CJA
**New York City
Criminal Justice
Agency**

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

Board of Directors

CJA New York City
Criminal Justice
Agency

**The mission of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc.,
is to assist the courts and the city in reducing unnecessary pretrial detention.**

Annual Report

2020

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CJA Publications (inside back cover)

Message from the
Director of Research & Evidence-Based Practice
-Tiffany Bergin

For nearly four decades, CJA has produced an annual or semi-annual report on pretrial outcomes in New York City, documenting trends in arrests, release recommendations, court appearance rates, and other key indicators.

The period covered in the 2020 Annual Report saw sweeping changes to New York City's pretrial landscape—from bail reform, to the Covid-19-related court shutdowns, to bail reform's partial rollback.

Despite these challenges, CJA's more than 200 staff members showed remarkable dedication to their work within the pretrial system. To cite just a few examples, in 2020:

» Operations staff made Release Assessment recommendations in over 65,000 cases, an impressive feat given the necessity for in-person interviews to collect community ties information (see page 12).
» Outreach Center staff made over 180,000 calls to notify individuals of upcoming court dates (page 38).
» Queens Supervised Release staff enrolled over 1,500 clients, a massive expansion from the 981 clients enrolled in 2019 (page 41).

CJA's Research and Information Technology teams also continued to process and analyze data throughout this time. As the 2020 Annual Report will show, there were several notable changes in 2020:

» Fewer than 100,000 prosecuted arrests occurred in 2020, down from over 240,000 in 2017 (page 6).
» In 2020, a striking 93% of summary arrests were continued at arraignment, up from just 70% a few years ago (page 14).
» The percentage of cases in which bail was set at arraignment declined from 19% in 2019 to 16% in 2020.
» The percentage of violent felony offense (VFO) cases in which bail was set at arraignment declined from 59% in 2019 to 49% in 2020, despite these charges being unaffected by bail reform (page 20).

These and other trends can only be identified because of CJA's careful and consistent reporting of pretrial data over time, as well as the agency's unique capacity to track cases from arrest to final disposition and across both Criminal and Supreme Courts.

In partnership with the New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and national leaders in pretrial justice research from Luminosity, Inc., CJA recently created several data dashboards as part of its ongoing commitment to data transparency. Available to the public on the CJA website (https://www.nycja.org/nyc-pretrial-data), the dashboards are updated monthly, allowing viewers to explore more recent trends in pretrial outcomes. Data from the dashboards are regularly cited by policymakers, academics, and across the media, highlighting CJA's role in bringing evidence-based analysis to contentious debates.

Indeed, amid such contentious debates about crime and bail reform, CJA's rigorous pretrial research seems more essential than ever. Reports like this one provide valuable context necessary to understand recent trends, while evaluations of CJA's numerous programs offer much-needed evidence about "what works," and just as importantly what doesn't work, for pretrial services nationwide.

CJA emerged out of a research project conducted in the early 1960s (see page 3), and a combined commitment to both rigorous research and effective practice remains at the core of CJA's mission. As the director of CJA's new Research and Evidence-Based Practice Department, I am honored to further this mission and my talented team and I are excited for the many opportunities ahead.

Much gratitude is due to the numerous CJA staff members, located in all five boroughs, whose efforts to collect, process, clean, and analyze data made this report possible. I would like to particularly recognize Rick Peterson, former Research Director, whose guidance did so much to shape the Annual Report series. Finally, I would like to thank and congratulate the authors of this year's report, Stephen Koppel, Katie Bent-Koerick, and David Topel, for producing such a comprehensive and valuable document.

Introduction

The New York City Criminal Justice Agency, Inc. (CJA), a not-for-profit organization incorporated in 1977, has over 200 employees in offices in all five counties (boroughs) of the city. With the support of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), CJA provides pretrial services to the justice-involved population as well as research and technical support to criminal justice stakeholders.

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. 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 arrested individuals with strong community ties would return for scheduled court appearances, and that a greater number could be released 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 arrested individuals. In 1973, Vera created the Pretrial Services Agency (PTSA) to take over responsibility for making ROR recommendations. In 1977, the PTSA became independent from Vera and was incorporated as the New York City Criminal Justice Agency.

CJA Operations

Interview and Recommendation

CJA personnel interview people 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 individuals to assist in determining the likelihood that an individual, if released, will return for scheduled court dates.

Research

The Research Department maintains an ongoing program of evaluation and research aimed at improving CJA 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.

Notification

CJA attempts to notify all released individuals of scheduled court appearances via telephone or mail. Those issued desk appearance tickets (DATs) are also notified of their scheduled arraignment.

Supervised Release

Since August 2009, CJA has operated a supervised release program in Queens for individuals charged with nonviolent felonies who meet strict criteria. In 2013, CJA began operating a similar program in Manhattan. In 2016, the city expanded supervised release to all boroughs. CJA continues to operate the program in Queens.

Bail Expediting Program (BEX)

CJA operates the Bail Expediting Program (BEX) to help individuals who have had bail set contact potential sureties and obtain release sooner than they would if they had to navigate the complicated bail system on their own.

Court Appearance Support Unit

CJA operates Court Appearance Support Unit (CASU) Units to assist individuals who have missed court to retrun as soon as possible and clear their warrants.

CJA Database

To perform its operational and research activities, CJA maintains a database that includes background and court-processing information on virtually every person arrested in New York City. The database contains case-processing data for Criminal Court since September 1979 and for Supreme Court since July 1987. Demographic information is obtained from CJA's pre-arraignment interview, arrest data are received by CJA through automated electronic transmissions from the New York City Police Department (NYPD), and case-processing data from the Office of Court Administration (OCA). Information about individuals' out-of-court bail making is transmitted to CJA by the New York City Department of Correction (DOC).

CJA's Information Technology Division is responsible for managing the database, the rest of the Agency's computing resources, and the communications infrastructure linking CJA's 11 citywide office locations. Information Technology staff also provide a wide range of support services to CJA staff and partner with various organizations to ensure that data is exchanged and processed securely.

CJA continues to make significant progress towards the modernization and improvement of its operations. It continues to make needed upgrades to the network infrastructure and is migrating the primary database system to a new, more modern architecture. In addition, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, CJA has implemented an updated release assessment tool. To calculate the new risk score, CJA's technology staff has worked closely with MOCJ and DoITT to develop a software tool in the Azure Cloud.

Aubrey Fox, Executive Director

Departmental and Regional Directors

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Operations - Efrain Mejia

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Special Projects - Joann DeJesus

Brooklyn and Staten Island - Catherine Alexander

Queens Supervised Release - David Lowry

PART 1

ARREST TO ARRAIGNMENT

Prosecuted Arrests

Figure 1
Prosecuted Arrests, by Court of Arraignment

Court	Value
Bronx Criminal Court	19,298
Brooklyn Criminal Court	27,212
Red Hook CJC	332
Manhattan Criminal Court	23,918
Midtown Community Court	233
Queens Criminal Court	23,876
Staten Island Criminal Court	4,788

27,544 All Brooklyn

24,151 All Manhattan
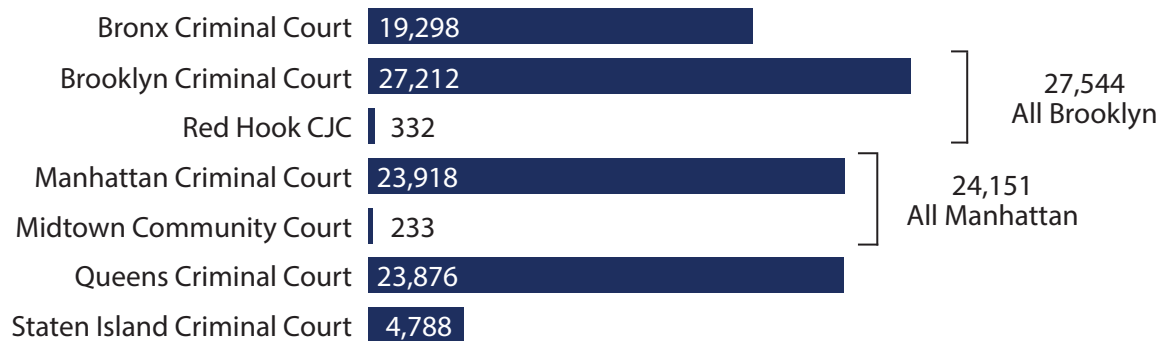
Figure 2
Arrest Type, by Court of Arraignment

■ Summary Arrest   ■ DAT

Court	Summary Arrest	DAT	N
Bronx Criminal Court	70%	30%	N=19,298
Brooklyn Criminal Court	80%	20%	N=27,212
Red Hook CJC	32%	68%	N=332
Manhattan Criminal Court	66%	34%	N=23,918
Midtown Community Court		100%	N=233
Queens Criminal Court	74%	26%	N=23,876
Staten Island Criminal Court	71%	29%	N=4,788
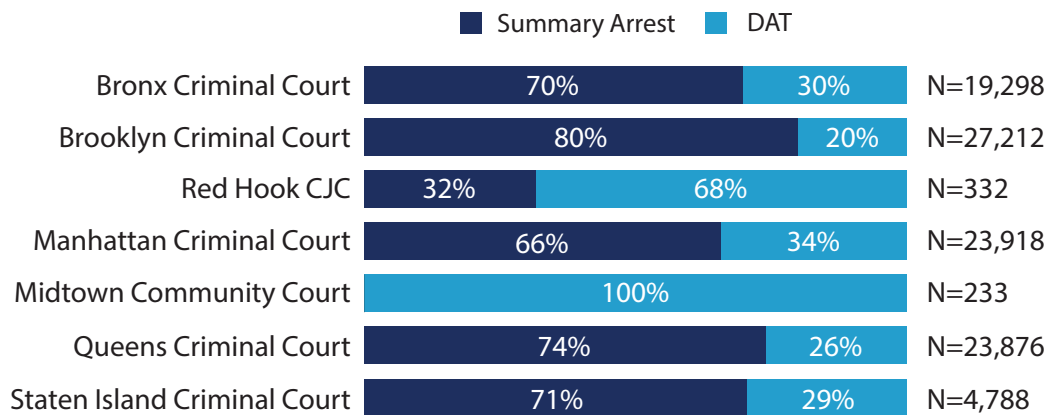
About The Data

► Data in this report are restricted to arrests made in 2020.

► Post-arraignment outcomes are tracked up to final disposition or December 31, 2021, whichever came first.

► Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution due to COVID-19's impact on court operations during the period covered in this report. For instance, a large share of post-arraignment hearings were held in virtual court parts where warrants were less likely to be issued for failure to appear.

► Individuals prosecuted in multiple cases may be represented more than once in the data.

► Community courts—Red Hook Community Justice Center in Brooklyn and the Midtown Community Court in Manhattan—offer an array of services and alternative sanctions not available in the central courts. In most other figures in this report, cases arraigned in these courts are included in the totals for their respective boroughs.

► Sixteen-year-olds subject to New York State's Raise the Age law are excluded from this report.

Demographics

RACE

Figure 3
Race/Ethnicity, Citywide

N=99,657

Race	Percentage
Black	47%
Hispanic	34%
White	12%
Asian	5%
Other	3%
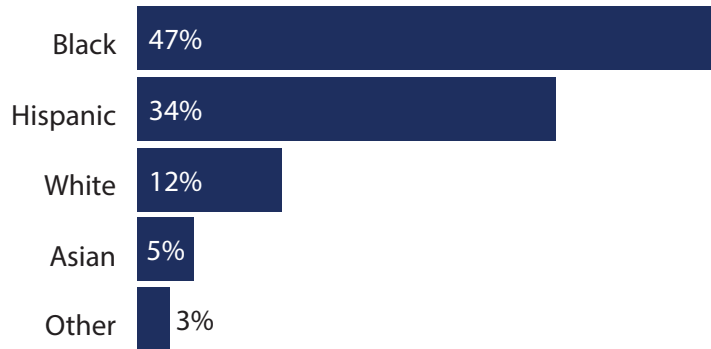
Figure 4
Race/Ethnicity, by Borough

Legend: Black | Hispanic | White | Asian | Other

Borough	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Other	N
Bronx	45%	48%	4%	1%	2%	N=19,298
Brooklyn	56%	26%	13%	3%	2%	N=27,544
Manhattan	49%	35%	12%	2%	2%	N=24,151
Queens	38%	33%	12%	12%	5%	N=23,876
Staten Island	37%	24%	34%	3%	3%	N=4,788
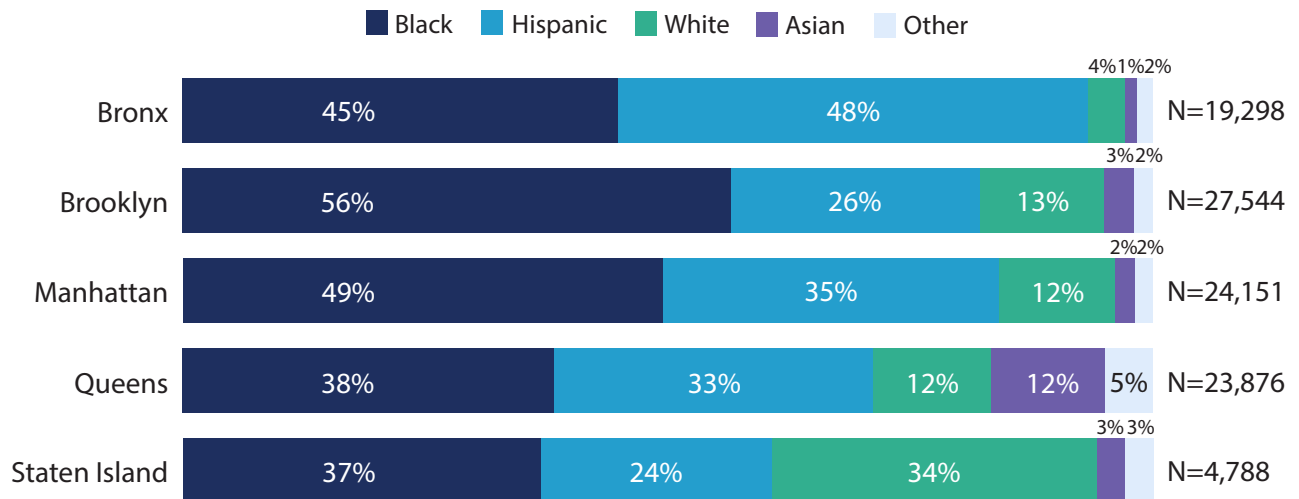
About The Data

► Information about an individual's race was obtained either from the CJA pre-arraignment interview or from the NYPD.

AGE

- About 2 in 3 prosecuted individuals (68%) were between the ages of 18 and 39.

Figure 5
Age, Citywide
N=99,653

Age Group	Percentage
16-17	0%
18-29	39%
30-39	29%
40-49	16%
50+	15%
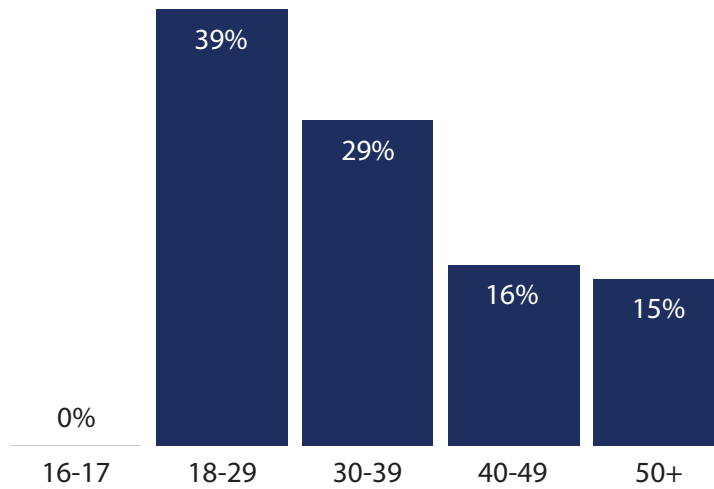
SEX

- About 4 in 5 prosecuted individuals (83%) were male.

Figure 6
Sex, Citywide
N=99,636

83% Male

17% Female
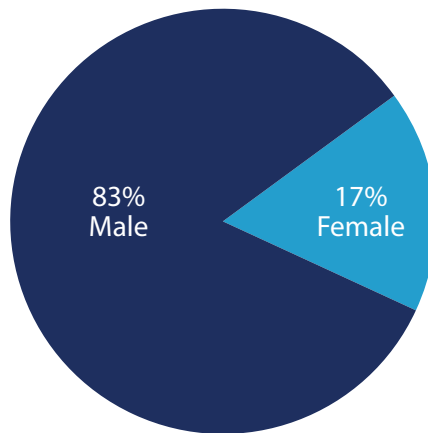
About The Data

► Information about an individual's age and sex was obtained either from the CJA pre-arraignment interview or from the NYPD.

Charge Severity and Type

CHARGE SEVERITY

- A misdemeanor was the most serious arraignment charge in about 3 in 4 cases (73%).

Figure 7
Arraignment Charge Severity, Citywide

N=99,270
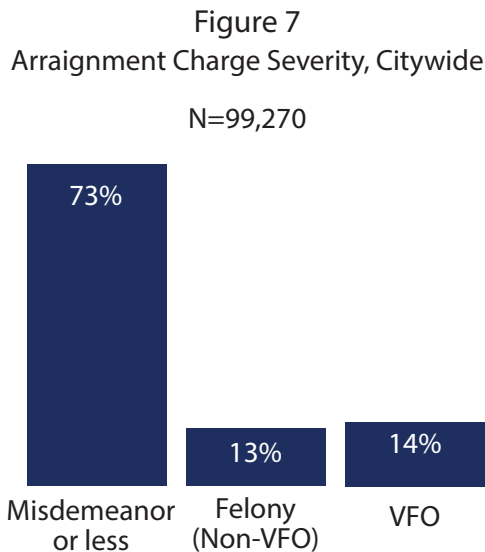
- Brooklyn and Queens had the highest percentage of misdemeanor or less charges (76%); Staten Island had the highest percentage of nonviolent felonies (17%) and Brooklyn had the highest percentage of VFOs (18%).

Figure 8
Arraignment Charge Severity, by Borough

	Misdemeanor or less	Felony (Not VFO)	VFO	
Bronx	76%	11%	13%	N=19,236
Brooklyn	69%	13%	18%	N=27,435
Manhattan	71%	16%	13%	N=24,026
Queens	76%	13%	11%	N=23,799
Staten Island	69%	17%	14%	N=4,774
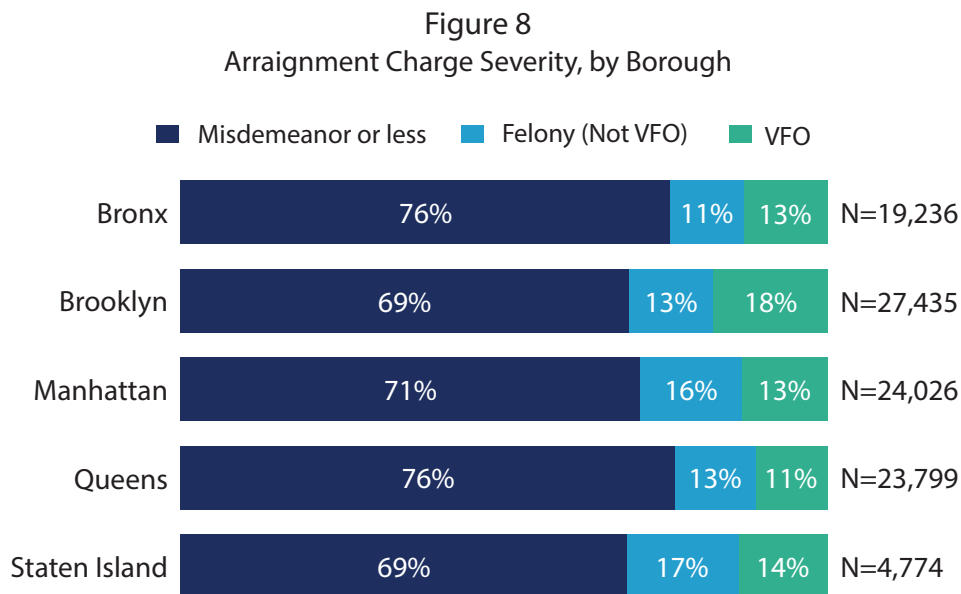
About The Data

▶ Charge severity is based on the most serious charge at arraignment. Violent felony offenses (VFOs) are a subset of felonies subject to restrictive sentencing provisions (e.g., manslaughter in the 1st degree, rape in the 1st degree, assault in the 1st degree). Such charges, as well as Class A violent felonies (e.g., murder in the 1st degree, murder in the 2nd degree, kidnapping in the 1st degree), are classified as VFOs throughout this report. Cases with missing charge severity information are excluded from figures broken down by charge severity.

CHARGE TYPE

- Physically injurious was the most common arraignment charge type citywide and in every borough.

Figure 9
Arraignment Charge Type, Citywide

N=99,639

Charge Type	Percentage
Physically injurious	42%
Property crime	19%
Drug	10%
VTL	8%
Misconduct/obstruction/prostitution	12%
Theft of services/fraud	3%
Weapon	5%
Local law/other	<1%
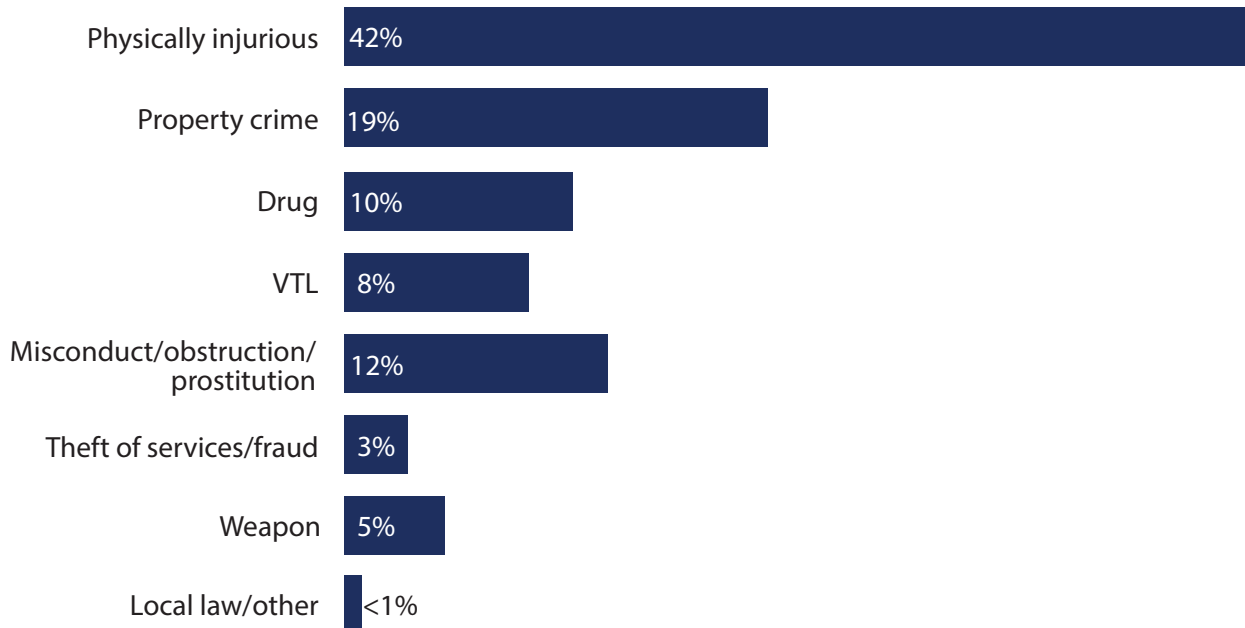
Figure 10
Arraignment Charge Type, by Borough

Legend: Physically injurious | Drug | Property crime | VTL | Theft of services/fraud | Misconduct/obstruction/prostitution | Weapon | Local law/other

Borough	Physically injurious	Drug	Property crime	VTL	Theft of services/fraud	Misconduct/obstruction/prostitution	Weapon	Local law/other	N
Bronx	43%	16%	14%	8%	3%	10%	6%	<1%	N=19,296
Brooklyn	45%	8%	16%	9%	3%	12%	6%	1%	N=27,540
Manhattan	36%	13%	27%	6%	3%	11%	3%	<1%	N=24,149
Queens	44%	7%	19%	9%	3%	14%	4%	<1%	N=23,869
Staten Island	34%	8%	19%	15%	3%	16%	4%	<1%	N=4,785

About The Data

- ► Physically injurious charges include homicide, arson, assault, violent sex offenses, kidnapping, robbery, and other crimes of physical harm.
- ► Drug charges are primarily possession and/or sale of a controlled substance.
- ► Charge types can include misdemeanor and felony offenses.

CJA Release Recommendation

CJA Recommendation Point System

Predictive Factors	Points Deducted
Years since last bench warrant	
• Within past year	6
• 1-2 years	4
• 2-5 years	3
• No prior warrant or warrant is over 5 years old	0
More than one bench warrant in last 5 years	
• Yes	2
• No	0
Years since last misdemeanor or felony conviction	
• Within past year	2
• No convication in past year	0
Misdemeanor convictions in last three years	
• 3 or more	3
• 2	2
• 1	1
• 0	0
Felony convictions in last 10 years	
• 1 or more	1
• 0	0
Pending cases	
• 1 or more	3
• 0	0
Length of time at last two addresses	
• No address	5
• Less than 3 years	2
• 3 or more years	0
Reachable by phone	
• No phone	3
• Reachable by phone	0

At arraignments in New York City, CJA provides judges with a **Release Recommendation** based on an assessment of a person's likelihood of appearing in court. Under the auspices of the NYC Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), CJA's release recommendation point system was recently updated using more recent appearance data and advanced statistical techniques. Research conducted as part of the new point system's development suggests that it more accurately predicts court appearance. The new point system was rolled out in November 2019.

Each person begins the assessment with a score of 25, and points are subtracted when a predictive factor is present. Depending on the point total and the charge severity in the case, a person can receive a recommendation of Recommended for ROR, Consider all options, or Not Recommended for ROR.

All individuals with a score between 19 and 25 points are Recommended for ROR, while all individuals with a score between 0 and 11 points are Not Recommended for ROR. The release recommendation for those who score between 12 and 18 points depends on the charge severity at arraignment.

CJA Recommendation Categories

Score	Recommendation
19-25	■ Recommended for release on recognizance (ROR)
16-18	■ Charged with misdemeanor and non-violent felony: Recommended for release on recognizance (ROR) ■ Charged with violent felony offense: Consider all options
12-15	■ Charged with misdemeanor: Recommended for release on recognizance (ROR) ■ Charged with felony: Consider all options
0-11	■ Not recommended for release on recognizance (ROR)

CJA RELEASE RECOMMENDATION

- Eight-eight percent of people interviewed were recommended for ROR. Only 8% were not recommended for ROR.

Figure 11
CJA Release Assessment Recommendation, Citywide
N=65,338

Category	Value
ROR	88%
Consider All Options	4%
ROR Not Recommended	8%

Figure 12
CJA Release Assessment Recommendation, by Borough

Legend: ROR | Consider all options | ROR not recommended

Borough	ROR	Consider all options	ROR not recommended	N
Bronx	89%	3%	8%	N=11,176
Brooklyn	89%	4%	7%	N=19,204
Manhattan	80%	6%	14%	N=14,350
Queens	92%	3%	5%	N=17,287
Staten Island	90%	4%	6%	N=3,321
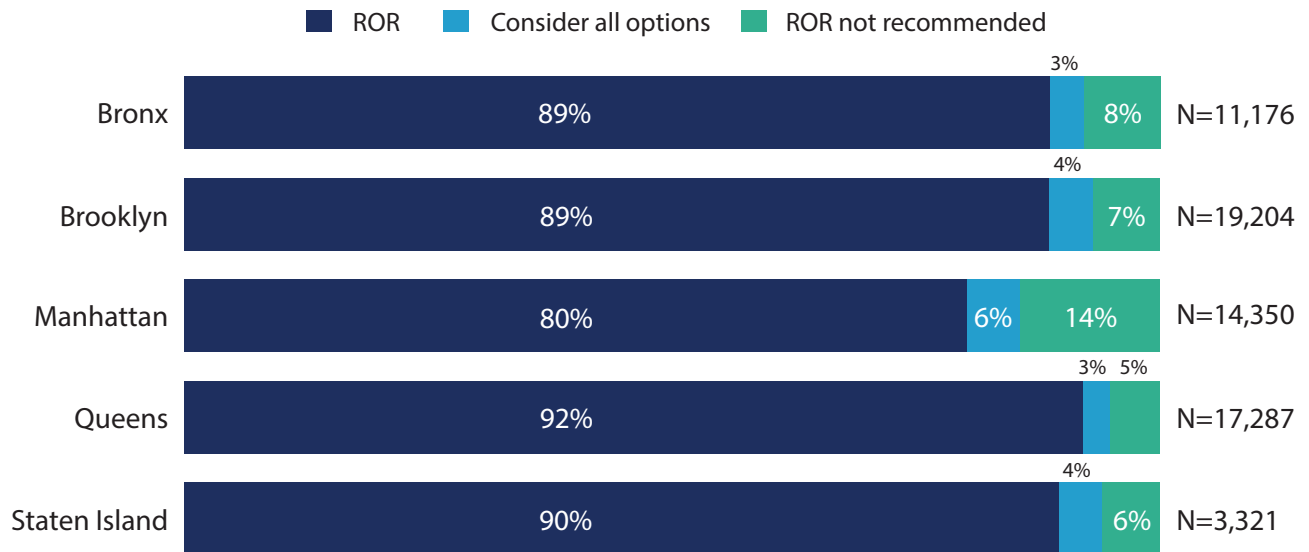
- People charged with a felony were less likely to be recommended for ROR.

Figure 13
CJA Release Assessment Recommendation, by Charge Severity

Legend: ROR | Consider all options | ROR not recommended

Charge Severity	ROR	Consider all options	ROR not recommended	N
Misdemeanor or less	92%		8%	N=45,755
Felony (Non-VFO)	77%	11%	12%	N=9,337
VFO	77%	16%	7%	N=10,088
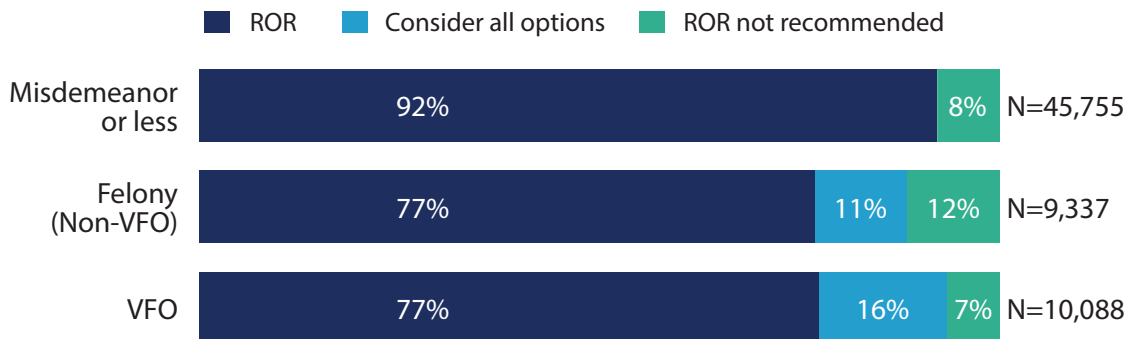
CJA RELEASE RECOMMENDATION AND CHARGE SEVERITY

Figure 14
CJA Release Assessment Recommendation, by Severity and Borough

■ ROR   ■ Consider all options   ■ ROR not recommended

Misdemeanor or less

Borough	ROR	Consider all options	ROR not recommended	N
Bronx	92%		8%	N=8,328
Brooklyn	93%		7%	N=12,688
Manhattan	86%		14%	N=9,575
Queens	95%		5%	N=12,960
Staten Island	94%		6%	N=2,204

Felony (non-VFO)

Borough	ROR	Consider all options	ROR not recommended	N
Bronx	75%	12%	13%	N=1,228
Brooklyn	79%	11%	10%	N=2,724
Manhattan	72%	13%	15%	N=2,544
Queens	81%	9%	9%	N=2,236
Staten Island	78%	13%	10%	N=605

VFO

Borough	ROR	Consider all options	ROR not recommended	N
Bronx	80%	15%	5%	N=1,593
Brooklyn	80%	15%	5%	N=3,743
Manhattan	66%	21%	13%	N=2,187
Queens	82%	13%	4%	N=2,063
Staten Island	82%	14%	3%	N=502

Summary Arrests: Arraignment Outcomes

ARRAIGNMENT OUTCOMES

- More than 9 in 10 summary arrests (93%) were continued at arraignment citywide.

Figure 15
Arraignment Outcomes for Summary Cases, Citywide

N=72,075

7%
Disposed

93%
Continued
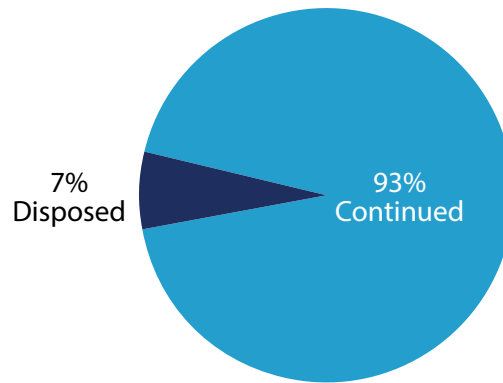
- The percentage of cases continued at arraignment was higher in Staten Island (98%) and Brooklyn (95%).

Figure 16
Arraignment Outcomes for Summary Cases, by Borough

■ Disposed   ■ Continued

	Disposed	Continued	
Bronx	10%	90%	N=13,479
Brooklyn	5%	95%	N=21,838
Manhattan	9%	91%	N=15,712
Queens	6%	94%	N=17,664
Staten Island	2%	98%	N=3,382
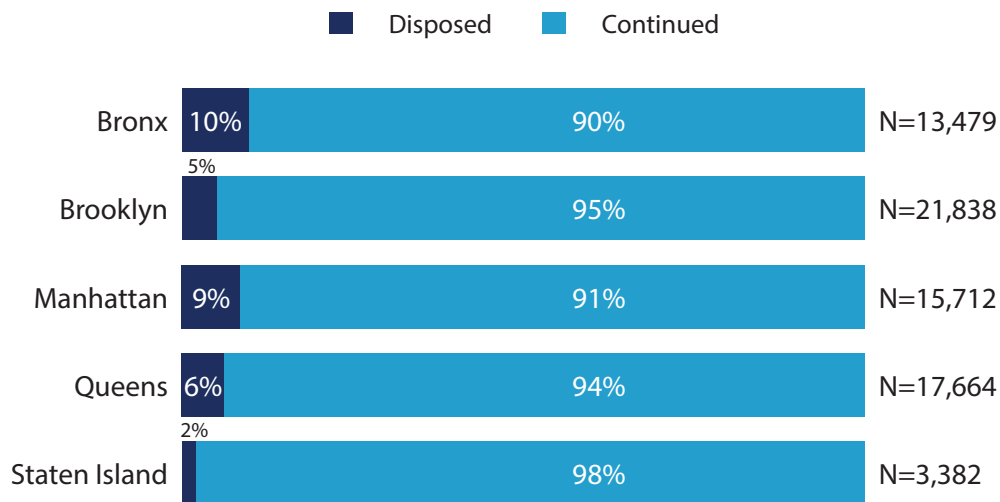
OUTCOMES IN CASES DISPOSED AT ARRAIGNMENT

- About half of summary cases disposed at arraignment (55%) ended in a conviction. Thirty-one percent of cases were adjourned in contemplation of dismissal (ACD), deferring a final disposition in the case for six to twelve months. Such cases are typically dismissed at the end of this period. Thirteen percent of cases were dismissed.

Figure 17
Outcomes for Summary Cases Disposed at Arraignment, Citywide

N=4,841
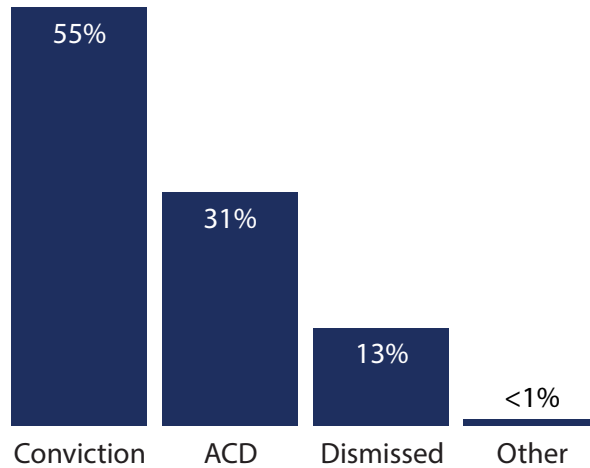
- The percentage of cases with a conviction was higher in Staten Island (84%) and Manhattan (76%). The percentage of cases adjourned in contemplation of dismissal was higher in the Bronx (38%) and Queens (32%).

Figure 18
Outcomes for Summary Cases Disposed at Arraignment, by Borough
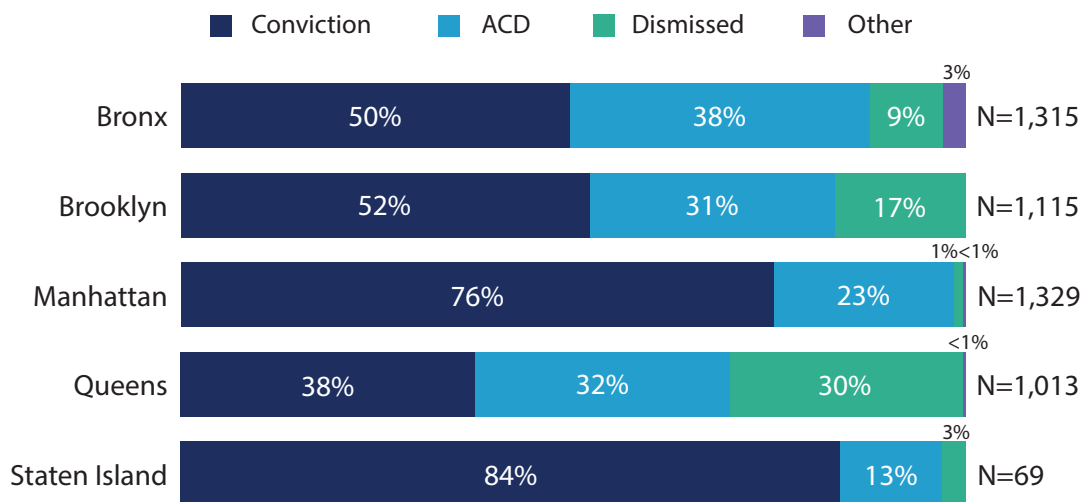
About The Data

► In most disposed cases with an outcome of "other," the individual's case was transferred to another court (e.g., Family Court), or the case was combined with another ongoing case.

Desk Appearance Tickets: Arraignment Outcomes

A **desk appearance ticket** (DAT) is a written notice to appear in court for arraignment at a future date. People who are issued a DAT are not detained before arraignment. In 2020, DATs could be issued for any misdemeanor charge as well as several nonviolent Class E felony arrest charges. The NYPD imposes additional restrictions such as denying DATs to individuals with an outstanding warrant.

- Citywide, there were 27,582 DAT arraignments. Thirty-one percent (8,439) were arraigned in Manhattan.

Figure 19
DATs, by Borough

N=27,582

Borough	Count
Bronx	5,819
Brooklyn	5,706
Manhattan	8,439
Queens	6,212
Staten Island	1,406

ARRAIGNMENT OUTCOMES

- At arraignment, 27% of DATs were disposed, 55% were continued, and about 1 in 5 individuals (19%) failed to appear.

Figure 20
Arraignment Outcomes for DATs, Citywide

N=27,582

- 27% Disposed
- 19% FTA
- 55% Continued
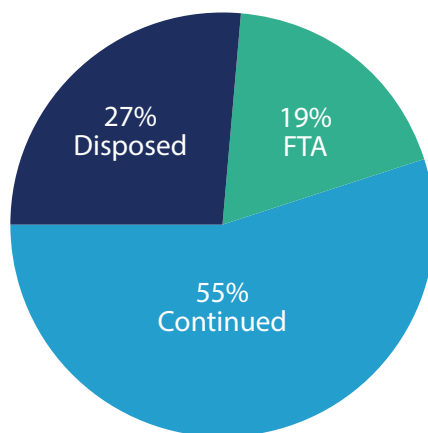
Figure 21
Arraignment Outcomes for DATs, by Borough

Legend: Disposed | Continued | FTA

Borough	Disposed	Continued	FTA	N
Bronx	25%	68%	7%	N=5,819
Brooklyn	28%	55%	17%	N=5,706
Manhattan	28%	37%	35%	N=8,439
Queens	25%	69%	7%	N=6,212
Staten Island	25%	49%	26%	N=1,406
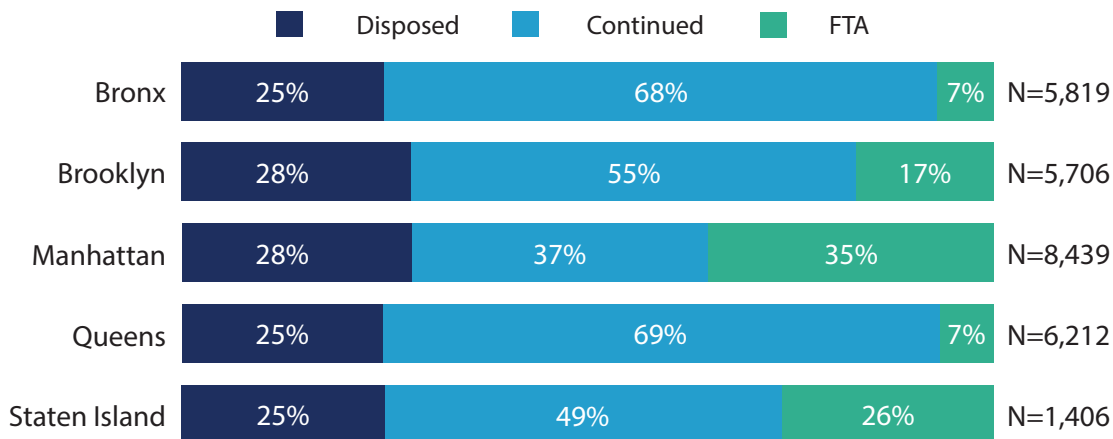
OUTCOMES IN CASES DISPOSED AT ARRAIGNMENT

- Twenty-nine percent of DATs disposed at arraignment ended in a conviction. Thirty-four percent were adjourned in contemplation of dismissal, and 37% were dismissed.

Figure 22
Outcomes for DATs Disposed at Arraignment, Citywide

N=7,328

Outcome	Percent
Conviction	29%
ACD	34%
Dismissed	37%
Other	<1%
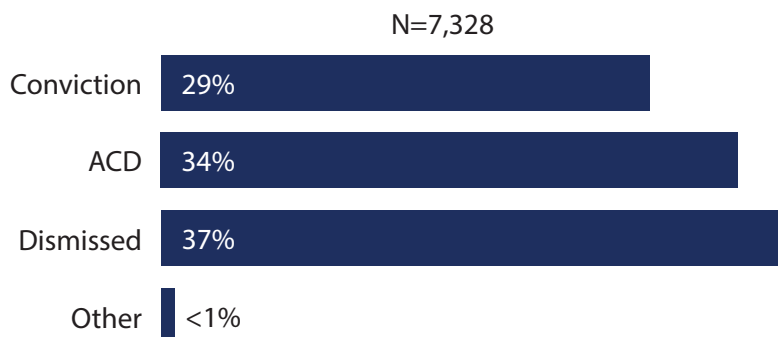
- The percentage of cases with a conviction was higher in Staten Island (55%). The percentage of cases adjourned in contemplation of dismissal was higher in Queens (49%). Sixty percent of DATs were dismissed at arraignment in Manhattan.

Figure 23
Outcomes for DATs Disposed at Arraignment, by Borough

Legend: Conviction | ACD | Dismissed | Other

Borough	Conviction	ACD	Dismissed	Other	N
Bronx	29%	39%	31%	1%	N=1,449
Brooklyn	24%	35%	40%	<1%	N=1,607
Manhattan	19%	21%	60%	<1%	N=2,386
Queens	42%	49%	8%	<1%	N=1,534
Staten Island	55%	29%	14%	2%	N=352
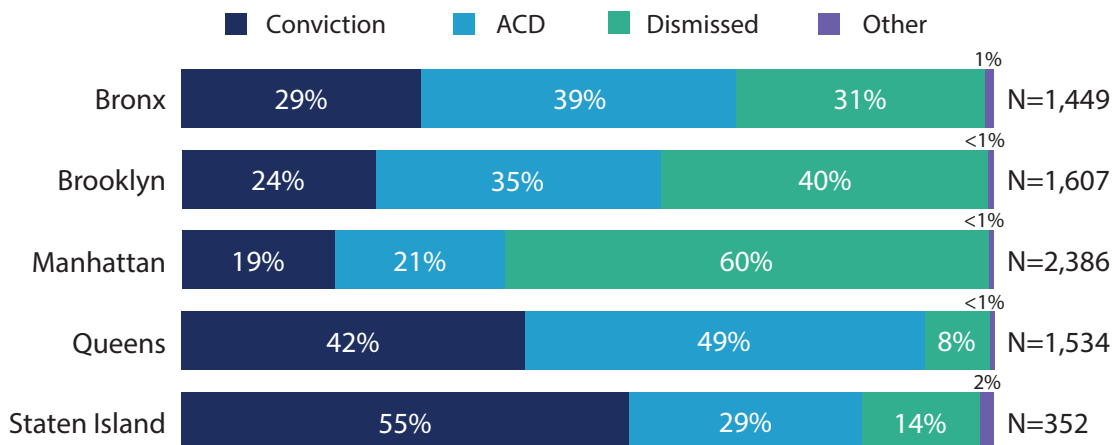
Summary and DATs: Arraignment Outcomes

ARRAIGNMENT OUTCOMES

- Of all summary arrests and DATs combined, nearly 9 in 10 (88%) were continued at arraignment.

Figure 24
Arraignment Outcomes for Summary Arrests and DATs, Citywide

N=99,657

12%
Disposed

88%
Continued
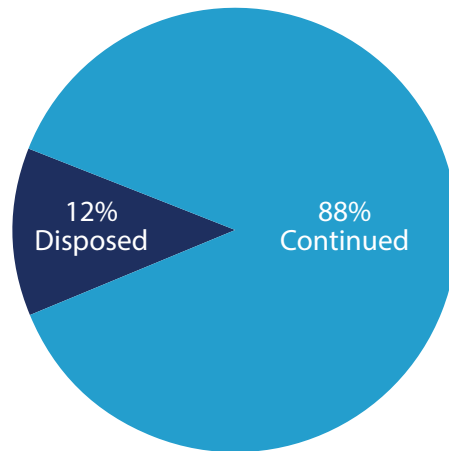
- In Staten Island, a case was more likely to be continued at arraignment (91%). Manhattan had the highest percentage of cases (15%) disposed at arraignment.

Figure 25
Arraignment Outcomes for Summary Arrests and DATs, by Borough

	Disposed	Continued	
Bronx	14%	86%	N=19,298
Brooklyn	10%	90%	N=27,544
Manhattan	15%	85%	N=24,151
Queens	11%	89%	N=23,876
Staten Island	9%	91%	N=4,788
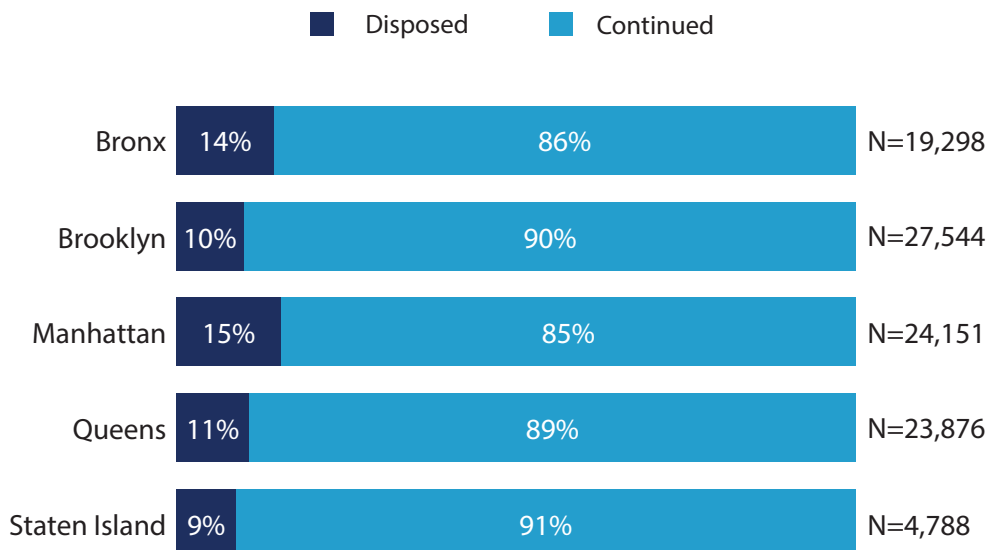
OUTCOMES IN CASES DISPOSED AT ARRAIGNMENT

- Thirty-nine percent of cases disposed at arraignment ended in a conviction. Thirty-three percent of cases were adjourned in contemplation of dismissal, and 27% were dismissed.

Figure 26
Outcomes for Summary Arrests and DATs Disposed at Arraignment, Citywide

N=12,169
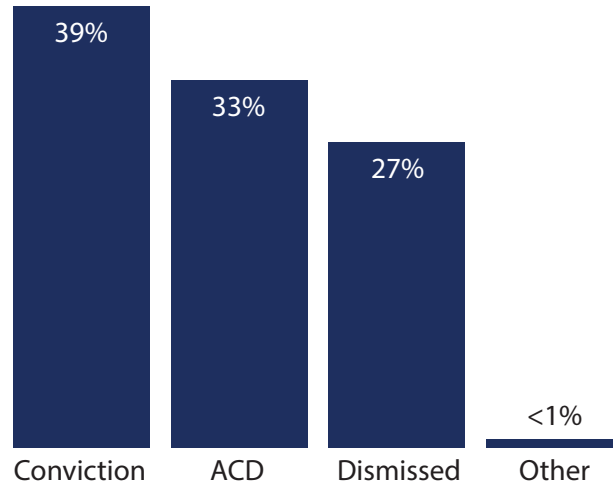
- The percentage of cases with a conviction was higher in Staten Island (60%). The percentage of cases adjourned in contemplation of dismissal was higher in Queens (43%). Thirty-nine percent of cases were dismissed at arraignment in Manhattan.

Figure 27
Outcomes for Summary Arrests and DATs Disposed at Arraignment, by Borough
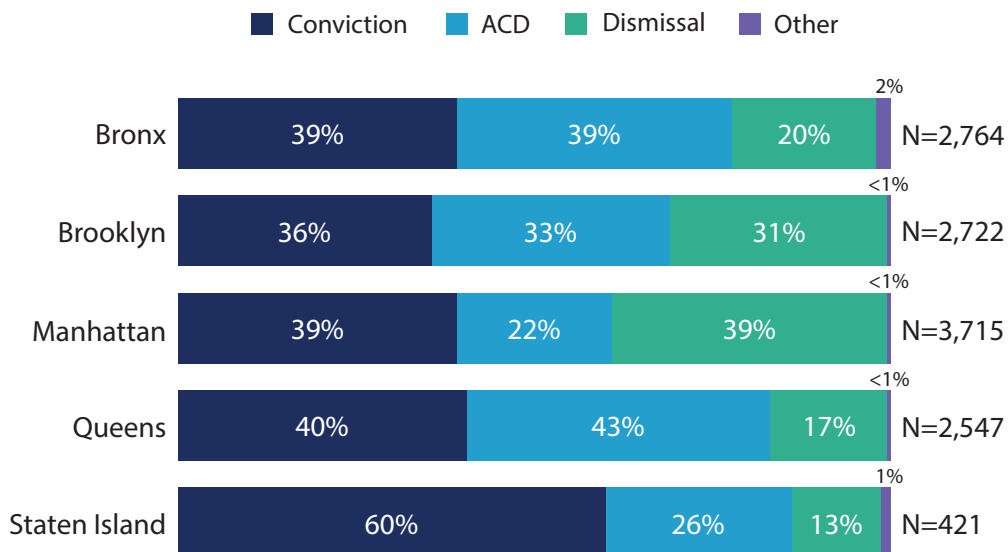
RELEASE OUTCOME AT ARRAIGNMENT

- In cases continued past arraignment, over 4 in 5 were released without monetary conditions — either released on recognizance (73%) or released under supervision (11%).

Figure 28
Release Outcome at Arraignment, Citywide

N=72,902

ROR	73%
Bail Set	16%
RUS	11%
Remand	<1%

Note: cases missing a release status and DATs in which the individual failed to appear at arraignment are excluded from these figures.

Figure 29
Release Outcome at Arraignment, by Borough

Legend: ROR, Bail Set, RUS, Remand

Borough	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
Bronx	79%	15%	5%	<1%	N=13,102
Brooklyn	74%	16%	9%	<1%	N=21,428
Manhattan	63%	21%	15%	1%	N=16,369
Queens	78%	12%	10%	<1%	N=18,198
Staten Island	66%	17%	17%	<1%	N=3,805

- The more serious the charge, the less likely a person was ROR'd at arraignment.

Figure 30
Release Outcome at Arraignment, by Severity

Legend: ROR, Bail Set, RUS, Remand

Severity	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
Misdemeanor or less	87%	6%	7%	<1%	N=47,397
Felony (Non-VFO)	61%	19%	18%	2%	N=12,041
VFO	34%	49%	15%	2%	N=13,303
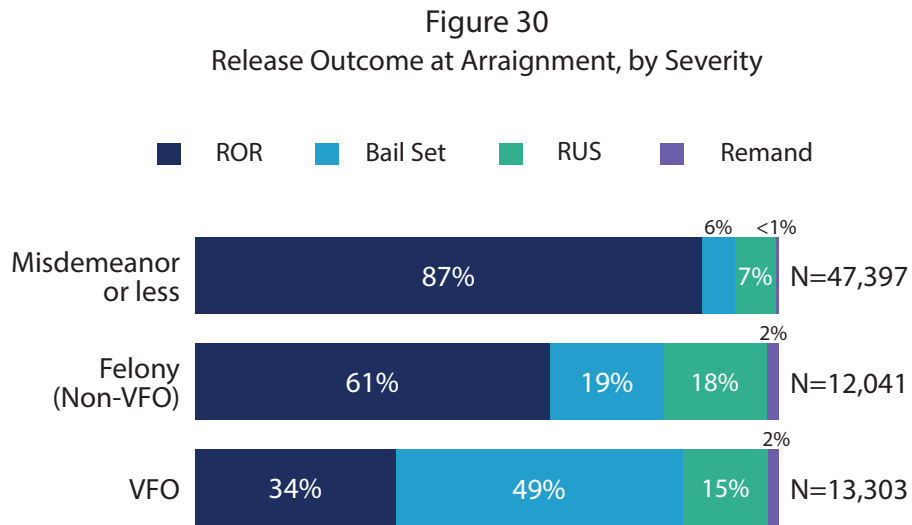
About The Data

► If a person does not appear for a DAT arraignment, the case is usually continued and a warrant is issued. Such cases are included in previous figures as continued cases, but are excluded from figures showing arraignment release outcomes as no release decision is made at arraignment.

► RUS (Release Under Supervision) indicates the person entered Supervised Release. Supervised Release is a program in which a person works with a social worker during the pendency of the case, with varying levels of supervision that combine phone calls and in-person visits. CJA operates the Supervised Release program in Queens. For a description of that program and data on clients, see pages 41-42.

RELEASE OUTCOME AT ARRAIGNMENT, BY CJA RELEASE RECOMMENDATION

Figure 31
Release Outcome for Continued Cases by CJA Release Recommendation, Citywide

Legend: ROR | Bail Set | RUS | Remand

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	78%	12%	10%	<1%	N=47,838
Consider All Options	28%	49%	21%	2%	N=2,548
ROR Not Recommended	38%	30%	31%	1%	N=3,849
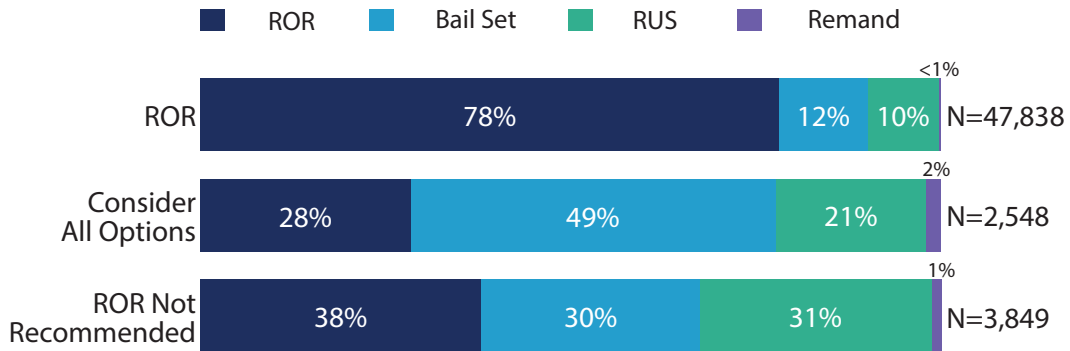
Figure 32
Release Outcome for Continued Cases by CJA Release Recommendation, by Borough

Bronx

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	82%	12%	5%	<1%	N=7,728
Consider All Options	43%	43%	13%	<1%	N=368
ROR Not Recommended	62%	23%	14%	<1%	N=558

Brooklyn

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	79%	13%	8%	<1%	N=14,612
Consider All Options	27%	50%	22%	2%	N=812
ROR Not Recommended	39%	27%	33%	<1%	N=1,015

Manhattan

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	70%	16%	14%	<1%	N=9,372
Consider All Options	24%	51%	24%	1%	N=756
ROR Not Recommended	29%	34%	36%	1%	N=1,437

Queens

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	82%	8%	10%	<1%	N=13,543
Consider All Options	30%	49%	19%	2%	N=467
ROR Not Recommended	38%	28%	31%	3%	N=672

Staten Island

Recommendation	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	71%	13%	16%	<1%	N=2,592
Consider All Options	17%	56%	26%	1%	N=145
ROR Not Recommended	28%	35%	36%	1%	N=167

Figure 33
Release Outcome for Continued Cases by CJA Release Recommendation, by Severity

Legend: ■ ROR ■ Bail Set ■ RUS ■ Remand

Misdemeanor or less

Category	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	89%		7%	4%	N=33,375
ROR Not Recommended	48%	19%	33%	<1%	N=2,188

Felony (Non-VFO)

Category	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	66%	16%	17%	<1%	N=6,827
Consider All Options	46%	28%	26%	<1%	N=996
ROR Not Recommended	32%	32%	35%	1%	N=1,013

VFO

Category	ROR	Bail Set	RUS	Remand	N
ROR	41%	42%	16%	1%	N=7,570
Consider All Options	17%	63%	18%	2%	N=1,552
ROR Not Recommended	13%	64%	20%	3%	N=645
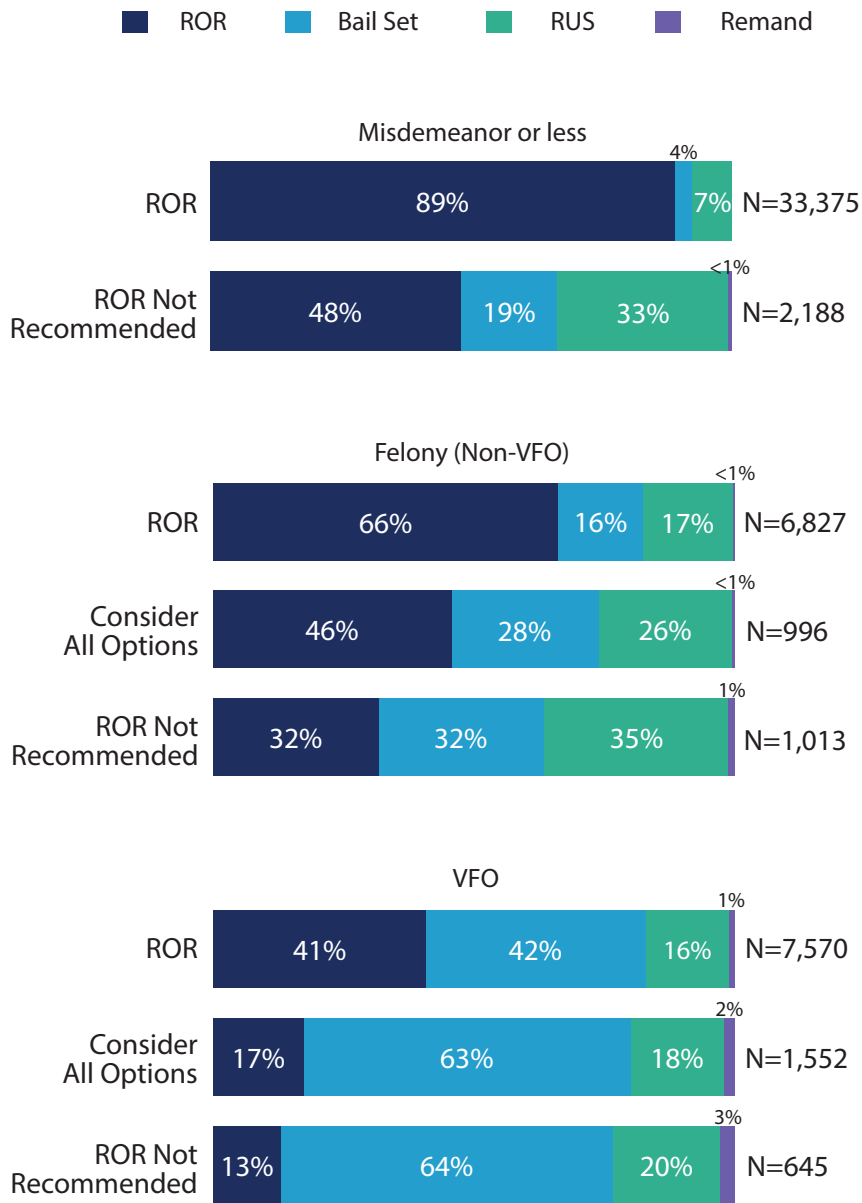
About The Data

► Consider all Options is not a release recommendation category in misdemeanor cases.

BAIL AMOUNT

- Bail was set at $10,000 or less in about 2 in 3 cases (63%). It was set at more than $10,000 in about 1 in 3 cases (37%).

Figure 34
Bail Amount Set at Arraignment, Citywide

N=8,634

Category	Percentage
$1,000 or less	5%
$1,001 - $2,000	4%
$2,001 - $5,000	31%
$5,001 - $10,000	23%
over $10,000	37%

63% $10,000 or less
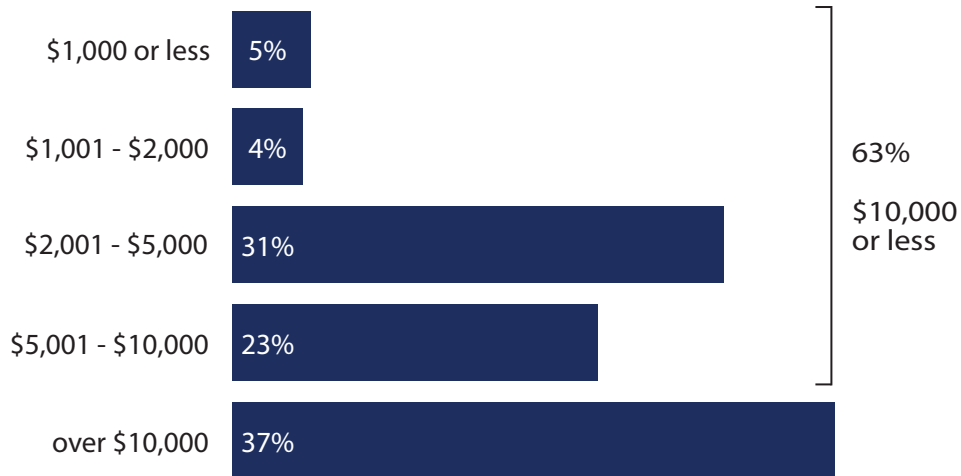
- Bail amounts were similar across all five boroughs.

Figure 35
Bail Amount Set at Arraignment, by Borough

Legend: $1,000 or less | $1,001-$2,000 | $2,001-$5,000 | $5,001-$10,000 | over $10,000

Borough	$1,000 or less	$1,001-$2,000	$2,001-$5,000	$5,001-$10,000	over $10,000	N
Bronx	3%	4%	31%	21%	41%	N=1,531
Brooklyn	4%	5%	32%	25%	34%	N=2,798
Manhattan	7%	5%	29%	20%	39%	N=2,228
Queens	3%	3%	31%	27%	36%	N=1,559
Staten Island	12%	6%	25%	16%	41%	N=518
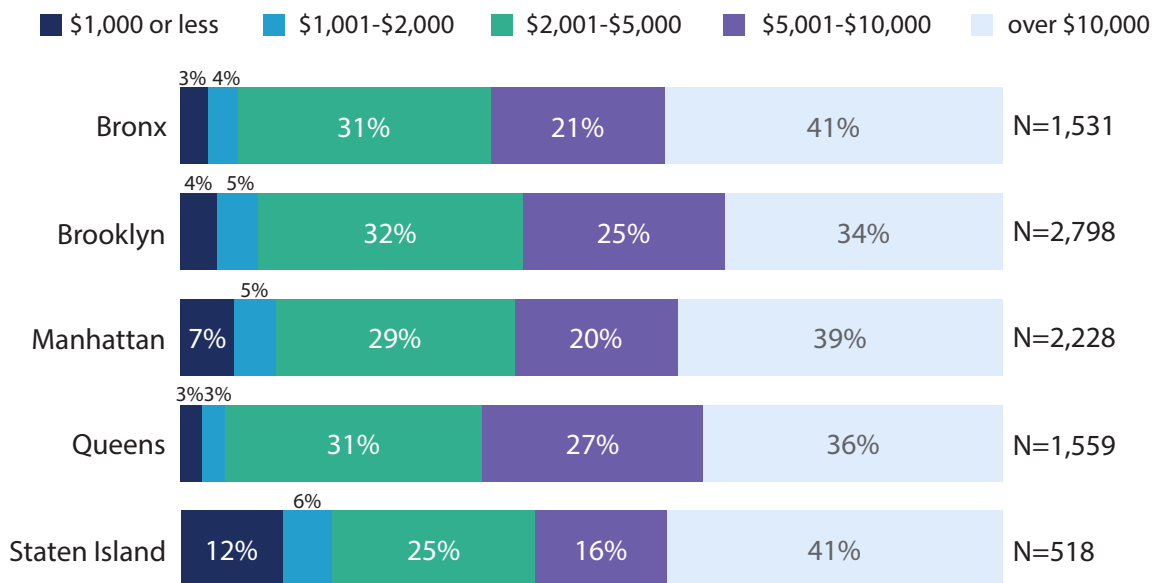
About The Data

► Cases with bail set at $1 to indicate a nonmonetary pretrial hold are excluded.

- The amount of bail set was related to an individual's arraignment charge severity: bail was set at $1,000 or less for about 1 in 4 misdemeanor or less charges (26%); it was set at more than $10,000 in almost half of all violent felonies (44%).

Figure 36
Bail Amount Set at Arraignment, by Severity

| | $1,000 or less | $1,001-$2,000 | $2,001-$5,000 | $5,001-$10,000 | over $10,000 |

Misdemeanor or less: 26% / 18% / 48% / 6% / 2%   N=881

Felony (Non-VFO): 4% / 4% / 36% / 26% / 30%   N=1,576

VFO: 2% / 3% / 27% / 24% / 44%   N=6,165
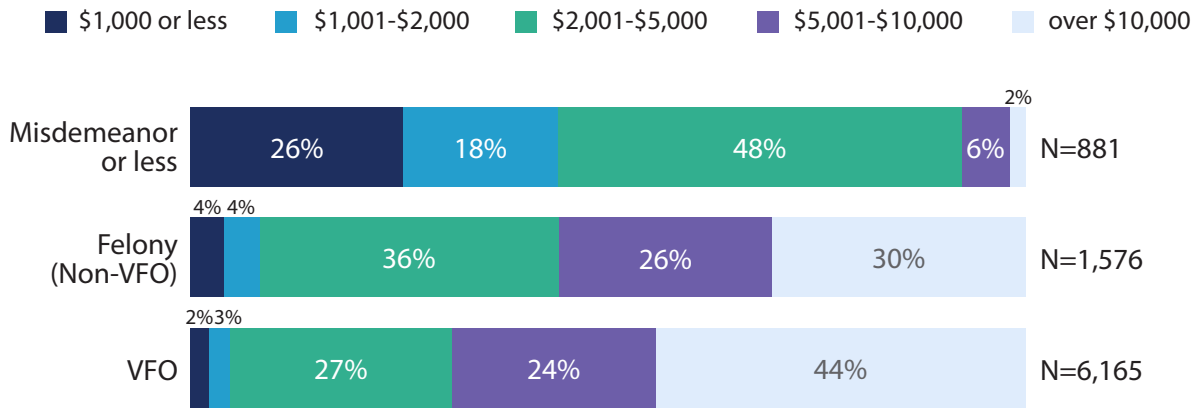
BAIL MAKING

- Nine percent of individuals posted bail at arraignment. The greater the bail amount, the less likely it was paid at arraignment.

Figure 37
Bail Making at Arraignment, Citywide

$1,000 or less	$1,001 - $2,000	$2,001 - $5,000	$5,001 - $10,000	over $10,000	combined amounts
20%	13%	12%	9%	4%	9%
N=422	N=382	N=2,636	N=1,961	N=3,233	N=8,634
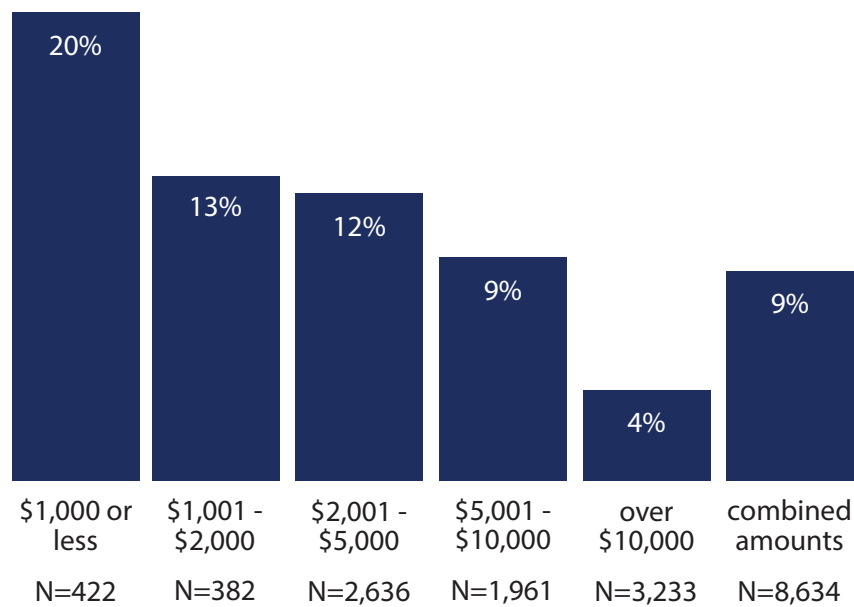
- Bail making at arraignment varied widely by borough. Individuals were more likely to post bail at arraignment in Staten Island (15%) and less likely in Manhattan (5%) and Queens (7%).

Figure 38
Bail Making at Arraignment, by Borough

■ $1,000 or less ■ $1,001-$2,000 ■ $2,001-$5,000 ■ $5,001-$10,000 ☐ over $10,000 ■ combined

Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
22%, 9%, 18%, 15%, 6%, 12%	16%, 18%, 13%, 10%, 4%, 10%	12%, 10%, 7%, 5%, 2%, 5%	17%, 7%, 9%, 8%, 5%, 7%	42%, 13%, 21%, 11%, 6%, 15%
N=1,531	N=2,798	N=2,228	N=1,559	N=518
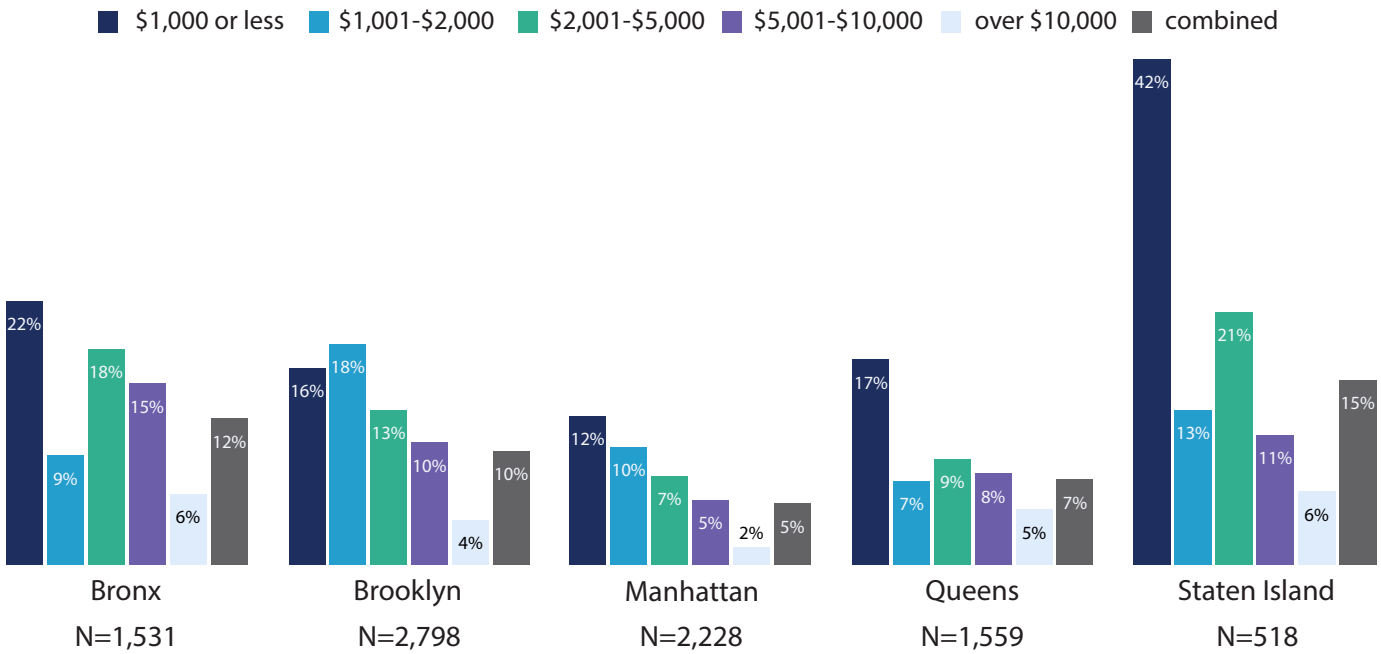
- Individuals were about as likely to post bail when charged with a misdemeanor (8%) compared to a felony (7-9%).

Figure 39
Bail Making at Arraignment, by Severity

■ $1,000 or less ■ $1,001-$2,000 ■ $2,001-$5,000 ■ $5,001-$10,000 ☐ over $10,000 ■ combined

Misdemeanor or less	Felony (Non-VFO)	VFO
12%, 8%, 7%, 4%, (0%), 8%	25%, 12%, 8%, 6%, 4%, 7%	29%, 18%, 15%, 11%, 4%, 9%
N=881	N=1,576	N=6,165
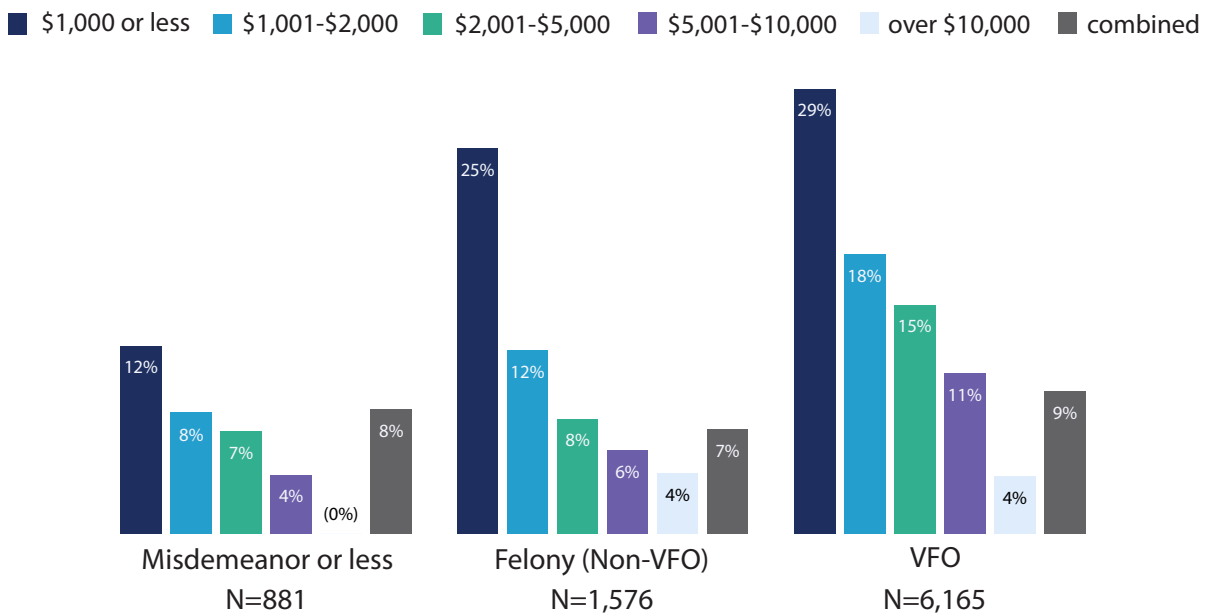
PART 2

POST-ARRAIGNMENT

Release Prior to Disposition

- Roughly 3 in 4 bailed individuals (72%) were ultimately released into the community prior to the disposition in the case. Release outcomes for bailed individuals are shown below by borough and by severity.

Figure 40
Release Prior to Disposition, Citywide
(cases with bail set at arraignment)

N=8,621

Legend:
- Made bail at arraignment
- Made bail post-arraignment
- ROR/RUS post-arraignment
- Not released

Values: 9%, 45%, 19%, 28%
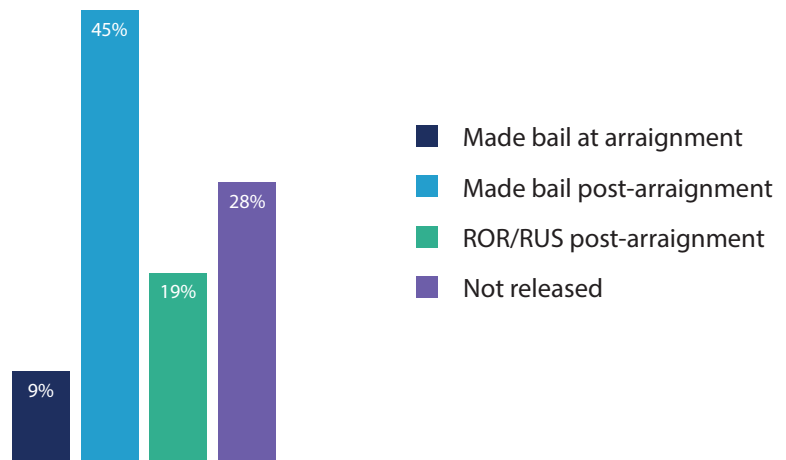
Figure 41
Release Prior to Disposition, by Borough

Legend: Made bail at arraignment | Made bail post-arraignment | ROR/RUS post-arraignment | Not released

Borough	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released
Bronx (N=1,532)	12%	47%	14%	27%
Brooklyn (N=2,792)	10%	46%	26%	18%
Manhattan (N=2,223)	5%	42%	17%	36%
Queens (N=1,556)	7%	48%	12%	33%
Staten Island (N=518)	15%	37%	17%	30%
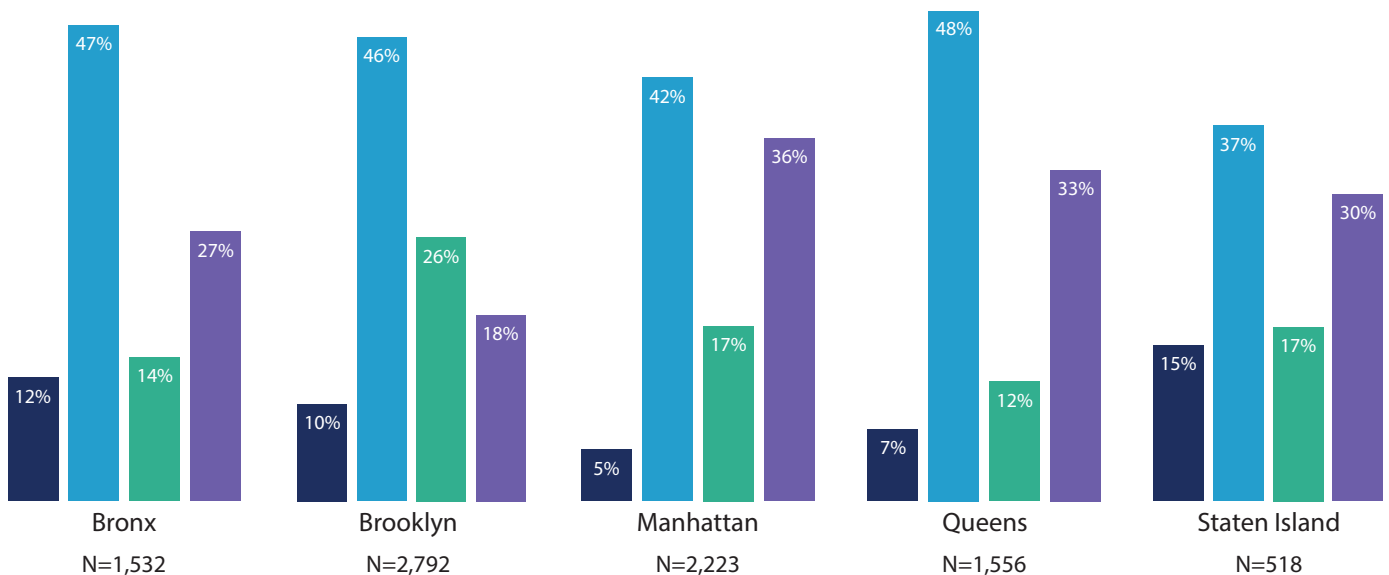
Figure 42
Release Prior to Disposition, by Severity

Legend: ■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Misdemeanor or less (N=880)
- Made bail at arraignment: 8%
- Made bail post-arraignment: 49%
- ROR/RUS post-arraignment: 19%
- Not released: 24%

Felony (non-VFO) (N=1,575)
- Made bail at arraignment: 7%
- Made bail post-arraignment: 38%
- ROR/RUS post-arraignment: 22%
- Not released: 34%

VFO (N=6,154)
- Made bail at arraignment: 9%
- Made bail post-arraignment: 46%
- ROR/RUS post-arraignment: 18%
- Not released: 27%

- When bail was set at $10,000 or less (96% of bailed cases; Figure 37), the rate of pretrial release varied by 10% (75-85%).

Figure 43
Release Prior to Disposition, by Bail Amount

Legend: ■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Bail Amount	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	20%	49%	16%	15%	N=420
$1,001 - $2,000	13%	53%	20%	14%	N=382
$2,001 - $5,000	12%	45%	22%	21%	N=2,632
$5,001 - $10,000	9%	48%	18%	25%	N=1,959
over $10,000	4%	42%	16%	39%	N=3,228
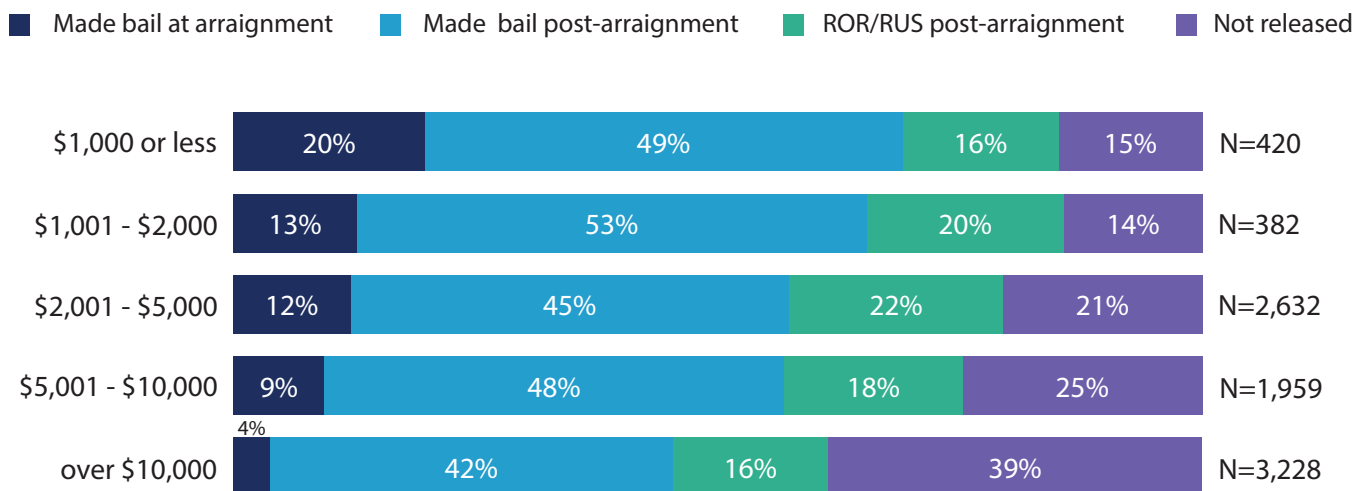
Figure 44
Release Prior to Disposition, by Severity and Borough

- Release outcomes for bailed individuals are shown below by severity and borough.

■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Misdemeanor or less

Borough	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
Bronx	6%	51%	21%	21%	N=234
Brooklyn	7%	48%	26%	19%	N=205
Manhattan	7%	53%	15%	26%	N=253
Queens	8%	37%	17%	37%	N=123
Staten Island	22%	48%	15%	15%	N=65

Felony (non-VFO)

Borough	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
Bronx	10%	35%	20%	35%	N=147
Brooklyn	7%	35%	37%	21%	N=499
Manhattan	5%	41%	14%	41%	N=441
Queens	6%	40%	13%	41%	N=367
Staten Island	12%	35%	16%	37%	N=121

VFO

Borough	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
Bronx	14%	48%	12%	26%	N=1,149
Brooklyn	11%	48%	23%	18%	N=2,087
Manhattan	5%	40%	19%	36%	N=1,520
Queens	7%	53%	11%	29%	N=1,066
Staten Island	15%	36%	18%	31%	N=332

Figure 45
Release Prior to Disposition, by Severity and Bail Amount

- Release outcomes for bailed individuals are shown below by severity and bail amount.

Legend: ■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Misdemeanor or less

Bail Amount	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	12%	53%	18%	17%	N=224
$1,001 - $2,000	8%	61%	17%	14%	N=163
$2,001 - $5,000	7%	44%	21%	28%	N=426
$5,001 - $10,000	4%	43%	18%	35%	N=51
over $10,000		6%	38%	56%	N=16

Felony (Non-VFO)

Bail Amount	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	25%	46%	19%	10%	N=63
$1,001 - $2,000	12%	44%	24%	20%	N=66
$2,001 - $5,000	8%	37%	26%	29%	N=564
$5,001 - $10,000	5%	35%	22%	38%	N=402
over $10,000	4%	39%	16%	41%	N=480

VFO

Bail Amount	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	30%	45%	12%	13%	N=132
$1,001 - $2,000	18%	47%	22%	13%	N=152
$2,001 - $5,000	15%	49%	21%	15%	N=1,638
$5,001 - $10,000	11%	51%	17%	21%	N=1,504
over $10,000	4%	42%	16%	38%	N=2,728

- Release outcomes for bailed individuals are shown below by severity, borough, and bail amount.

Figure 46
Release Prior to Disposition For Nonfelony Cases, by Borough and Bail Amount

■ Made bail at arraignment   ■ Made bail post-arraignment   ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment   ■ Not released

Bronx

N	Made bail at arr.	Made bail post-arr.	ROR/RUS post-arr.	Not released	Bail Amount
N=32	12%	56%	13%	19%	$1,000 or less
N=41	7%	71%	15%	7%	$1,001 - $2,000
N=142	6%	45%	27%	22%	$2,001 - $5,000
N=17		53%	6%	41%	$5,001 - $10,000
N=2			50%	50%	over $10,000

Brooklyn

Bail Amount	Made bail at arr.	Made bail post-arr.	ROR/RUS post-arr.	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	6%	45%	32%	17%	N=66
$1,001 - $2,000	11%	50%	30%	9%	N=46
$2,001 - $5,000	6%	50%	20%	24%	N=84
$5,001 - $10,000	14%	29%	29%	29%	N=7
over $10,000		50%		50%	N=2

Manhattan

N	Made bail at arr.	Made bail post-arr.	ROR/RUS post-arr.	Not released	Bail Amount
N=70	9%	64%	13%	14%	$1,000 or less
N=52	8%	67%	10%	15%	$1,001 - $2,000
N=107	7%	44%	15%	34%	$2,001 - $5,000
N=19		32%	26%	42%	$5,001 - $10,000
N=5			40%	60%	over $10,000

Queens

Bail Amount	Made bail at arr.	Made bail post-arr.	ROR/RUS post-arr.	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	22%	38%	12%	28%	N=32
$1,001 - $2,000	5%	47%	16%	32%	N=19
$2,001 - $5,000	3%	34%	20%	43%	N=65
$5,001 - $10,000		100%			N=3
over $10,000			25%	75%	N=4

Staten Island

Bail Amount	Made bail at arr.	Made bail post-arr.	ROR/RUS post-arr.	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	29%	54%	8%	8%	N=24
$1,001 - $2,000		80%		20%	N=5
$2,001 - $5,000	21%	43%	18%	18%	N=28
$5,001 - $10,000	20%	40%	20%	20%	N=5
over $10,000			67%	33%	N=3

Figure 47
Release Prior to Disposition For Felony (Non-VFO) Cases, by Borough and Bail Amount

■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Bronx

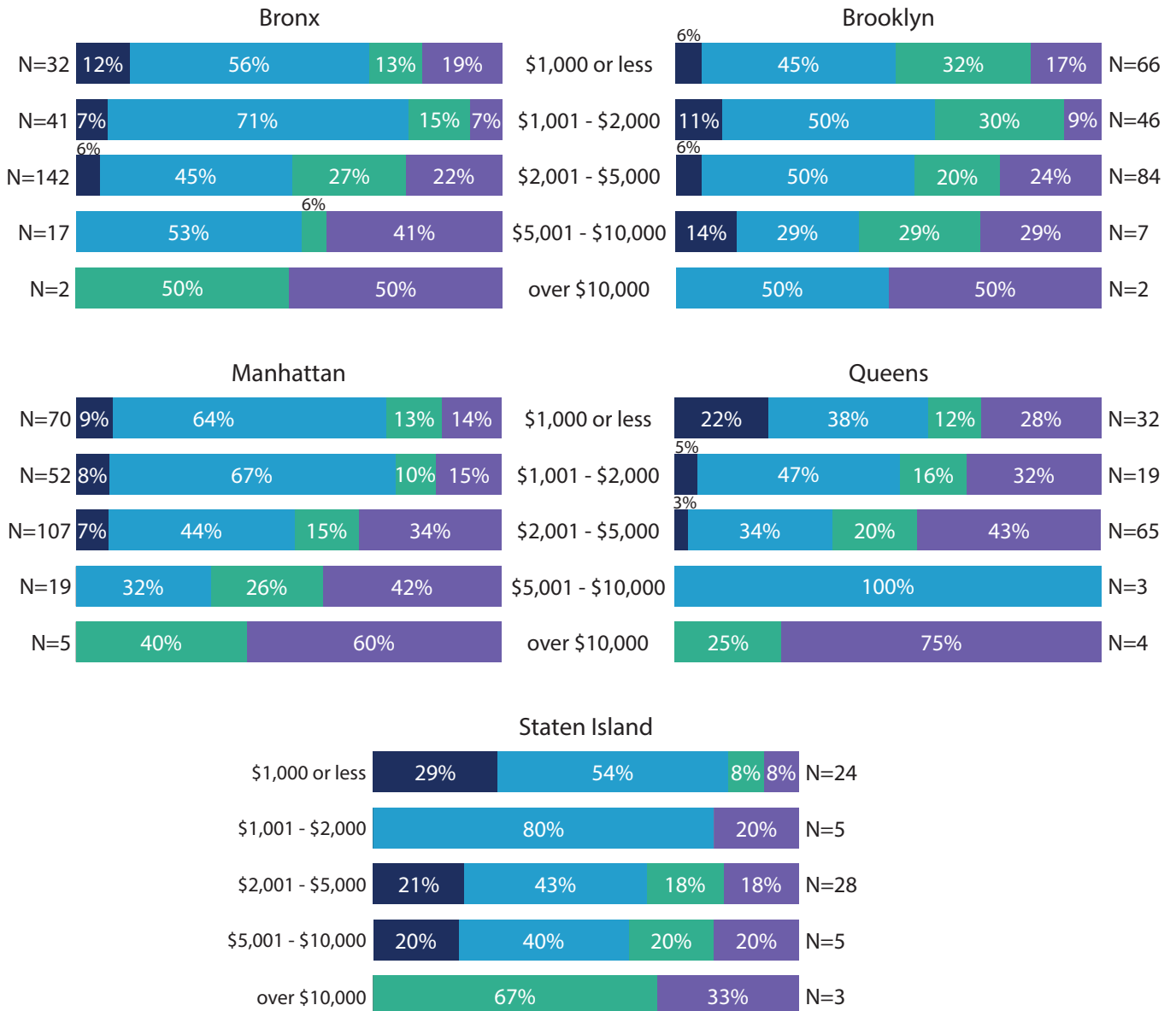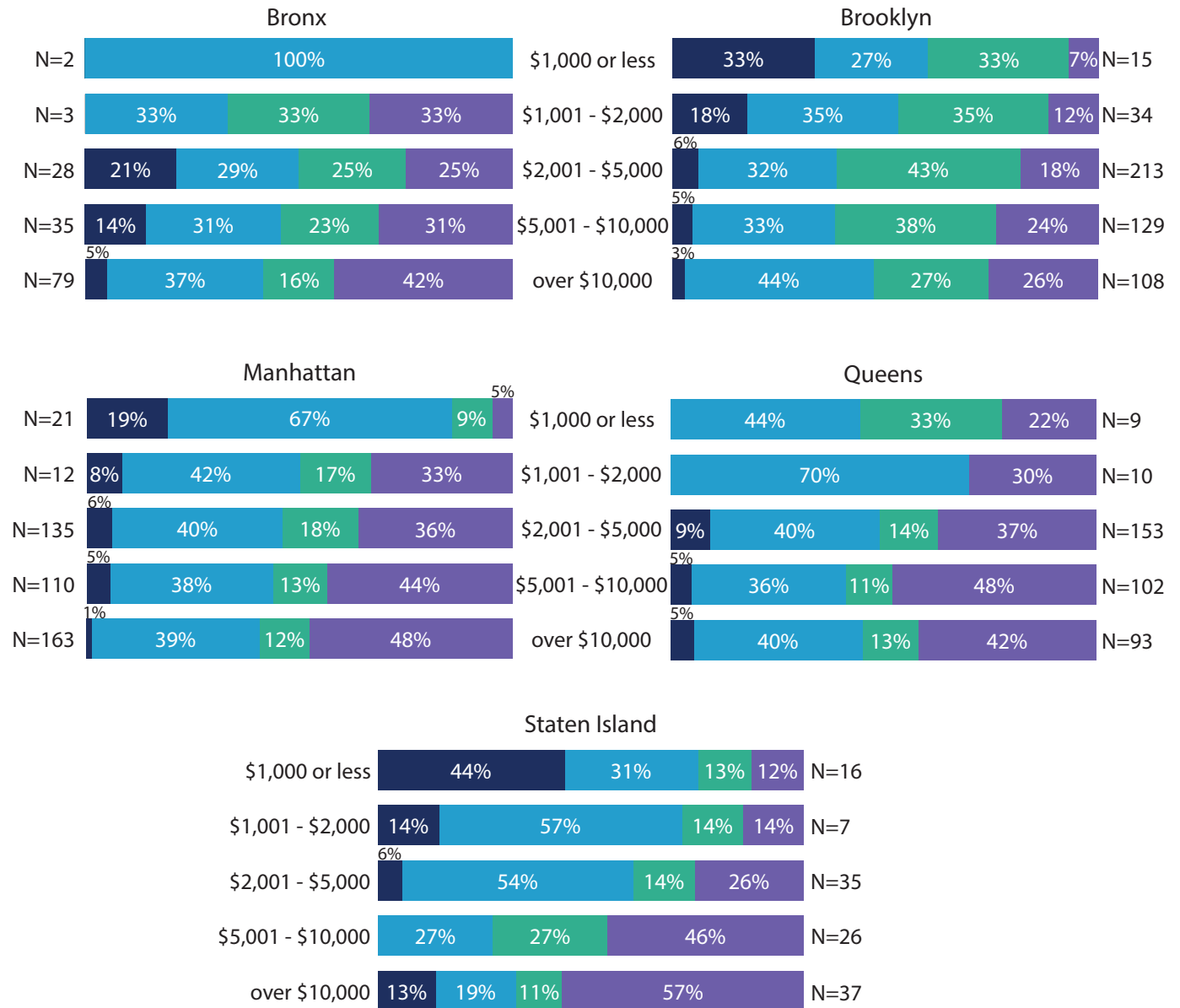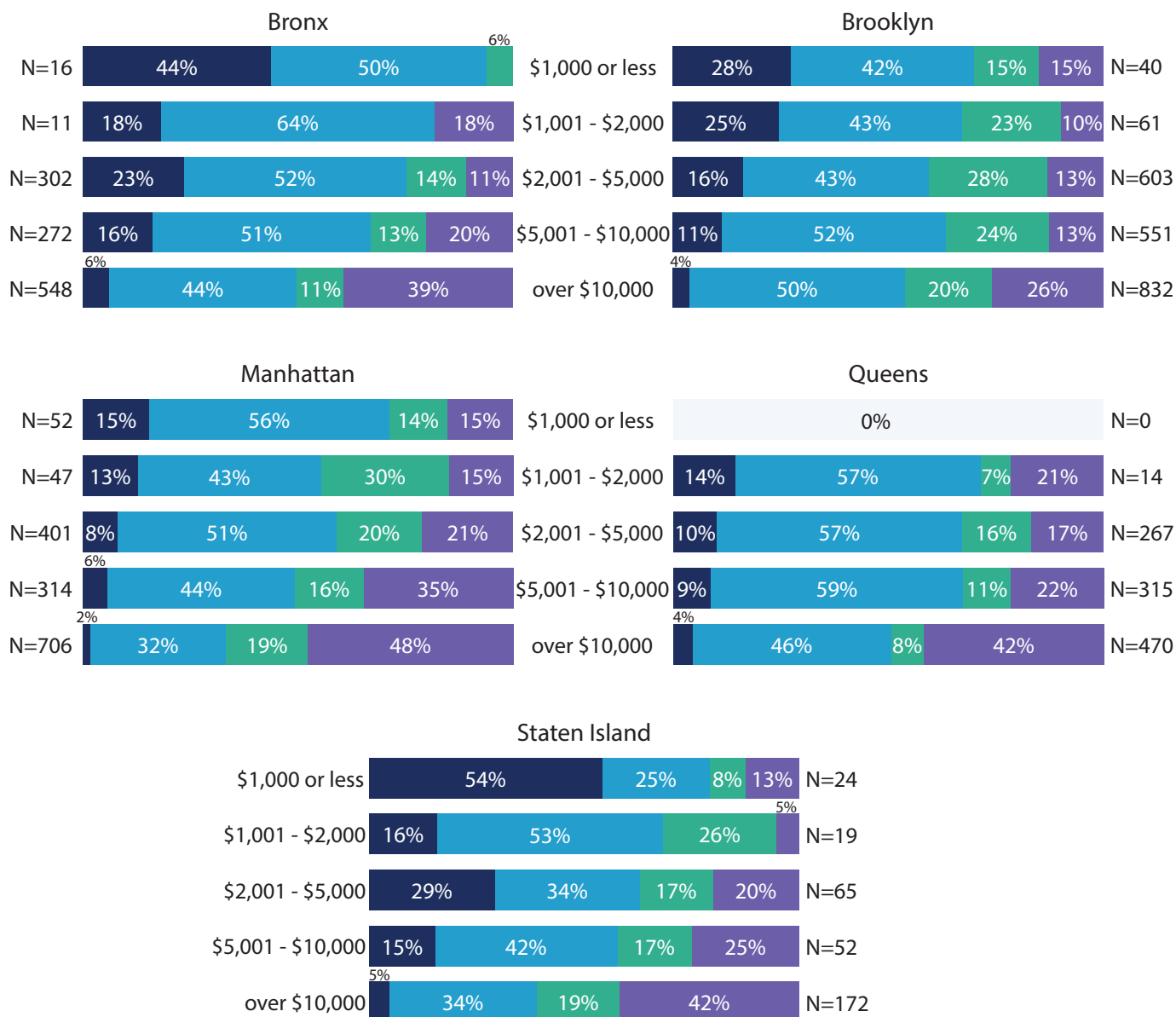| N		Bail Amount	
N=2	100%	$1,000 or less	
N=3	33% / 33% / 33%	$1,001 - $2,000	
N=28	21% / 29% / 25% / 25%	$2,001 - $5,000	
N=35	14% / 31% / 23% / 31%	$5,001 - $10,000	
N=79	5% / 37% / 16% / 42%	over $10,000	

Brooklyn

Bail Amount		N
$1,000 or less	33% / 27% / 33% / 7%	N=15
$1,001 - $2,000	18% / 35% / 35% / 12%	N=34
$2,001 - $5,000	6% / 32% / 43% / 18%	N=213
$5,001 - $10,000	5% / 33% / 38% / 24%	N=129
over $10,000	3% / 44% / 27% / 26%	N=108

Manhattan

N		Bail Amount
N=21	19% / 67% / 9% / 5%	$1,000 or less
N=12	8% / 42% / 17% / 33%	$1,001 - $2,000
N=135	6% / 40% / 18% / 36%	$2,001 - $5,000
N=110	5% / 38% / 13% / 44%	$5,001 - $10,000
N=163	1% / 39% / 12% / 48%	over $10,000

Queens

Bail Amount		N
$1,000 or less	44% / 33% / 22%	N=9
$1,001 - $2,000	70% / 30%	N=10
$2,001 - $5,000	9% / 40% / 14% / 37%	N=153
$5,001 - $10,000	5% / 36% / 11% / 48%	N=102
over $10,000	5% / 40% / 13% / 42%	N=93

Staten Island

Bail Amount		N
$1,000 or less	44% / 31% / 13% / 12%	N=16
$1,001 - $2,000	14% / 57% / 14% / 14%	N=7
$2,001 - $5,000	6% / 54% / 14% / 26%	N=35
$5,001 - $10,000	27% / 27% / 46%	N=26
over $10,000	13% / 19% / 11% / 57%	N=37

Figure 48
Release Prior to Disposition For VFO Cases, by Borough and Bail Amount

■ Made bail at arraignment ■ Made bail post-arraignment ■ ROR/RUS post-arraignment ■ Not released

Bronx

N	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	Bail Amount
N=16	44%	50%	6%		$1,000 or less
N=11	18%	64%		18%	$1,001 - $2,000
N=302	23%	52%	14%	11%	$2,001 - $5,000
N=272	16%	51%	13%	20%	$5,001 - $10,000
N=548	6%	44%	11%	39%	over $10,000

Brooklyn

Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
28%	42%	15%	15%	N=40
25%	43%	23%	10%	N=61
16%	43%	28%	13%	N=603
11%	52%	24%	13%	N=551
4%	50%	20%	26%	N=832

Manhattan

N	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	Bail Amount
N=52	15%	56%	14%	15%	$1,000 or less
N=47	13%	43%	30%	15%	$1,001 - $2,000
N=401	8%	51%	20%	21%	$2,001 - $5,000
N=314	6%	44%	16%	35%	$5,001 - $10,000
N=706	2%	32%	19%	48%	over $10,000

Queens

Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
	0%			N=0
14%	57%	7%	21%	N=14
10%	57%	16%	17%	N=267
9%	59%	11%	22%	N=315
4%	46%	8%	42%	N=470

Staten Island

Bail Amount	Made bail at arraignment	Made bail post-arraignment	ROR/RUS post-arraignment	Not released	N
$1,000 or less	54%	25%	8%	13%	N=24
$1,001 - $2,000	16%	53%	26%	5%	N=19
$2,001 - $5,000	29%	34%	17%	20%	N=65
$5,001 - $10,000	15%	42%	17%	25%	N=52
over $10,000	5%	34%	19%	42%	N=172

Failure to Appear

- Ninety-two percent of individuals subject to a summary arrest made every scheduled pretrial court appearance; 8% missed at least one.
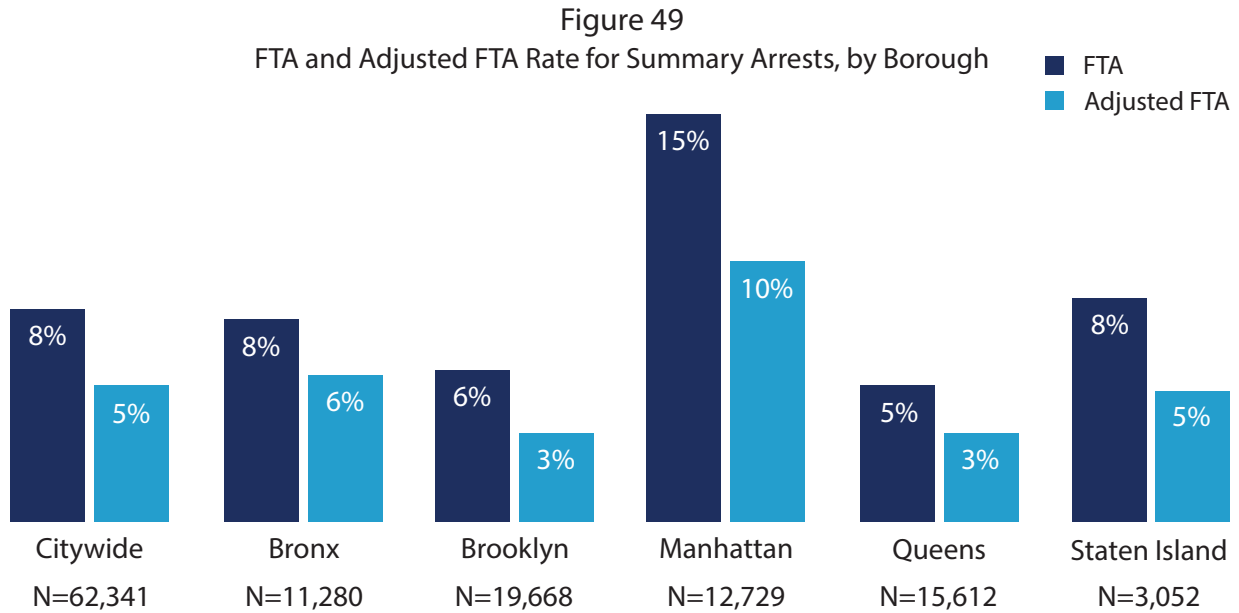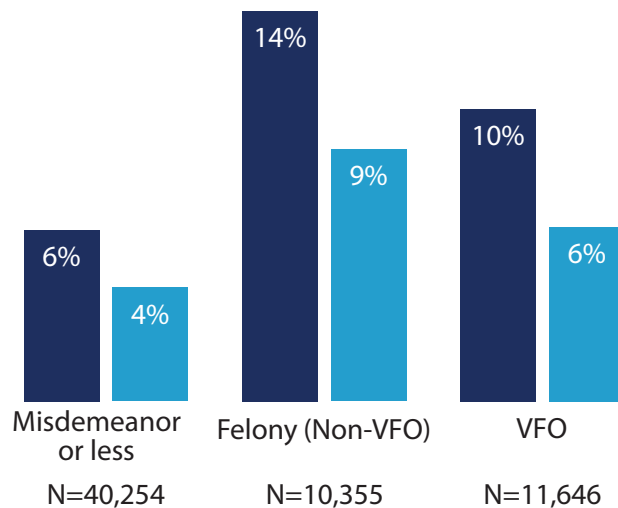
Figure 49
FTA and Adjusted FTA Rate for Summary Arrests, by Borough
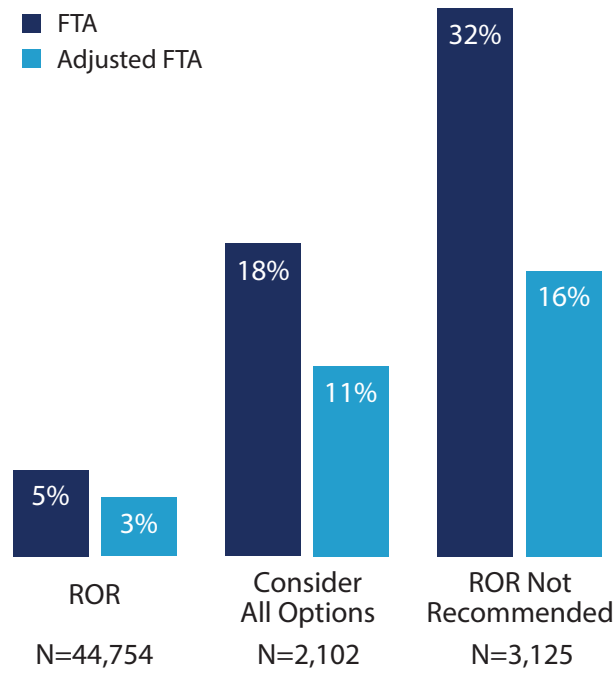
■ FTA
■ Adjusted FTA

	Citywide	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
FTA	8%	8%	6%	15%	5%	8%
Adjusted FTA	5%	6%	3%	10%	3%	5%
	N=62,341	N=11,280	N=19,668	N=12,729	N=15,612	N=3,052

Figure 50
FTA and Adjusted FTA Rate for Summary Arrests, by Severity

	Misdemeanor or less	Felony (Non-VFO)	VFO
FTA	6%	14%	10%
Adjusted FTA	4%	9%	6%
	N=40,254	N=10,355	N=11,646

About The Data

► The FTA rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases where an individual was issued a non-stayed warrant for failing to appear by the total number of cases where an individual was released pretrial. The adjusted FTA rate is calculated the same way, though excludes cases where the individual returned to court voluntarily within 30 days. Cases were tracked until disposition or December 31, 2021, whichever came first.

► Comparisons to previous years should be made with caution due to COVID-19's impact on court operations during the period covered in this report. For instance, a large of share of post-arraignment hearings were held in virtual court parts where warrants were less likely to be issued for failure to appear. This was particularly true for misdemeanor-level charges, which likely accounts for much of the decline in the FTA rate in these cases (17% in 2019 vs 6% in 2020).

Figure 51
### FTA and Adjusted FTA Rate for Summary Arrests, by CJA Recommendation

■ FTA
■ Adjusted FTA

	ROR	Consider All Options	ROR Not Recommended
FTA	5%	18%	32%
Adjusted FTA	3%	11%	16%

ROR
N=44,754

Consider All Options
N=2,102

ROR Not Recommended
N=3,125

- Twelve percent of individuals issued a DAT failed to appear at arraignment.

Figure 52
FTA Rates at DAT Arraignments, by Borough

Borough	FTA Rate	N
Citywide	12%	N=27,582
Bronx	8%	N=5,819
Brooklyn	18%	N=5,706
Manhattan	10%	N=8,439
Queens	9%	N=6,212
Staten Island	20%	N=1,406
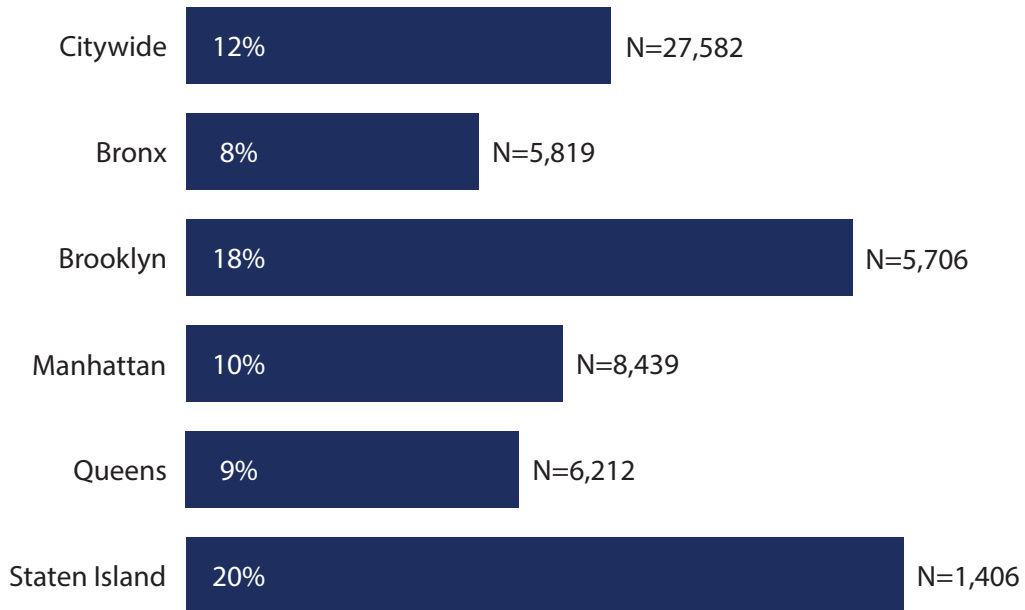
- Seventy-seven percent of individuals issued a DAT made every scheduled court appearance; 23% missed at least one.

Figure 53
FTA and Adjusted FTA Rate for DATs, by Borough
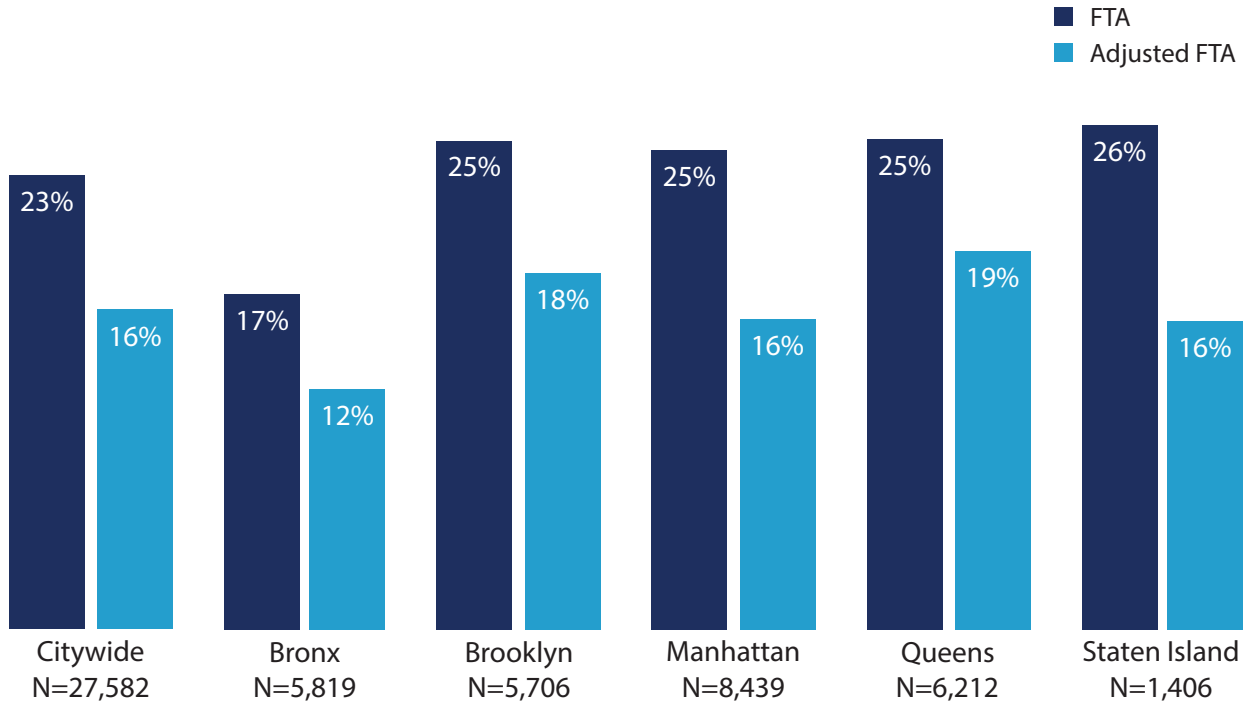
PART 3

CJA PROGRAMS

Notification

CJA has provided **Court Date Notifications** since the 1970s. In recent years a vendor has provided most notification services, including robocalls three days prior to an appearance and on the morning of an appearance, as well as text messages to individuals with mobile phones.

In September 2017, CJA established a new Outreach Center to enable live notification calls. Though robocalls are still made, CJA wanted to add a personal touch. When people speak to a live caller, they have an opportunity to ask questions and are more likely to understand the criminal justice process. CJA has also expanded its Helpline capacities, making it easier for individuals and their families to call if they have questions or concerns about their case.

CJA conducts research to evaluate the effectiveness of various types of notification calls (e.g., Research Brief No. 45), with the aim of providing customized services based on an individual's needs.

- In 2020, CJA made a total of 188,358 notification calls.

188,358

notification calls
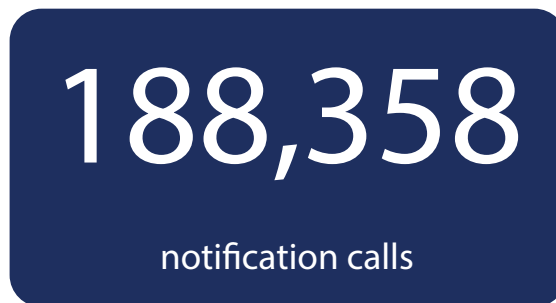
Bail Expediting Program

CJA operates the **Bail Expediting Program** (BEX) in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. The program has operated in the Bronx and Queens since the 1980s and was expanded to Brooklyn and Manhattan in 2010. The purpose of BEX is to identify potential sureties for individuals with bail set, call the potential sureties, and assist them in posting bail.

As part of CJA's pre-arraignment interview, CJA asks every individual to identify potential sureties. For those with bail set, CJA attempts to contact the potential sureties for up to two days after the arraignment. In July 2019, eligibility for BEX was expanded from all cases with bail set at $5,000 or less to all cases with bail set at $10,000 or less. In December 2018, CJA launched the Adolescent BEX program for people 17 and younger. All adolescents are eligible regardless of bail amount.

In 2017, the New York City Council passed, and Mayor Bill de Blasio signed into law, a series of bail reform measures to make posting bail easier and more timely. One reform increases the amount of time an individual with bail set can remain in the courthouse. Individuals who are unable to pay bail are typically placed on a bus and transported to a Department of Corrections facility such as Rikers Island. However, if CJA identifies a potential surety who is able to post bail, a hold is placed on that person— keeping them at the courthouse and delaying transfer.

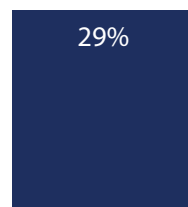- CJA secured 43 holds in 2020. Seventy-nine percent posted bail at arraignment.

Figure 54
Rate of Release at Arraignment
N=43

79%

Holds

- Twenty-nine percent of clients treated under the BEX program posted bail within 2 days.

Figure 55
Rate of Release within 2 days of Arraignment
N=934

29%

BEX treated
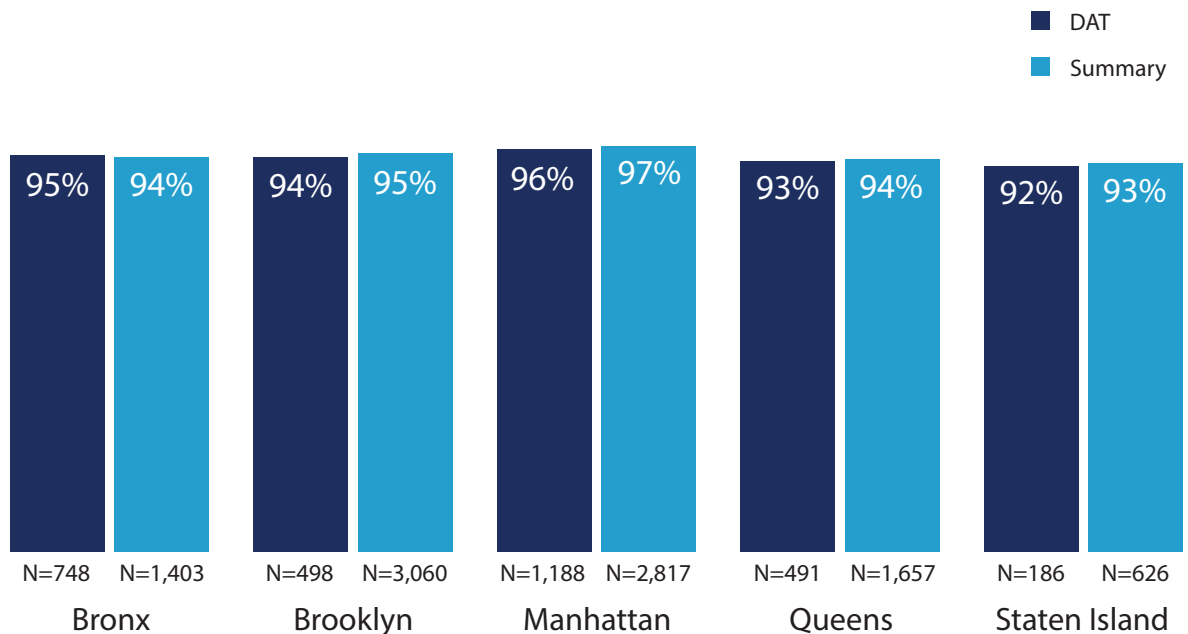
Court Appearance Support Units

CJA operates **Court Appearance Support Units** (CASU) in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. Staff members identify individuals who failed to appear for a post-arraignment date in Criminal Court, as well as individuals who were issued a desk appearance ticket (DAT) and failed to appear for the scheduled arraignment (or for a post-arraignment appearance). CASU staff attempt to reach these people and persuade them to return to court voluntarily. For those who do return or provide a verified reason for the missed court date, there are benefits: the warrant is often vacated, usually no additional charges result from the FTA, and the individual is more likely to be released without having to post bail.

Attempts are made to contact individuals by telephone and letter. If a phone number is available, CJA continues to try to contact individuals unitl they return to court, or up to 29 days after the warrant is issued. CJA may also help arrange for the individual's attorney to accompany them to court.

Figure 68 shows the percentage of people CJA attempted to contact who returned to court.

- In DAT arrests, 92-96% of individuals who missed an appearance returned to court within 30 days. In Summary arrests, 93-97% of individuals who missed an appearance returned to court within 30 days.

Figure 56
Court Appearance Support Unit:
Return Within 30 Days

	DAT	Summary
Bronx	95% (N=748)	94% (N=1,403)
Brooklyn	94% (N=498)	95% (N=3,060)
Manhattan	96% (N=1,188)	97% (N=2,817)
Queens	93% (N=491)	94% (N=1,657)
Staten Island	92% (N=186)	93% (N=626)

Supervised Release

In 2009, CJA launched the **Queens Supervised Release** (QSR). In March 2016, the city established Supervised Release programs in each borough. The program seeks to enroll those who would most likely have bail set in their case if not for the option of entering the program. QSR Court Representatives screen potentially eligible individuals and engage with defense attorneys to find people who may benefit from the program. Clients in the program undergo a thorough assessment and are assigned a social worker or counselor who works closely with them. Voluntary referrals are made for services ranging from housing and vocational training to community-based mental health and substance abuse treatment. In December 2019, eligibility for Supervised Release was expanded citwyide to include all charge types, including violent felony offenses.

- The demographic characteristics of the 1,571 clients enrolled in Supervised Release in 2020 are shown below.

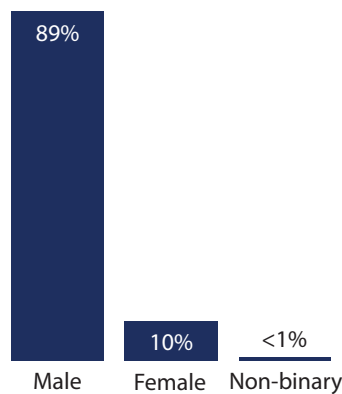### Figure 57
Queens Supervised Release Clients, by Sex

Male	Female	Non-binary
89%	10%	<1%

Figure 58
Queens Supervised Release Clients, by Race

Black	Hispanic	Other	White
41%	34%	15%	10%
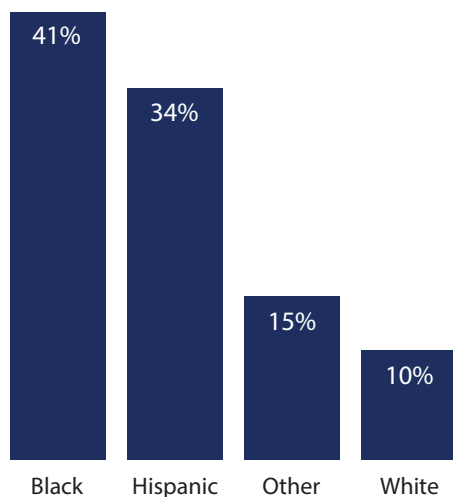
Figure 59
Queens Supervised Release Clients, by Age

19 and younger	20-23	24-29	30-39	40 and older
6%	13%	22%	29%	30%
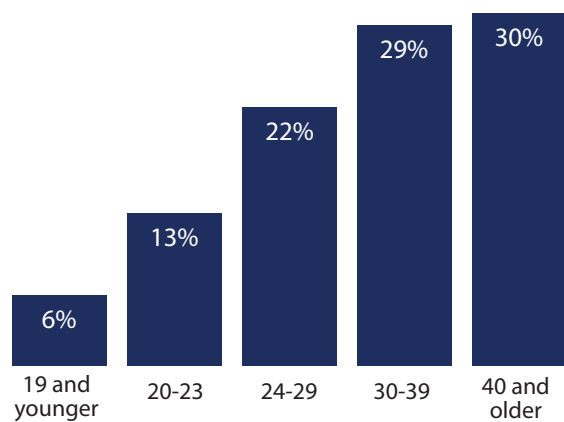
- Roughly half of all clients enrolled in Queens Supervised Release (54%) were charged with a felony. Eighty-five percent of clients successfully completed the program, while 15% had their supervision revoked. Possible reasons for revoking supervision include a rearrest, failure to comply with program requirements, and missing a scheduled court date, though such infractions do not automatically result in revocation.
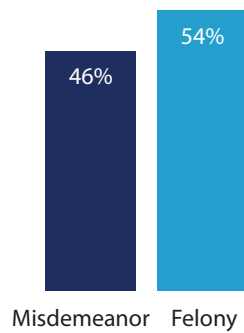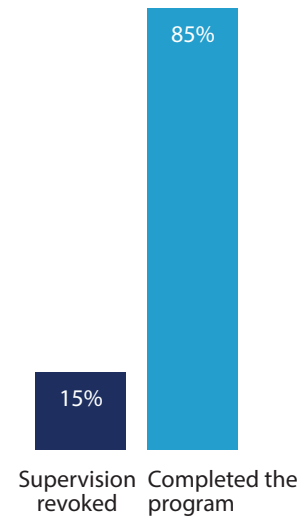
Figure 60
QSR Most Severe Arraignment Charge

46%	54%
Misdemeanor	Felony

Figure 61
QSR Program Outcome

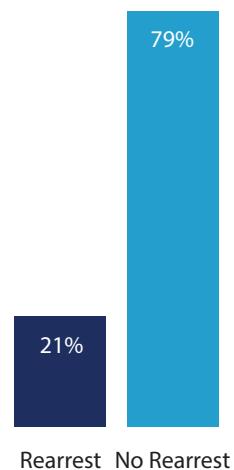|	
15%	85%
Supervision revoked	Completed the program

- Among the 1,571 clients who completed the program, the failure-to-appear rate was 2% and the rearrest rate was 21%.

Figure 62
QSR FTA Rate

2%	98%
FTA	No FTA

Figure 63
QSR Rearrest Rate
(prosecuted rearrests only)

21%	79%
Rearrest	No Rearrest

CJA Publications

For a complete list of publications and digital versions, visit www.nycja.org

Research Briefs

No. 48 Desk Appearance Tickets Among the Boroughs: 2013-2020 (2020)

No. 47 Desk Appearance Tickets 2013-2020 (2020)

No. 46 CJA's Updated Release Assessment (2020)

No. 45 Desk Appearance Tickets and Appearance Rates — The Benefits of Court Date Reminders (2020)

No. 44 Pretrial Release Without Money: New York City, 1987-2020 (2020)

No. 43 Disorderly Conduct (§240.20) — New York City's Catchall Disposition (2020)

No. 42 Reducing Unnecessary Pretrial Detention: CJA's Manhattan Supervised Release Program (2017)

No. 41 Post-Disposition Re-Arrests of Juvenile Offenders (2016)

No. 40 Marijuana Possession Arrests in New York City - How Times Have Changed (2016)

No. 39 Re-Arrests of Homeless Defendants in New York City (2016)

Domestic Violence

The Impact of the Kings County Integrated Domestic Violence Court on Case Processing (2014)

Early Victim Engagement in Domestic Violence Cases (2013)

The Kings County District Attorney's Video Statement Program for Domestic Violence Cases (2012)

Arrest Histories of Adolescent Male Domestic Violence Offenders in New York City (2011)

Arrests of Juveniles

Fact Sheet on the Adult Court Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City, January Through December 2020 (2022)

Re-Arrest Among 16-Year-Olds Arrested in the First Year of Raise the Age (2021)

The Second Year of Raise the Age (2021)

The First Six Months of the Second Year of Raise the Age (2020)

Post-Disposition Re-Arrests of Juvenile Offenders (2016)

Recidivism Among Juvenile Offenders in New York City, 2007-2012: A Comparison by Case Outcome (2015)

Annual Report on the Adult Case Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City (available from 1998 through 2015)

Release and Bail

The Court Appearance Pilot Project (2022)

What Doesn't Get Measured Doesn't Get Done: A Roadmap for Data Collection and Reporting in the Era of Bail Reform (2021)

Court Date Notifications (2021)

Pretrial Release Without Money: New York City, 1987-2020 (2021)

New York's Credit Card Bail Experiment (2014)

A Decade of Bail Research in New York City (2012)

Effect of Release Type on Failure to Appear (2011)

Annual Report

CJA Annual Report (available from 2003-2020)

Case Processing

Factsheet: Identifying and Addressing Pretrial Needs (2021)

Ethnicity and the Prosecution of DAT-Eligible Charges: 2016-2019 (2021)

Understanding the Past, Imagining the Future: 13 Highlights from 30 Years of New York City Criminal Justice Data (2020)

Misdemeanor Marijuana Arrests: New York City 2012-2014 (2015)

The Past, Present, and Possible Future of Desk Appearance Tickets in New York City (2014)

Alternatives to Incarceration

Community Supervision as a Money Bail Alternative: The Impact of CJA's Manhattan Supervised Release Program on Legal Outcomes and Pretrial Misconduct (2016)

Screening and Selecting Cases and Clients for CJA's Supervised Release Programs in Queens and Manhattan (2014)

CJA's Supervised Release Programs and Manhattan Start-Up: Case Screening and Participant Selection Process (2014)

2020 Annual Report

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