



# Division of Criminal Justice Services

## **Annual Re-arrest Report**

### **County Re-entry Task Forces (CRTF)**

January – December 2014

Data as of July 2016

Information presented in this report is based on data submitted by county re-entry task forces funded by DCJS. Data must be submitted as a condition of funding. Records submitted by CRTFs were matched to DCJS' Computerized Criminal History database. Participant demographics, criminal history, top conviction charges, and one-year re-arrest outcomes are summarized for January - December 2014 admissions. For more information on correctional alternative and re-entry programs funded by DCJS, see New York's [Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives](#) website.

Issued December 2016



## **Background**

The NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) provides important feedback to funded programs through this Annual Re-arrest Report. The report includes information on participant characteristics, such as age, race/ethnicity, criminal history, and top conviction charges, for participants admitted to County Re-entry Task Forces (CRTFs) in 2014. This report also includes one-year re-arrest outcomes. Outcomes are provided for CRTF intakes between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014. A detailed description of tables and methodology is presented in Appendix A and Appendix B.

## **Report Tables**

Table 1 – Program Admissions, by Program

Table 2 – 2014 Participant Characteristics

Table 3 – Re-arrest Rates

Appendix A – Description of Methodology

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**Table 1. Program Admissions, by Program**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Jan - Dec Admissions</b>	<b>Matched to CCH</b>	
<b>NYC</b>			
Bronx County CRTF	119	117	98%
Kings County CRTF	208	204	98%
Manhattan County CRTF	212	205	97%
<b>Rest of State</b>			
Albany County CRTF	200	196	98%
Broome County CRTF	116	114	98%
Dutchess County CRTF	117	110	94%
Erie County CRTF	330	325	98%
Monroe County CRTF	273	269	99%
Nassau County CRTF	155	155	100%
Niagara County CRTF	116	112	97%
Oneida County CRTF	105	104	99%
Onondaga County CRTF	245	238	97%
Orange County CRTF	151	147	97%
Rensselaer County CRTF	74	73	99%
Rockland County CRTF	83	76	92%
Schenectady County CRTF	112	110	98%
Suffolk County CRTF	267	255	96%
Ulster County CRTF	65	64	98%
Westchester County CRTF	114	110	96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>97%</b>

## Characteristics of 2014 Participants

Re-arrest rates were examined for participants admitted to CRTFs in 2014. Table 2 presents characteristics of 2014 intakes. Among intakes in 2014:

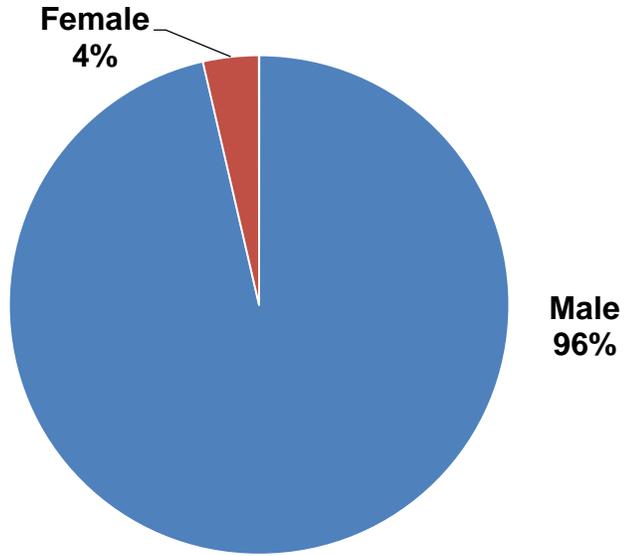
- 96% of New York City (NYC) intakes are male, and 91% of intakes in the rest of state (ROS) are male.
- The average age of intakes was 32 for NYC and 34 for ROS.
- Three-fourths (75%) of NYC intakes were black; 23% were Hispanic, and 2% were white; over half (58%) of ROS intakes were black, 31% were white, and 9% were Hispanic.
- 43% of NYC intakes and 41% of ROS intakes were assigned to DOCCS supervision level 1; 21% of NYC intakes and 34% of ROS intakes were DOCCS supervision level 2; 36% of NYC intakes and 20% of ROS intakes were DOCCS supervision level 3.
- On average, NYC intakes had 2.3 prior misdemeanor arrests and 3.0 prior misdemeanor convictions. The higher number of misdemeanor convictions is due to felony arrest charges being reduced by the time of conviction. ROS intakes had 3.1 prior misdemeanor arrests and 2.8 prior misdemeanor convictions, on average.
- NYC intakes had, on average, 3.1 prior felony arrests and 1.3 prior felony convictions. ROS intakes had an average of 2.8 prior felony arrests and 1.0 prior felony conviction.
- Conviction charges were most likely to be violent felony offenses (VFOs) (58% in NYC and 46% in ROS) and felony drug offenses (25% in NYC and 22% in ROS).

**Table 2. 2014 Participant Characteristics**

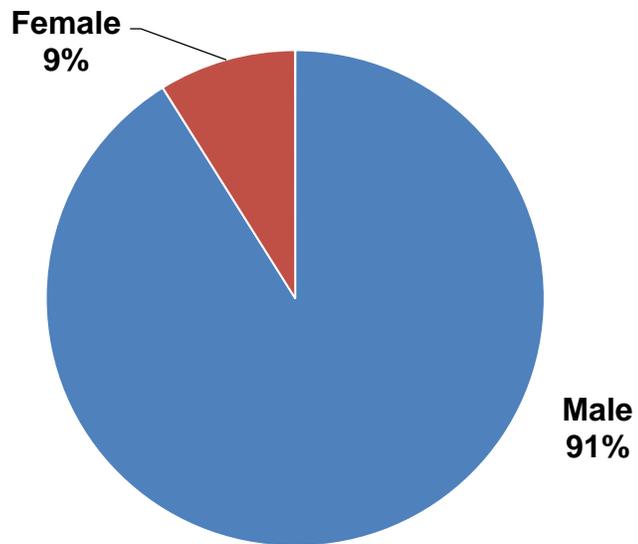
		NYC		Rest of State		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
CCH	Total	539	100%	2,523	100%	3,062	100%
	Not Matched to CCH	13	2%	65	3%	78	3%
	Matched to CCH	526	98%	2,458	97%	2,984	97%
Sex	Male	507	96%	2,239	91%	2,746	92%
	Female	19	4%	219	9%	238	8%
Age at Admission	Mean	32.4		34.2		33.9	
	17 and younger	2	<1%	5	<1%	7	<1%
	18 to 20	39	7%	116	5%	155	5%
	21 to 24	124	24%	412	17%	536	18%
	25 to 29	105	20%	573	23%	678	23%
	30 to 39	137	26%	698	28%	835	28%
	40 to 49	65	12%	382	16%	447	15%
	50 and older	54	10%	272	11%	326	11%
Race/Ethnicity	White	11	2%	759	31%	770	26%
	Black	392	75%	1,434	58%	1,826	61%
	Hispanic	119	23%	216	9%	335	11%
	Other/Unknown	4	1%	49	2%	53	2%
COMPAS Supervision Level	Level 1	227	43%	997	41%	1,224	41%
	Level 2	110	21%	839	34%	949	32%
	Level 3	188	36%	493	20%	681	23%
	Level 4	1	<1%	89	4%	90	3%
	Not Reported	0	0%	40	2%	40	1%
Prior Misdemeanor Arrests	Mean	2.3		3.1		3.0	
	0	276	52%	808	33%	1,084	36%
	1-2	116	22%	755	31%	871	29%
	3-9	105	20%	711	29%	816	27%
	10+	29	6%	184	7%	213	7%
Prior Felony Arrests	Mean	3.1		2.8		2.8	
	0	153	29%	668	27%	821	28%
	1-2	164	31%	844	34%	1,008	34%
	3-9	169	32%	821	33%	990	33%
	10+	40	8%	125	5%	165	6%
Prior Misdemeanor Convictions	Mean	3.0		2.8		2.9	
	0	261	50%	953	39%	1,214	41%
	1-2	111	21%	706	29%	817	27%
	3+	154	29%	799	33%	953	32%
Prior Felony Convictions	Mean	1.3		1.0		1.1	
	0	251	48%	1,237	50%	1,488	50%
	1-2	163	31%	880	36%	1,043	35%
	3+	112	21%	341	14%	453	15%
Conviction Charge	Violent Felony	303	58%	1,136	46%	1,439	48%
	Drug Offense	133	25%	533	22%	666	22%
	DWI	1	<1%	62	3%	63	2%
	Property	37	7%	379	15%	416	14%
	Other Offense	52	10%	348	14%	400	13%
	Subtotal	526	100%	2,458	100%	2,984	100%

# Sex of 2014 Intakes

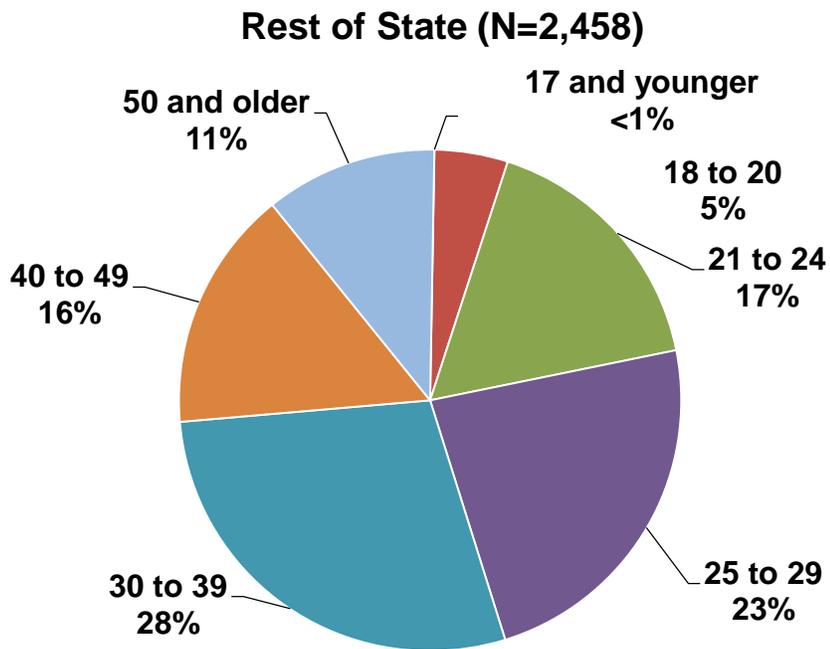
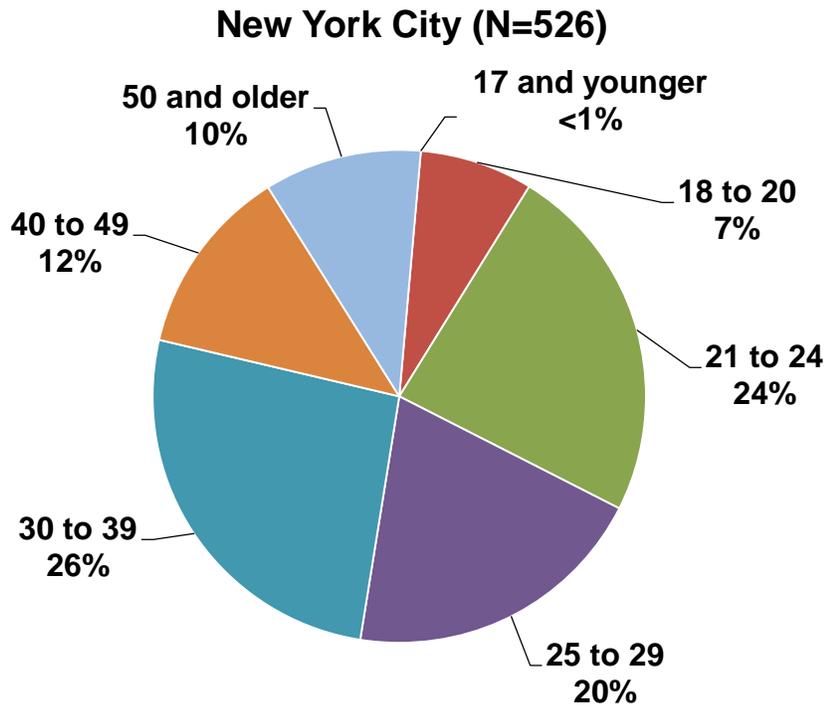
## New York City (N=526)



## Rest of State (N=2,458)

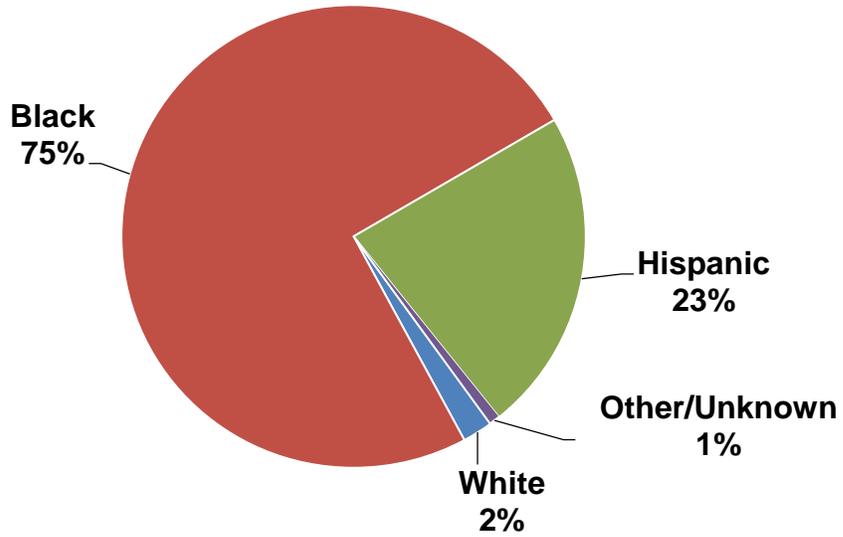


# Age At Intake of 2014 Intakes

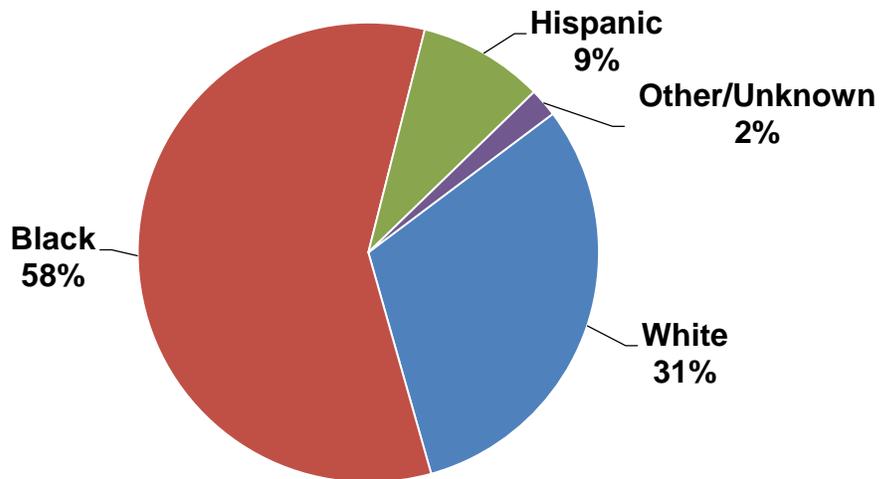


# Race/Ethnicity of 2014 Intakes

## New York City (N=526)

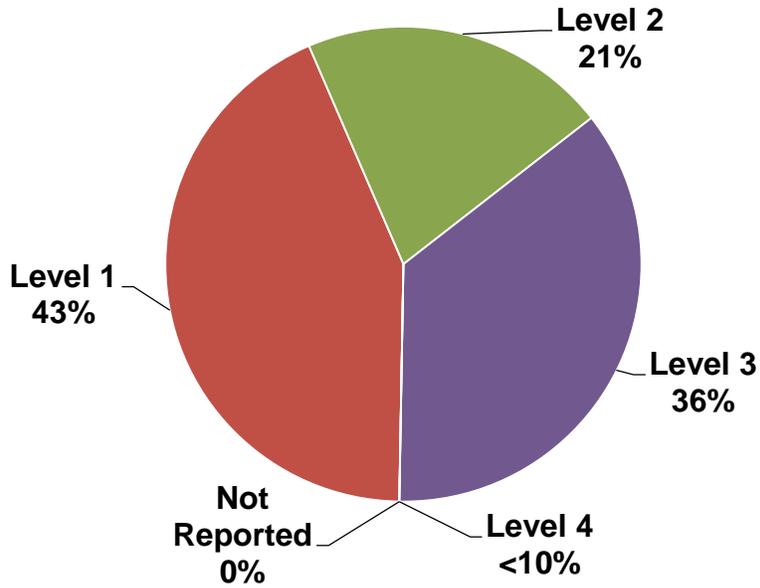


## Rest of State (N=2,458)

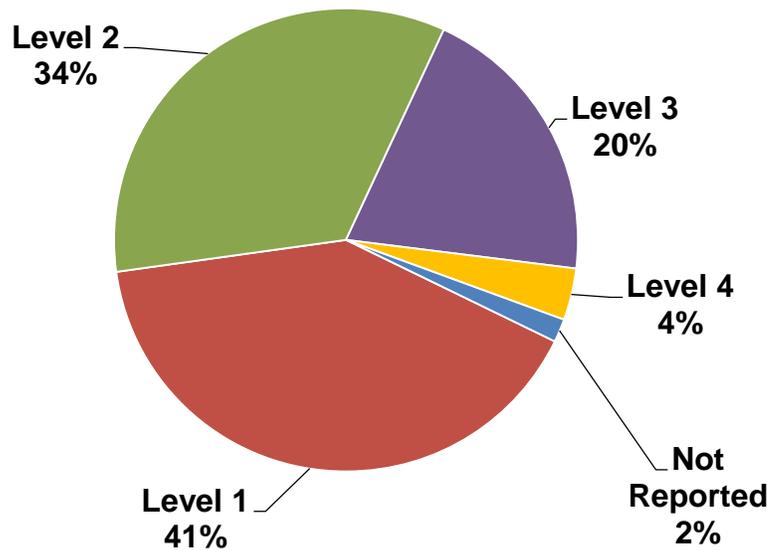


# DOCCS Supervision Level of 2014 Intakes

## New York City (N=526)

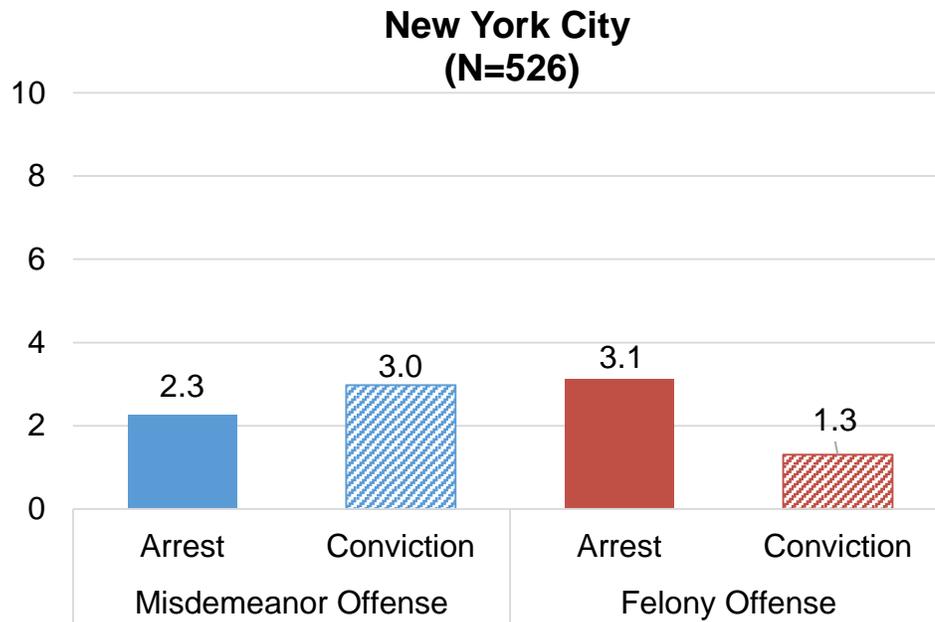


## Rest of State (N=2,458)

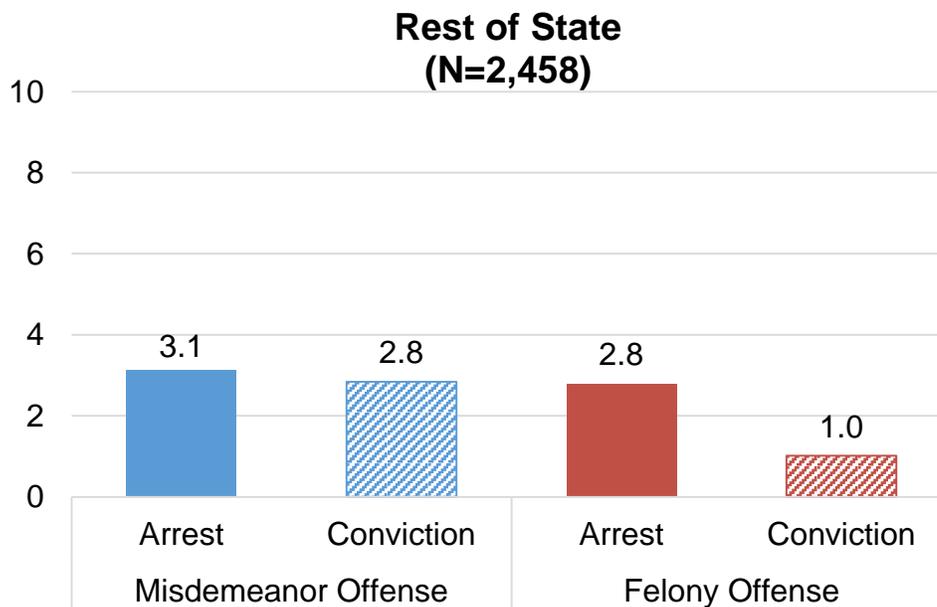


## Criminal History of 2014 Intakes

### Average Number of Prior Arrests and Convictions

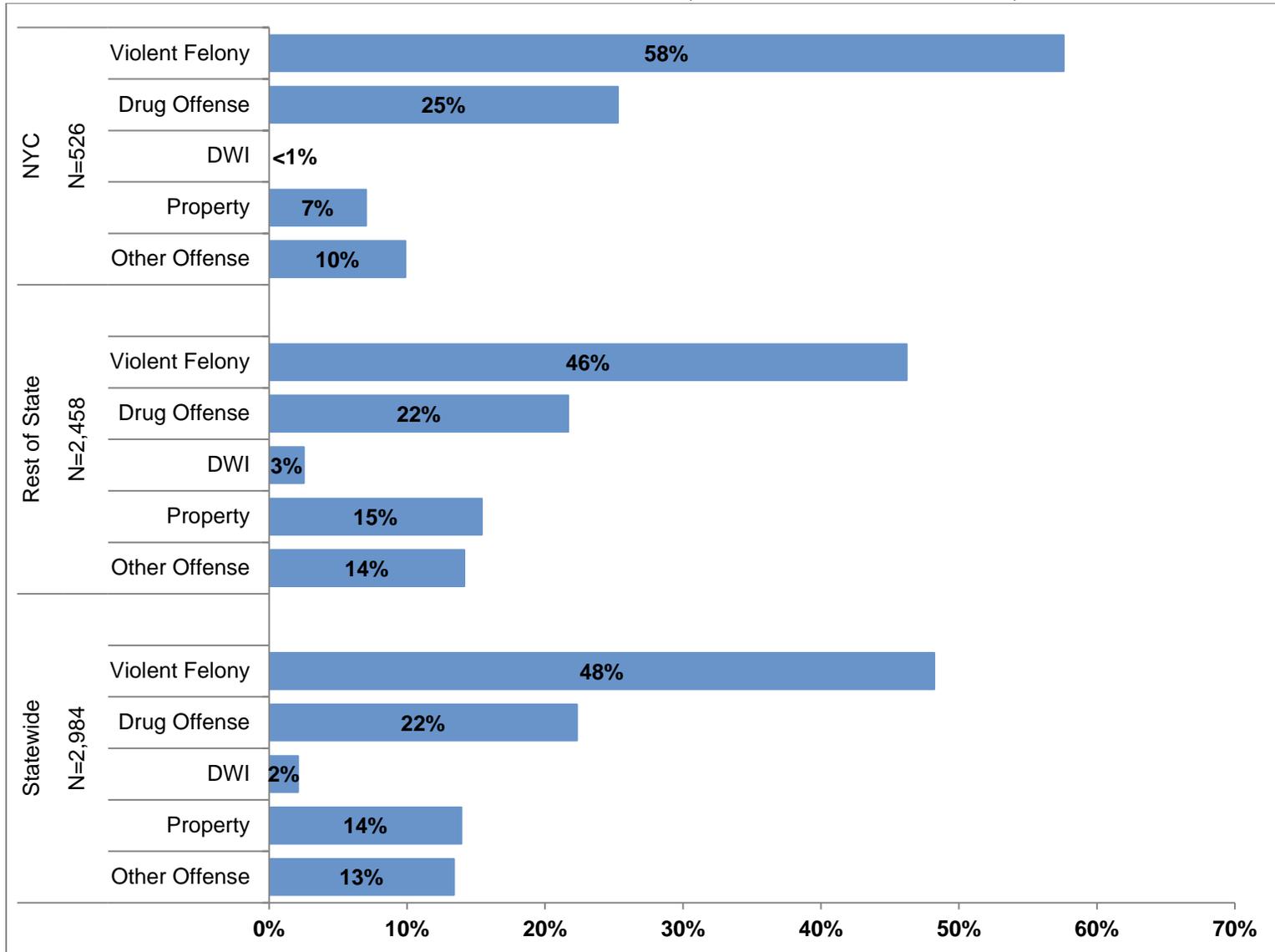


Note: Counts of misdemeanor convictions can be higher than counts of misdemeanor arrests due to the reduction of felony arrest charges by the time of conviction.



## Top Conviction Charge of 2014 Intakes

**NYC = 526 Rest of State = 2,458 Statewide = 2,984**



## Re-arrest Rates for 2014 Intakes

This section presents re-arrest rates for intakes to CRTFs in 2014. Re-arrest is measured as any arrest for a fingerprintable offense during the 12 months following intake, any arrest for a misdemeanor offense, any arrest for a felony offense, and any arrest for a violent felony offense. In addition, the average number of days to a participant's first re-arrest is presented, as are the average number of re-arrests during the one-year follow-up period, and the crime type for the first re-arrest. While the follow-up period begins with intake, arrests might have occurred after participants were no longer receiving services from the CRTFs.

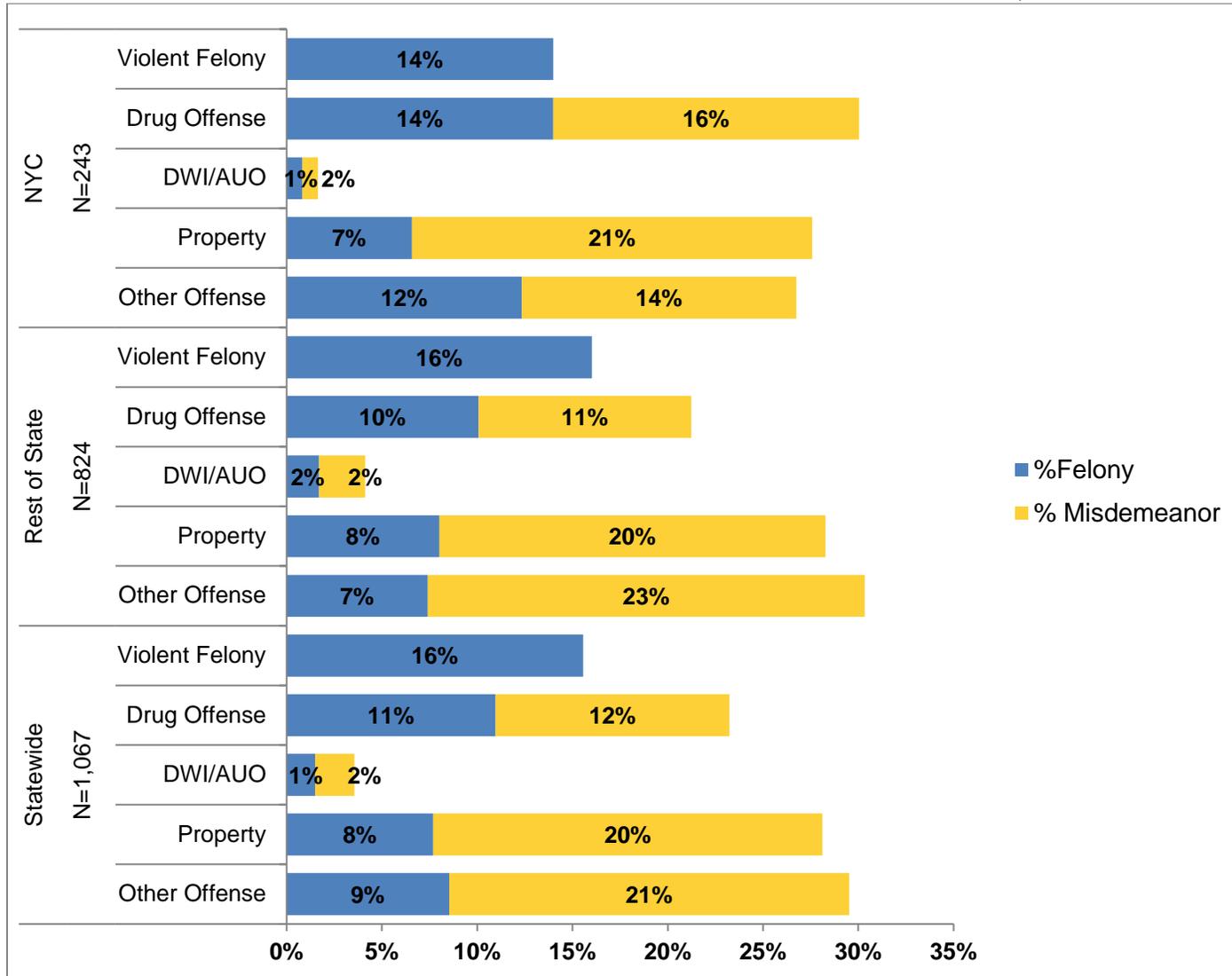
Re-arrest rates for 2014 intakes in NYC and ROS are presented in Table 3.

- 46% of NYC intakes were re-arrested for any offense within one year of program admission; 34% of ROS intakes were re-arrested for any offense within one year.
- NYC intakes who were re-arrested had an average of 1.6 arrests within the 12-month follow-up period. ROS intakes who were re-arrested had an average of 1.4 arrests during the follow-up period.
- The average time to the first re-arrest was 157 days in NYC and 160 days in ROS.
- 29% of NYC intakes were re-arrested for a misdemeanor offense. Among those arrested, NYC intakes had an average of 1.3 misdemeanor arrests within the follow-up period. Misdemeanor arrests were mostly for property (12%), drug (8%), and other (8%) offenses.
- 21% of ROS intakes were arrested for a misdemeanor. Among those arrested, participants had an average of 1.2 misdemeanor arrests within the follow-up period. Misdemeanor arrests were mostly for property (7%) offenses.
- 25% of NYC program admissions were re-arrested for a felony offense. Among those arrested for a felony, NYC participants had an average of 1.4 felony arrests, mostly for violent felony (7%) and felony drug offenses (7%).
- 17% of ROS intakes were re-arrested for a felony offense. Among those arrested for a felony, ROS participants had an average of 1.2 felony arrests within the follow-up period. The first felony arrest offense was mostly for violent felony (6%) offenses.
- Re-arrests for violent felony offenses (VFOs) were low across the state. 8% of NYC and 6% of ROS participants were arrested for VFOs. Among those arrested, NYC participants had an average of 1.4 VFO arrests within the 12-month period; ROS participants had an average of 1.1 VFO arrests. Across the state, arrests were generally for robbery (2%) and burglary (2%) offenses.

**Table 3. One Year Re-arrest Rates: 2014 Intakes**

	NYC		Rest of State		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total Admissions (CCH Matched)</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Any Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>36%</b>
Average Number of Arrests Among Arrested	1.6		1.4		1.4	
Average Days to First Arrest (Fel/Misd)	157		160		160	
<b>Misdemeanor Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>22%</b>
Average Number of Misdemeanor Arrests Among Arrested	1.3		1.2		1.2	
Average Days to First Misdemeanor Arrest	160		162		161	
First Misdemeanor Arrest Charge						
Drug Offense	42	8%	99	4%	141	5%
DWI/AUO	3	1%	20	1%	23	1%
Property	65	12%	177	7%	242	8%
Other Offense	42	8%	216	9%	258	9%
<b>Felony Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>19%</b>
Average Number of Felony Arrests Among Arrested	1.4		1.2		1.2	
Average Days to First Felony Arrest	169		177		175	
First Felony Arrest Charge						
Violent Felony	37	7%	148	6%	185	6%
Drug Offense	39	7%	97	4%	136	5%
DWI/AUO	2	<1%	16	1%	18	1%
Property	18	3%	89	4%	107	4%
Other Offense	33	6%	75	3%	108	4%
<b>VFO Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>7%</b>
Average Number of VFO Arrests Among Arrested	1.4		1.1		1.2	
Average Days to First VFO Arrest	195		187		188	
First VFO Arrest Charge						
Assault (PL120)	10	2%	27	1%	37	1%
Dangerous Weapons (PL265)	9	2%	27	1%	36	1%
Robbery(PL160)	16	3%	42	2%	58	2%
Burglary(PL140)	0	0%	46	2%	46	2%
Other	6	1%	17	1%	23	1%

## Offense Type for First Arrest, Among Participants Re-Arrested within 12 Months NYC N=243 Rest of State N=824 Statewide N=1,067



Note: This chart presents the offense type of the very first re-arrest, regardless of crime class (felony or misdemeanor).

## Appendix A. Description of Methodology

### Matching CRTF Program Data to Criminal History Data

The Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database includes all fingerprintable arrests reported to DCJS, as well as information about case dispositions. CCH data provide a complete history of an arrestee's known criminal activity based on NYSID.<sup>1</sup> OJRP developed the following rules to match program participants to CCH data. After extensive analyses, these rules were determined to provide the best matches to arrests in CCH for the programs funded by DCJS.

#### Matching Rules:

1. Files were first matched on NYSID and DIN, as provided by the programs.
2. If there was not an exact match on NYSID and DIN, cases were matched to the last DOCCS release before program admission.<sup>2</sup>
3. If the NYSID did not match to CCH, the admission was excluded from further analysis.

### Re-arrest Measures

CRTF program participants admitted in 2014, who were able to be matched to CCH, were selected for the re-arrest analyses.<sup>3</sup> A cohort of 2014 intakes was followed for one year, with follow-up beginning on the program admission date. Note that the re-arrest could have occurred after the participant was no longer receiving services from the CRTF.

DCJS recognizes that CRTFs can be located in areas with varying levels of police activity, or can serve populations with varying levels of risk. Programs serving a high-risk population might therefore expect a high re-arrest rate among participants, even if the program is successful. Indicators of program success might instead be reflected in a lower average number of re-arrests, or a longer time from program admission to the first arrest date. To better reflect re-arrest among such diverse populations and geographies, this report presents several measures of re-arrest outcomes.

Re-arrest is first measured as a rate of re-arrest, including any arrest for a fingerprintable offense, any arrest for a misdemeanor offense, any arrest for a felony offense, and any arrest for a violent felony offense (VFO), as defined in PL 70.02.<sup>4</sup> Second, re-arrest is measured as the average number of arrests that occurred within the follow-up period, among those participants arrested. Note that participants who were not re-arrested are not included in this average. Finally, the average number of days from program admission to the first arrest date, among participants who were re-arrested, is presented as the final measure of re-arrest.

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<sup>1</sup> Arrests in CCH are organized by NYSID, which is assigned when an arrestee is fingerprinted. If the case is disposed in favor of the defendant (i.e., dismissals and acquittals) or results in a non-criminal conviction (i.e., violations and infractions), and the defendant has no prior convictions, the fingerprints are destroyed and the NYSID is no longer assigned to that defendant. (There are exceptions for fingerprint destroying: see CPL 160.50 and CPL 160.55 for details). If the defendant is re-arrested for a fingerprintable charge, a new NYSID is assigned. Since CCH is organized by NYSID, arrests that are stored under a different NYSID are not included in the defendant's arrest history, and are not reflected in the Participant Characteristics table.

<sup>2</sup> Only DOCCS releases with conviction charge information were included. If there was no information available on conviction charge, the admission was excluded from further analysis.

<sup>3</sup> Note that the re-arrest rate is based on admissions and not on persons admitted. A person could have been admitted to a program multiple times. All admissions to the program are included in this analysis.

<sup>4</sup> Class A felonies were not designated violent felonies by legislation (PL 70.02), but are included here because they are governed by similar sentencing provisions.

## Appendix B. Detailed Description of Tables

Program Admissions – Table 1 presents intakes to each of the CRTFs for the calendar year 2014. If a participant had more than one intake, all intakes to the CRTF are counted.

Participant Characteristics – Table 2 presents demographic information such as sex, age at admission, and race/ethnicity, and DOCCS supervision level. In addition, the table shows legal history characteristics including the total number of prior arrests that appear in the participant's criminal history record, prior felony arrests, prior felony convictions, prior misdemeanor convictions, and characteristics of the conviction offense. Violent Felony includes all violent felony offenses (as described in PL 70.02) and VFO-like Class A-1 offenses; Drug Offense includes all PL 220 and PL 221 offenses; DWI includes VTL 1192, 511.00; Property includes property offenses (e.g., larceny (PL 155), criminal trespassing and burglary 3<sup>rd</sup> (PL 140), possession of stolen property (PL 165), and criminal tampering (PL 145)); and Other Offenses includes all other offenses not otherwise categorized. The percentages for Felony Total and Misdemeanor Total sum to 100%. Participants with missing or invalid NYSIDs are not included in the table.

Re-arrest Rates – Table 3 presents re-arrest rates for any fingerprintable offenses, any misdemeanor, any felony, and any violent felony offenses (VFO) during the one year follow-up period. This table also includes the average number of arrests, among those arrested; the average time from program admission to first re-arrest; and arrest categories of the first misdemeanor, felony, and VFO offenses.

**Kings County CRTF  
2014 Participant Characteristics**

		2014 Admissions	
		N	%
CCH	Total	208	100%
	Not Matched to CCH	4	2%
	Matched to CCH	204	98%
Sex	Male	199	98%
	Female	5	2%
Age at Admission	Mean	31.2	
	17 and younger	0	0%
	18 to 20	17	8%
	21 to 24	53	26%
	25 to 29	44	22%
	30 to 39	55	27%
	40 to 49	15	7%
	50 and older	20	10%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3	1%
	Black	173	85%
	Hispanic	25	12%
	Other/Unknown	3	1%
COMPAS Supervision Level	Level 1	100	49%
	Level 2	30	15%
	Level 3	74	36%
	Level 4	0	0%
	Not Reported	0	0%
Prior Misdemeanor Arrests	Mean	1.3	
	0	139	68%
	1-2	31	15%
	3-9	29	14%
	10+	5	2%
Prior Felony Arrests	Mean	2.7	
	0	74	36%
	1-2	61	30%
	3-9	58	28%
	10+	11	5%
Prior Misdemeanor Convictions	Mean	2.0	
	0	122	60%
	1-2	39	19%
	3+	43	21%
Prior Felony Convictions	Mean	1.1	
	0	106	52%
	1-2	68	33%
	3+	30	15%
Conviction Charge	Violent Felony	130	64%
	Drug Offense	37	18%
	DWI	1	<1%
	Property	15	7%
	Other Offense	21	10%
	Subtotal	204	100%

**Kings County CRTF**  
**One Year Recidivism Rates: 2014 Participants**

	2014 Admissions	
	N	%
<b>2014 Admissions</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Any Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>48%</b>
Average Number of Arrests Among Arrested	1.6	
Average Days to First Arrest (Fel/Misd)	154	
<b>Misdemeanor Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>28%</b>
Average Number of Misdemeanor Arrests Among Arrested	1.5	
Average Days to First Misdemeanor Arrest	147	
First Misdemeanor Arrest Charge		
Drug Offense	14	7%
DW/AUO	2	1%
Property	25	12%
Other Offense	16	8%
<b>Felony Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25%</b>
Average Number of Felony Arrests Among Arrested	1.3	
Average Days to First Felony Arrest	176	
First Felony Arrest Charge		
Violent Felony	21	10%
Drug Offense	11	5%
DW/AUO	0	0%
Property	8	4%
Other Offense	11	5%
<b>VFO Arrest within One Year</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11%</b>
Average Number of VFO Arrests Among Arrested	1.2	
Average Days to First VFO Arrest	185	
First VFO Arrest Charge		
Assault (PL120)	4	2%
Dangerous Weapons (PL265)	7	3%
Robbery(PL160)	7	3%
Burglary(PL140)	0	0%
Other	4	2%