

Proportion of Registered Sex Offenders Rearrested
(Among 19,827 offenders on the registry on March 31, 2005)

Offender Group And Rearrest Crime Type	N Initially at Risk	Time from Registration Date			
		~ 1 Year (360 days)	~2 Years (720 days)	~5 Years (1830 days)	~8 Years (2910 days)
Males					
Any new arrest					
Overall	19458	.15	.24	.41	.48
Level 1	6313	.13	.21	.35	.43
Level 2	7164	.14	.23	.39	.47
Level 3	5216	.18	.29	.48	.56
New arrest for any Registerable sex offense					
Overall	19458	.02	.03	.06	.08
Level 1	6313	.01	.02	.04	.06
Level 2	7164	.02	.03	.05	.07
Level 3	5216	.03	.04	.08	.11
Females					
Any new arrest					
Overall	369	.09	.16	.26	.36
Level 1	172	.09	.16	.25	.38
Level 2	152	.08	.17	.27	.36
Level 3	29	.10	.22	.31	.31

SOURCES: NYS Sex Offender Registry and NYS Computerized Criminal History Data Base.

NOTE: Sex Offender Registry records that could not be matched to the Computerized Criminal History Data Base were excluded from this analysis. Ns for levels 1 – 3 do not add to overall Ns because of missing data for level.

NOTE: Only 4 females had new arrests for registerable sex offenses.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- The analyses presented in the accompanying table were based on individuals listed on the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) as of March 31, 2005.
- Each individual's arrest history was extracted from the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system for the period beginning with the individual's SOR registration date and ending on December 31, 2004. Though the CCH data were captured on March 31, 2005, the follow-up period for these analyses was arbitrarily terminated on December 31, 2004, in order to allow for possible delays in reporting arrests from some jurisdictions.
- Records were extracted from the SOR for 21,633 individuals. Of those, 19,827 met all of the following criteria and were included in the analyses:
 - Were successfully matched to their CCH records;
 - Had SOR registration dates on or before December 31, 2004; and
 - Had both gender and SOR risk level present in their SOR records at the time the SOR records were captured (March 31, 2005).
- The amount of follow-up time available varied substantially among individuals, from a few days to nearly 10 years. The recidivism rates reported in the accompanying table were generated using a formal statistical method known as "survival analysis," which takes into account the amount of follow-up time available for each case.
 - The results can be viewed as statistical estimates of the recidivism rates that would have been observed within the specified follow-up times, if all of the individuals included in the analysis had been tracked for the specified length of time (1, 2, 5, or 8 years from registration date, respectively).
 - The confidence intervals for these estimates are relatively narrow, ranging from less than $\pm .005$ (half a percentage point) for the shortest follow-up times to approximately $\pm .010$ (one percentage point) for the longest follow-up times.
- There are several reasons that formal survival analysis was applied rather than the most common alternative. The most common alternative is simply limiting the calculation of recidivism rate for each specified follow-up time to just those individuals for whom the entire specified follow-up time was available. If we had used that method in this case, for example, the estimated rate of recidivism within 8 years of registration would have been based only on those individuals who were registered at least 8 years prior to December 31, 2004. The following are some of the reasons that formal survival analysis is considered superior:
 - For the longer follow-up periods, the simpler alternative is limited to "old" information. In a formal survival analysis, information about the short-term survival or failure rates for more recent cases is incorporated into the estimates of long-term survival or failure rates (by a method too complicated to detail here). So, for example, if the short-term recidivism rates for more recent cases happened to be higher than the short-term recidivism rates for older cases with longer available follow-up time, the estimates of long-term recidivism rates would be adjusted upward somewhat by the inclusion of the more recent data. As a result, long-term recidivism rate estimates from a formal survival analysis come somewhat closer to reflecting current circumstances.
 - Because a formal survival analysis "uses all the data" (with appropriate adjustments for the length of available follow-up time), long-term recidivism rates are estimated with greater precision than they would be if based only on the cases with long-term follow-up. This is because the estimates depend in part on the short-term recidivism rates derived from larger samples.
 - A formal survival analysis yields more complete information about time to failure. The results are framed in ways that make it easy to identify periods when the greatest absolute numbers of failures occur and easy to determine the extent to which individuals who have already "survived" a given amount of time face failure in ensuing time periods.
- The accompanying table reflects *elapsed times* from registration date to first subsequent arrest for any crime and from registration date to first subsequent arrest for a registerable sex offense. It does not reflect *time at risk*, as no attempt was made to estimate "time out" for intervening periods of incarceration.