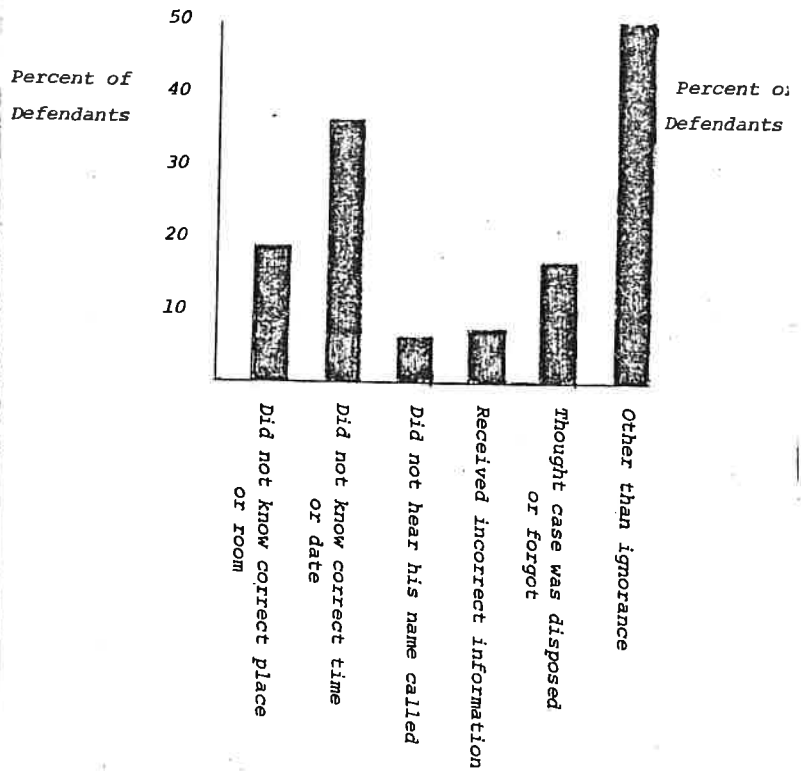
Defendant's Understanding

3. Many of the warrants are caused by ignorance on the part of the defendant (50%). He might not know the correct place or room (8%), the correct date (20%), or the correct hour (8%). He might have been in court but not have heard his name called (6%). He may have thought his case was disposed or have forgotten all about it (17%). (See Chart #14 and #15)

Conclusion: These warrants are preventable. If the warrant return defendants had been better informed, the warrant rate among this group would probably not have been so high.

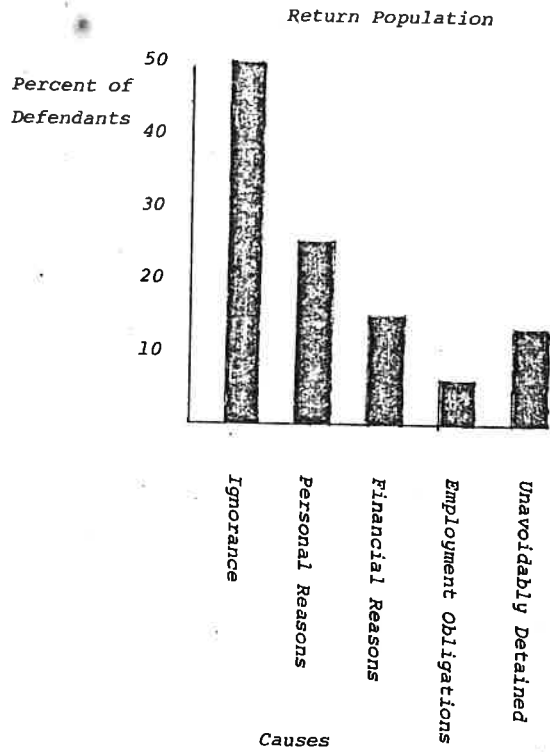
Chart #16

Types of Ignorance which caused Warrants



Examples of Defendant's Ignorance

Chart #15
Causes of Warrants among Warrant Return Population



4. The remainder of the warrants are due to unpreventable causes. The defendant may fail to appear due to personal or family reasons (25%), financial reasons (15%), employment obligations (6%) or because he was unavoidably detained in the hospital, by corrections, or elsewhere (13%).

Conclusion: There are a substantial number of warrants due to reasons that the court system probably cannot influence.

5. Many defendants seem to lack confidence in the court system. They may feel the judge (35%) or their attorney (35%) is not paying sufficient attention to their case. Or they may have difficulty understanding court proceedings (22%).

Conclusion: While lack of confidence in the court system may not be a cause of warrants, it may be a significant contributing factor.

VI. Relationship Between Causes of Warrants and Other Factors

The most frequent cause of warrant is ignorance. It is also a cause that can be prevented. If a defendant is better informed, he is less likely to be ignorant of his court date.

On the other hand, some of the causes of warrants are unpreventable, like being held in the hospital. No amount of notification by Pretrial Services can get the defendant out of the hospital for his court date.

In order to better understand the causes of warrants, the study tried to determine whether there existed a relationship between the cause of the warrant and other factors, like type of charge or release status. In particular the study examined the data to determine whether there was a relationship between those warrants caused by ignorance and other factors. It is important to keep in mind that these relationships are true for the warrant population. They may or may not be true for the entire warrant population or defendant population.

Relationship with Borough

While there does not exist a strong correlation between the borough from which the warrant was issued and the cause of the warrant, ignorance appears most likely in Brooklyn and least likely in the Bronx. (See Table I)

Relationship with Type of charge and Release Status

While there is not a strong correlation between type of charge and cause of warrant, the violation defendants are more likely than misdemeanor or felony defendants to have warrants due to ignorance. (See Table 2)

There is a strong correlation between the defendant's release status and the cause of warrant. The ROR defendants is least likely to have a warrant due to ignorance and the DAT is most likely to have a warrant due to ignorance. (see Table 3).

Conclusion: Pretrial Services should consider some form of limited notification for DAT violation defendants. Perhaps Pretrial should notify DAT defendants only after they have made at least one court appearance.

Relationship with Court Appearances

Two key court appearances are those at which the sentence imposed or at which a fine has to be paid. The study tried to determine what caused the warrant at those appearances. At the sentence imposed appearance, the warrant is likely to be due to ignorance (see Table 4) and at the fine appearance it is likely to be due to financial reasons (see Table 5). Often defendants did not know that they would not be penalized for coming to court unable to pay a fine.

Conclusion: The sentence imposed appearance and the fine payment appearance are two key court dates. Perhaps Pretrial Services should consider notification on those two dates, particularly encouraging the defendant to appear on his fine payment date even though he may not be able to make a complete payment.

Relationship with Notification

The study tried to determine whether there exists a relationship between the cause of the warrant and the extent to which the defendant has been notified. Presumably those defendants who had benefited from the PTSA notification process would have warrants due to some cause other than ignorance. This did not prove to be true in all cases, (see Table 6-9). In fact, in only one instance did the proper correlation seem to bear up. Among those defendants who received the PTSA card at arraignment, ignorance was the least common cause for the warrant (see Table 7).

VII. Relationships Among Type of Return, Release Status, Appearance Date and Number of Appearances

Among the sample population, there exist a strong correlation in the following instances:

1. DAT defendants were more likely than ROR, Bail or Corrections defendants to return voluntarily. This is logical since it is probably unlikely that DAT defendants will be rearrested or returned by the warrant squad. (Table 11) ROR defendants are likely to be PTSA ROW. This is logical also since they are more accustomed to the PTSA notification system.
2. If the defendant is a DAT warrant return, he is likely to miss the Sentence Imposed appearance. (Table 14) This is logical since it is likely to be his first appearance, and he will be unaccustomed to court.

3. The first and second appearances after arraignment are likely to be the fine appearances. For those defendants who missed the fine appearance, it was most commonly the first or second after arraignment.

Conclusion: Any notification to defendants for appearances after arraignment should follow defendants making fine appearances until they have paid off the entire fine.

4. It is almost certain that those female defendants in Manhattan who have warrants missed the fine appearance. (See Table 15) They are probably prostitutes who failed to appear because they did not have sufficient money to pay the fine.

VIII. Relationship Between Elements of the Notification Process and Borough

The notification process is central to PTSA's effort to reduce the warrant rate. The study tried to determine whether there was any relationship among the borough and the elements of the notification process. The first step in the notification process is the check-in card the defendant receives at arraignment. The second step is the phone call. And the third is the court date letter. Among the warrant return population the defendants most likely to have received the check-in card card were those in Brooklyn. The defendants most likely to have received a phone call were those in the Bronx. For this sample population, no borough seemed to do better than another at getting court date letters out. Defendant address or phone changes did not seem to be a factor in one borough more than another. (Tables 16-20)

IX. Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Finding #1:

It is clear from the study that ignorance by the defendant causes a substantial number of warrants. This ignorance takes many forms, but it is consistently present in all three boroughs. Most often the defendant was ignorant of the date of his court appearance, sometimes appearing a day or two later unaware that a warrant was now out on him. In other cases the defendant was ignorant of the time, place or room of his court appearance. In some cases the defendant thought his case had been disposed, he simply forgot, or as in the case of several DAT offenders, he received incorrect information. In most of these instances the warrant may have been prevented if the defendant had received appropriate information.

Recommendation:

Reduce the extent of ignorance through the notification system. Expand the system to include an information booth in the main floor of each criminal court and a phone number listed under INFORMATION in the criminal court section of the phone directory. There are a number of reasons PTSA should consider this expansion of service. Defendants or their friends or relatives should be able to more easily find out arraignment or court dates and the parts of the court in which they are held.

This system should prove to help reduce the warrant rate. It will be a highly visible service. It should reduce the information burden carried by other organizations in the court less equipped to handle it. And PTSA can expand to encompass this service at little increased cost.

Finding #2:

Besides ignorance, there were other reasons for warrants. The defendant may fail to appear due to personal reasons, employment obligations, financial reasons, or because he was unavoidably detained elsewhere. In contrast to ignorance, most of these are unavoidable, unpreventable reasons. For example, if a defendant is hospitalized in Bellevue or incarcerated on Riker's Island, he is not likely to be able to make his court appearance.

Finding #3:

The warrant rate was higher among defendants with limited court appearances, defendants scheduled to make a fine appearance, defendants for whom the arrest is their only arrest, and defendants with socio-weak characteristics (male, unmarried, unemployed, with no children).

Recommendation:

Defendants should be notified of every appearance through sentencing and payment of fine. If the notification system is targeted at certain groups, consider the above

characteristics. For example, if a defendant is not coming in at a fine appearance due to lack of money, he should be advised to appear, pay a portion of the fine or none at all, set a new date and avoid a warrant.

Finding #4:

Many defendants seem to lack confidence in the court system. They may feel that the judge or attorney is not paying sufficient attention to their case, or they may experience difficulty in understanding court proceedings. The latter appeared to be true particularly in Manhattan.

Recommendation:

Consider a more active role by the court representatives, or trust the representatives in the information booth to clear up misunderstandings. Ideally a PTSA representative would see the defendant immediately upon his release at arraignment, discuss his appearance and clear up misunderstandings.

Finding #5:

Slightly more than half of the defendant population surveyed had received a court date card at arraignment. Approximately half of those failed to check in with PTSA within 24 hours.

Recommendation:

Combine the two tasks. Have the defendants report

to the information booth upon his release. There he can check in, receive the card, and have the problems explained.

Finding #6:

The population surveyed is not likely to have received a PTSA court date phone call or letter, even though half have phones, and few defendants change their addresses or phone numbers. This is particularly true for defendants arraigned in Manhattan. On the other hand, if the defendant does receive the information from PTSA, it is seldom incorrect.

Recommendation:

Review the phone and letter notification system. Determine why some defendants are not contacted.

Finding #7:

The DAT defendants are most likely to have forgotten court appearance date. They are the most likely to have received incorrect or misleading information. But they are also the defendants most likely to return voluntarily.

Recommendation:

Consider notification of bail and DAT defendants. In order to limit the scope perhaps PTSA should consider notifying the DAT's only after their first court appearance.

LISTING OF TABLES

Table 1	Correlation between Borough and Cause of Warrant
Table 2	Correlation between Type of Charge and Cause of Warrant
Table 3	Correlation between Defendant Release Status and Cause of Warrant
Table 4	Correlation between Sentence Imposed Appearance and Cause of Warrant
Table 5	Correlation between Fine Appearance and Cause of Warrant
Table 6	Correlation between Defendant 24 Hour Check-in and Cause of Warrant
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Table 17	Correlation between Borough and PTSA Phone Call
Table 18	Correlation between Borough and PTSA Letter
Table 19	Correlation between Borough and Defendant Address Change
Table 20	Correlation between Borough and Defendant Phonce Change

TABLE I

ABSOLUTE
ROW PCT
COL PCT
TOT PCT

	<u>BROOKLYN</u>	<u>BRONX</u>	<u>MAN</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>S.I.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
VAR X	IGNORANCE	33	6	50	1	1	91
		36P	6P	55P	1P	1P	
		53P	24P	44P	100P	100P	45P
		16P	3P	25P	1P	1P	
CAUSE OF WARRANT	PERSONAL REASONS	16	8	25	0	0	49
		33P	16P	51P	0P	0P	
		26P	32P	22P	0P	0P	24P
		8P	4P	12P	0P	0P	
EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS		3	2	6	0	0	11
		27P	18P	55P	0P	0P	
		1P	8P	5P	0P	0P	5P
			1P	3P	0P	0P	
FINANCIAL REASONS		9	4	15	0	0	28
		32P	14P	54P	0P	0P	
		5P	16P	13P	0P	0P	14P
		4P	2P	7P	0P	0P	
UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED		1	5	18	0	0	24
		4P	21P	75P	0P	0P	
		2P	20P	16P	0P	0P	12P
		1P	2P	9P	0P	0P	
TOTAL	62	25	114	1	1	203	
	31P	12P	56P	1P	1P		

$$X^2 = 15.715$$

df= 16

Sig.= .40

FINDING:

No strong correlation between BOROUGH and CAUSE OF WARRANTS

Among all boroughs, ignorance is most likely in Brooklyn, least likely in the Bronx.

In Brooklyn, the most likely cause of warrants is ignorance. In the Bronx and Manhattan, it is most likely due to the defendant being unavoidably detained.

TABLE 2

COUNT COLUMN P ROW P TOTAL P	VAR Q4	TYPE OF CHARGE			TOTAL
		FELONY	MISDEMR	VIOLATION	
(1)	IGNORANCE	<u>20</u> .35 .21	<u>59</u> .49 .63	<u>14</u> .67 .15	93
(2)	PERSONAL REASONS	<u>12</u> .21 .28	<u>29</u> .24 .67	<u>2</u> .10 .05	43
(4)	EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	<u>5</u> .09 .45	<u>6</u> .05 .55	<u>0</u> .00 .00	11
(8)	FINANCIAL REASONS	<u>8</u> .14 .29	<u>16</u> .13 .57	<u>4</u> .19 .14	28
(16)	UNAVIODABLY DETAINED	<u>12</u> .21 .52	<u>10</u> .08 .43	<u>1</u> .05 .04	23
		57	120	21	198

$$x^2=14.392$$

$$df= <.10$$

$$x^2= 8.846$$

$$\text{Sig.}=.40$$

FINDINGS:

Violations defendants are more likely than other defendants to not appear due to ignorance.

Warrants on felony defendants are most likely to be caused by their being unavoidably detained, misdemeanor defendants are most likely to be caused by personal reason, and violation defendants are most likely due to ignorance.

TABLE 3

COUNT COLUMN P ROW P	VAR 58	DEF.	RELEASE	STATUS			
VAR X CAUSE OF WARRANT			ROR	BAIL	DAT	CORR	TOTAL
IGNORANCE	51	9	32	.01		93	
	.43	.41	.55	.25			
	.55	.10	.34	.01			
PERSONAL REASONS	28	9	10	0		47	
	.24	.41	.17	.00			
	.60	.19	.21	.00			
EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	7	1	3	0		11	
	.05	.05	.05	.00			
	.64	.09	.27	.00			
FINANCIAL REASONS	17	3	7	0		27	
	.15	.14	.12	.00			
	.63	.11	.26	.00			
UNAVIODABLY DETAINED	14	0	6	3		23	
	.12	.00	.10	.75			
	.61	.00	.26	.13			
	117	22	58	4		201	
	$\chi^2=24.2479$		df=12			Sig.=.02	

FINDING:

DAT DEFENDANT IS DEFENDANT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE WARRANT CAUSED BY IGNORANCE.

BAIL DEFENDANT IS DEFENDANT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE WARRANT CAUSED BY PERSONAL REASONS.

ROR not due to ignorance
 Bail likely due to personal
 DAT likely due to ignorance
 CORR likely due to unavoidably detained

TABLE 4

VAR 08 MISSED SCHEDULED S.I. APPEARANCES

COUNT COLUMN P ROW P		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(1)	IGNORANCE	24 .58 .53	21 .47 .46	45
(2)	PERSONAL REASONS	7 .17 .33	14 .26 .67	21
(4)	EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	1 .02 .25	3 .06 .75	4
(8)	FINANCIAL REASONS	5 .12 .29	12 .23 .71	17
(16)	UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED	4 .09 .67	2 .04 .33	6
		41	52	93

 $\chi^2=5.8633$

df=4

Sig.=.19

FINDING: Ignorance is most likely to be cause of those who missed the Sentence Imposed appearance.

TABLE 6

COUNT
ROW P
COLUMN P

VAR 62 DEF. SEE PTSA WITHIN 24 HOURS

VAR X CAUSE OF WARRANT	YES	NO	TOTAL
IGNORANCE	4	18	22
	.18	.82	
	.25	.37	
PERSONAL REASONS	8	13	21
	.38	.62	
	.50	.27	
EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	0	3	3
	.00	.100	
	.00	.06	
FINANCIAL REASONS	1	9	10
	.10	.90	
	.06	.18	
UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED	3	6	9
	.33	.66	
	.19	.12	
	16	49	65

$\chi^2=5.0464$

df=4

Sig.=.220

FINDING:

THOSE DEFENDANT WHO CLAIM IGNORANCE AS THE CAUSE OF THEIR WARRANT ARE LIKELY NOT TO HAVE CHECKED IN WITH PTSA W/I 24 HOURS.

These defendants who failed to check in are likely to have warrants due to employment obligations, financial reasons, or ignorance.

TABLE 7

ABSOLUTE
ROW PCT
COL PCT
TOT PCT

VAR 60

DEFENDANT RECEIVE PTSA CARD

		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>UNSURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	IGNORANCE	15 44P 30P 16P	15 44P 39P 16P	4 12P 80P 4P	34 37P
VAR X CAUSE	PERSONAL REASONS	17 61P 34P 18P	11 39P 29P 12P	0 0P 0P 0P	28 30P
OF	EMPLOYMNET OBLIGATIONS	3 60P 6P 3P	1 20P 2P 1P	1 20P 20P 1P	5 5P
WARRANT	FINANCIAL REASONS	8 53P 16P 9P	7 47P 18P 8P	0 0P 0P 0P	15 16P
	UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED	7 64P 14P 8P	4 36P 11P 4P	0 0P 0P 0P	11 12P
	TOTAL	50 54P	38 41P	5 5P	93

$$\chi^2 = 9.365$$

$$df = 8$$

$$Sig. = .33$$

FINDING:

No strong correlation between whether the DEFENDANT RECEIVED the PTSA CARD at arraignment and the CAUSE OF WARRANT.

If the defendant did receive teh card, the least likely cause of warrant is ignorance.

If the cause of the warrant was ignorance, it is likely that the defendant does not recall receiving the PTSA card at arraignment.

TABLE 8

COUNT
ROW PCT
COL PCT
TOT PCT

VAR 63

DEFENDANT RECEIVE PTSA PHONE CALL

		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>UNSURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	IGNORANCE	5	23	2	30
VAR X		17P	77P	7P	
		56P	35P	50P	38P
		6P	29P	3P	
CAUSE					
	PERSONAL	2	18	1	21
OF	REASONS	10P	86P	5P	
		22P	27P	25P	27P
		3P	23P	1P	
WARRANT					
	EMPLOYMENT	1	4	0	5
	OBLIGATIONS	20P	80P	0P	
		11P	6P	0P	6P
		1P	5P	0P	
	FINANCIAL	0	13	1	14
	REASONS	0P	93P	7P	
		0P	20P	25P	18P
		0P	16P	1P	
	UNAVOIDABLY	1	8	0	9
	DETAINED	11P	88P	0P	
		11P	12P	0P	11P
		1P	10P	0P	
	TOTAL	9	66	4	79
		11P	84P	5P	

 $\chi^2 = 4.067$

df = 8

Sig. = .85

FINDING: No clear relationship between whether the DEFENDANT RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM PTSA and the CAUSE OF THE WARRANT.

TABLE 9

COUNT
 ROW PCT
 COL PCT
 TOT PCT

VAR 64 DEFENDANT RECEIVE PTSA LETTER

CAUSE		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>UNSURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	IGNORANCE	7	25	2	34
OF		21P	74P	6P	
		33P	36P	67P	37P
		8P	27P	2P	
WARRANT	PERSONAL REASONS	9	19	0	28
		32P	68P	0P	
		43P	28P	0P	30P
		10P	20P	0P	
	EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	1	4	0	5
		20P	80P	0P	
		5P	6P	0P	5P
		1P	4P	0P	
	FINANCIAL REASONS	2	12	1	15
		13P	80P	7P	
		10P	17P	33P	16P
		2P	13P	1P	
	TOTAL	21	69	3	93
		22P	74P	3P	

FINDING:

Among warrant return defendants, there exists no strong correlation between whether the DEFENDANT remembers RECEIVING A PTSA LETTER and the CAUSE OF THE WARRANT.

TABLE 10

TYPE OF RETURN VAR 05

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT						
	PTSA ROW	REARREST	WARRANT SQUAD	VOLUNTARY RETURN	TOTAL	
CAUSE OF WARRANT ARRAINT VARX	IGNORANCE	6 24.0p 15.0p	9 36.0p 10.8p	1 4.0p 3.5p	9 36.0p 15.5p	25 12.0p
	PERSONAL REASONS	4 14.2 10.0p	11 39.2p 13.3p	4 14.3p 14.3p	9 32.1p 15.5p	28 13.4p
	EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATIONS	1 9.0p 2.5p	6 54.0p 7.2p	2 18.0p 7.1p	2 18.0p 3.4p	11 5.3p
	FINANCIAL REASONS	12 24.4p 30.0p	17 34.6p 20.5p	6 12.2p 21.4p	14 28.5p 24.1p	49 23.4p
	UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED	17 17.7p 42.5p	40 41.6p 48.2p	15 15.6p 53.6p	24 25.0p 41.3p	96 45.9p
TOTAL	40 19.1p	83 59.7p	28 13.4p	58 27.7p	209 100.28	

$\chi^2 = 6.870$

df = 12

Sig. = .85

HYPOTHESIS: Voluntary returns are likely to be informed,
unavoidable
Involuntary returns are likely to be ignorant,
avoidable

FINDINGS: NO Clear relationship

TABLE 11

CORRELATION BETWEEN RELEASE STATUS AND TYPE OF RETURN

TYPE OF RETURN *	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT VAR05	VAR58 DEF ROR, BAIL, DAT				CORRECTIONS ROW
		ROR	BAIL	DAT		
		1	2	3	4	
TYPE OF RETURN *	1	26	6	2	0	34
	PISA	76.5P	17.6P	5.9P	0P	18.8P
	ROW	24.3P	30.0P	3.9P	0P	
		14.4P	3.3P	1.1P	0P	
	2	46	10	19	2	77
	REARREST	59.7P	13.0P	24.7P	2.6P	42.5P
		43.0P	50.0P	37.3P	66.7P	
		25.4P	5.5P	10.5P	1.1P	
	3	12	2	9	0	23
	WARRANT SQUAD	52.2P	8.7P	39.1P	0P	12.7P
		11.2P	10.0P	17.6P	0P	
		6.6P	1.1P	5.0P	0P	
4	23	2	21	1	47	
VOL ROW	48.9P	4.3P	44.7P	2.1P	26.0P	
	21.5P	10.0P	41.2P	33.3P		
	12.7P	1.1P	11.6P	.6P		
COLUMN TOTAL	107	20	51	3	181	
	59.1P	11.0P	28.2P	1.7P	100.0P	

RAW CHI SQ = 19.70184 WITH 9 D.F., SIG. = .01

TABLE 12

CORRELATION BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TYPE OF RETURN

TYPE OF RETURN	VAR30 DEF. ARRAIGNED		VAR05
	COUNT	DEF.	ARRAIGNED
	ROW PCT	COL PCT	TOT PCT
	1	2	34
PTSA ROW	5.9P	94.1P	18.1P
	4.2P	22.9P	
	1.1P	17.0P	
REARREST	19.5P	80.5P	43.6P
	33.3P	47.1P	
	8.5P	35.1P	
WARRANT SQUAD	34.8P	65.2P	12.2P
	16.7P	10.7P	
	4.3P	8.0P	
VOL. ROW.	44.9P	55.1P	26.1P
	45.8P	19.3P	
	11.7P	14.4P	
COLUMN TOTAL	48 25.5P	140 74.5P	188 100.0P

RAW CHI SQ = 19.16801 WITH 3 DF., Sig=.003

TABLE 13

CORRELATION BETWEEN DAT AND S.I. APPEARANCE

VAR08
BY VAR30

VAR30 DEF. ARRAIGNED OR DAT

MISSED SCHEDULED S.I. APPEARANCE	COUNT		VAR30		ROW
	ROW PCT	COL PCT	DAT	ARR	
	TOT PCT		1	2	
	VAR08				
1 YES			23	15	38
			60.5P	39.5P	44.2P
			95.8P	24.2P	
2 NO			1	47	48
			2.1P	97.9P	55.8P
			4.2P	75.8P	
		1.2P	54.7P		
	COLUMN		24	62	86
	TOTAL		27.9P	72.1P	100.0P

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 33.16057,1 D.F., SIG. = .0000

TABLE 14

CORRELATION BETWEEN S.I. APPEARANCE AND NUMBER OF APPEARANCES

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT VAR07	VAR08 MISSED SCHEDULED S.I. APPEARANCE		ROW
	YES 1	NO 2	
1	1 10.0P 16.7P 4.0P	9 90.0P 47.4P 36.0P	10 40.0P
2	3 42.9P 50.0P 12.0P	4 57.1P 21.1P 16.0P	7 28.0P
3	1 25.0P 16.7P 4.0P	3 75.0P 15.8P 12.0P	4 16.0P
5	1 50.0P 16.7P 4.0P	1 50.0P 5.3P 4.0P	2 8.0P
7	0 0P 0P 0P	2 100.0P 10.5P 8.0P	2 8.0P
COLUMN TOTAL	6 24.0P	19 76.0P	25 100.0P

WARRANT CHARGE, # APPEARANCES

FINDING: 2nd

RAW CHI SQ = 3.81422 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .4317

TBALE 15

CORRELATION AMONG BOROUGH, SEX, AND FINE APPEARANCE

VAR09 MISSED SCHEDULED FINE APP
 BY VAR20 SEX
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 VAR02 *Borough*

BY VAR20 VALUE 3. MANHATTAN
 BY VAR20 VALUE 2. FEMALE
 BY VAR02 VALUE 3. MANHATTAN

TABLE 15

	VAR20	SEX	ROW
COUNT			
ROW PCT			
COL PCT			
TOT PCT			
VAR09			
1. YES	16		16
	100.0P		100.0P
	100.0P		
	100.0P		
COLUMN	16		16
TOTAL	100.0P		100.0P

FINDING: It is very likely that those defendants who miss their fine appearance in Manhattan are prostitutes.

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 135

TABLE 16

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOROUGH AND PTSA CARD

VAR02
BY VAR60 **HYPOTHESIS:** Manhattan defendants less likely to received card

VAR60 DEF RECEIVE PTSA CARD

COUNT	YES	NO	UNSURE	ROW
ROW PCT	1	2	3	
COL PCT				
TOT PCT				
VAR02				
Brooklyn	8 30.8P	16 61.5P	2 7.7P	26 32.9P
Borough	19.5P	48.5P	40.0P	
	10.1P	20.3P	2.5P	
2 Bronx	8 57.1P	4 28.6P	2 14.3P	14 17.7P
	19.5P	12.1P	40.0P	
	10.1P	5.1P	2.5P	
3 Manhattan	25 64.1P	13 33.3P	1 2.6P	39 49.4P
	61.0P	39.4P	20.0P	
	31.6P	16.5P	1.3P	
COLUMN	41	33	5	79
TOTAL	51.9P	41.8P	6.3P	100.0P

FINDING: Brooklyn
most likely, manhattan

RAW CHI SQ = 9.46095 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .0506

TABLE 17

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOROUGH AND PTSA PHONE CALL

VAR02 BY VAR63 *HYPOTHESIS:* less likely to receive phone call in Manhattan

		VAR63 DEF RECEIVED PTSA PHONE CALL			ROW
COUNT		YES	NO	UNSURE	
ROW PCT		1	2	3	
COL PCT					
TOT PCT					
VAR02					
1	BROOKLYN	2 9.1P 28.6P 3.1P	19 86.4P 33.9P 29.2P	1 4.5P 50.0P 1.5P	22 33.8P
2	BRONX	3 30.0P 42.9P 4.6P	6 60.0P 10.7P 9.2P	1 10.0P 50.0P 1.5P	10 15.4P
3	MANHATTAN	2 6.1P 28.6P 3.1P	31 93.9P 55.4P 47.7P	0 0P 0P 0P	33 50.8P
	COLUMN TOTAL	7 10.8P	56 86.2P	2 3.1P	65 100.0P

FINDING: Manhattan & Brooklyn

most likely - Bx

RAW CHI SQ = 7.92451 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .0944

TABLE 18

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOROUGH AND PTSA LETTER

MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 128

VAR02 BY VAR64 **HYPOTHESIS:** which borough has least success getting letters to the defendants - Bronx, transient pop, Manhattan, transient pop

VAR64 DEF RECEIVE PTSA LETTER

FINDING: all boroughs

COUNT	YES	NO	UNSURE	ROW
ROW PCT	1	2	3	
COL PCT				
TOT PCT				
VAR02				
1	6	19	1	26
BROOKLYN	23.1P	73.1P	3.8P	32.9P
	31.6P	32.8P	50.0P	
	7.6P	24.1P	1.3P	
2	5	9	0	14
BRONX	35.7P	64.3P	0P	17.7P
	26.3P	15.5P	0P	
	6.3P	11.4P	0P	
3	8	30	1	39
MANHATTAN	20.5P	76.9P	2.6P	49.4P
	42.1P	51.7P	50.0P	
	10.1P	38.0P	1.3P	
COLUMN	19	58	2	79
TOTAL	24.1P	73.4P	2.5P	100.0P

RAW CHI SQ = 1.76187 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .7795

TABLE 19

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOROUGH AND DEFENDANT ADDRESS CHANGE

VAR02 BY VAR65 **HYPOTHESIS: Bronx has most address changes**

FINDING: not a factor

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT VAR02	VAR65 DEF CHANGE ADDRESS		ROW
	YES 1	NO 2	
1 BROOKLYN	4 16.7P 66.7P 6.5P	20 83.3P 35.7P 32.3P	24 38.7P
2 BRONX	0 0P 0P 0P	8 100.0P 14.3P 12.9P	8 12.9P
3 MANHATTAN	2 6.7P 33.3P 3.2P	28 93.3P 50.0P 45.2P	30 48.4P
COLUMN TOTAL	6 9.7P	56 90.3P	62 100.0P

RAW CHI SQ = 2.50952 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .2851
 CRAMER'S V = .20119
 CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT = .19723
 LAMDA (ASYMMETRIC) = .06250 WITH VAR02 DEF.

TABLE 20

CORRELATION BETWEEN BOROUGH AND DEFENDANT PHONE CHANGE

= .04048 WITH VAR65 DEF.
MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 131

VAR02 BY VAR67 HYPOTHESIS: Bronx has most phone changes

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT VAR02	VAR67 DEF CHANGE PHONE		ROW
	YES	NO	
1 BROOKLYN	1 4.0P 100.0P 2.8P	24 96.0P 68.6P 66.7P	25 69.4P
2 BRONX	0 0P 0P 0P	1 100.0P 2.9P 2.8P	1 2.8P
3 MANHATTAN	0 0P 0P 0P	10 100.0P 28.6P 27.8P	10 27.8P
COLUMN TOTAL	1 2.8P	35 97.2P	36 100.0P

FINDING: not a factor

RAW CHI SQ = .45257 WITH 2 D.F. SIG. = .7975