

Massachusetts Department of Youth Services
Juvenile Recidivism Report
For Youth Discharged During 2015

December 30, 2019



Charles Baker, Governor

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**Massachusetts Department of Youth Services
2019 Juvenile Recidivism Report**

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Executive Summary

This study tracked the criminal histories of 378 youth, formerly committed to the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services' (DYS) custody and discharged from the agency during 2015. The information on their arraignments, convictions and incarcerations post discharge was evaluated to find the rate of recidivism for the entire cohort, as well as the recidivism rates for selected segments of that cohort.

Of the 378 subjects, 28% were convicted within one year of discharge from DHS. This compares with a 26% rate for the 2014 discharges; a 26% rate for the 2013 discharges; and a 22% rate for the 2012 discharges. Youth at high risk for conviction as adults were males who had been committed to DHS' custody for property and drug offenses.

	One-Year
Gender	Reconviction Rate
Males	29%
Females	8%
Ethnicity	
Caucasian	22%
Afr. American	26%
Hispanic	30%
Other	23%
DYS Committing Offense Type	
Motor Vehicle	42%
Person	29%
Property	25%
Public Order	20%
Weapons	19%
Drugs	6%
Grid Level ¹	
<= Grid 2	25%
Grid 3	24%
Grid 4	28%
>= Grid 5	43%

¹See page 9, Table 5 for DHS Offenses and Grids

Key Findings:

- In the current study, the overall one-year reconversion rate was 28%
- Of the youth who were convicted as adults for committing a criminal offense within one year of DYS discharge, 61% were convicted within the first 6 months.
- The recidivism rate for males was 31% while the rate for females was 4%.
- Youth whose first arraignment was under age 14 had a recidivism rate of 32% while those whose first arraignment was 14 and older had a rate of 27%.
- Youth with more than 8 pre-discharge arraignments had a recidivism rate of 44%. Those with 5-8 arraignments had a rate of 29%, while those with fewer than 5 arraignments had a rate of 20%.
- Youthful Offenders discharged at age 21 had a recidivism rate of 33% while non-Youthful Offenders had a rate of 27%.
- Youth earning a high school diploma or HI-SET prior to DYS discharge had a recidivism rate of 25%. Youth without a diploma or HI-SET had a rate of 29%.
- Youth whose DYS committing offenses were felonies had a recidivism rate of 32% while those committed on misdemeanors had a rate of 22%.
- Youth who opted for YES services following DYS discharge had a recidivism rate of 22% while youth not opting for those services had a rate of 33%.
- Youth scoring in the high range on the 'Accepting Responsibility' scale in the Clinical Attitude Battery (CAB) had a recidivism rate of 23%. Those scoring in the lower ranges had a rate of 28%.
- On the PTSD Screen, youth strongly agreeing with the statement 'I enjoy the company of others' were convicted at a 24% rate. All others had a rate of 30%.
- Seven protective factors were identified that were associated with lower recidivism: (1) Age at first arraignment older than 13; (2) Less than 5 juvenile arraignments; (3) More than 6 months of YES services; (4) Earning a high school diploma or equivalency prior to discharge; (5) Scoring in the high range on the CAB 'Accepting Responsibility' subscale; (6) Strongly disagreeing with the statement 'If someone pushes me too far, I am likely to become violent' on the PTSD Screen; and (7) Strongly agreeing with the statement 'I enjoy the company of others' on the PTSD Screen.

Table 1 Recidivism Rates for DYS Youth Discharged in 2015 with Selected DYS Offenses

DYS Offense	# Committed	Total in Sample	Recidivism Rate
Firearm Charges	12	28	43%
Possession of Drugs to Distribute	5	13	38%
Larceny	11	37	30%
Assault	37	146	25%
Destruction of Property	4	17	24%

Table 2 Recidivism Rates for DYS Youth Discharged in 2015 - Misdemeanors vs. Felonies

DYS Offense	# Committed	Total in Sample	Recidivism Rate
Misdemeanor	36	165	22%
Felony	68	213	32%

Table 3 Recidivism Rates for DYS Youth Discharged in 2015 From Six Major Cities

Youth Hometown	# Committed	Total in Sample	Recidivism Rate
Boston	18	47	38%
Springfield	15	43	35%
Brockton	3	10	30%
Worcester	8	28	29%
Lawrence	5	19	26%
Lowell	2	14	14%

Introduction

The Department of Youth Services (DYS) is the juvenile justice agency for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Department's mission is to promote positive change in the youth in our care and custody and to make communities safer by improving the life outcomes for the youth we serve. DYS invests in highly qualified staff and a service continuum that engages youth, families and communities in strategies that support positive youth development.

Total Programs:

As of October 1, 2019, DYS operated 73 programs including:

- 52 residential programs that include staff secure group homes, and hardware secure locked units, and
- 21 community-based district and satellite offices to serve youth who live in the community (residing with a parent, guardian, foster parent or in an independent living program).

Total DYS Population:

- On January 1, 2019, DYS served 549 youth who were committed to DYS.
- 273 of these 549 youth were adjudicated delinquent and were committed to DYS' custody until age 18.
- 186 of these youth were adjudicated as youthful offenders and were committed to DYS' custody until age 21.
- As a result of court orders, approximately 110 youth on any given day are detained and in DYS' care while awaiting their next court appearance.

Juvenile Crime in Massachusetts:

- In FY 2019, Massachusetts had 5,285 juvenile delinquency filings.
- Of these youth, 910 were detained and committed to DYS' care while they awaited their court action.
- 207 of these youths were committed to DYS' custody which represents approximately 4% of all juvenile filings.

Recidivism is generally the most common measure used to determine the effectiveness of interventions with juvenile offenders. This report details recidivism data for a sample of former DYS youth who were discharged from the agency's custody during calendar year 2015. For purposes of this report, recidivism is defined as a conviction in the adult system for an offense committed within one year of discharge from DYS' custody.

Prior research has found associations between juvenile recidivism and various factors related to age, socioeconomic status, educational history, peers, family dynamics, and substance use. The following have been identified (Cottle et al., 2001; Wiebush et al., 1995) as primary risk factors for juveniles:

- Age of onset of criminality (usually age at first referral, first arrest, or first adjudication)
- Number of prior arrests / adjudications
- Prior Assaults
- Prior out-of-home placements
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Drug / alcohol abuse
- School problems (including poor achievement, misbehavior in school, and truancy)
- Association with delinquent peers
- Family problems (including problems with parental control and poor relationships with family members)
- Mental health diagnoses, especially depression and conduct disorder

Treatment for the typical youth committed to DYS custody has been shown to be cost-effective in terms of reduced recidivism. Efforts have been made to estimate the costs to the community of a criminally-involved youth over the course of his/her lifetime.

Research has shown that, "Discounted to present value at age 14, [estimated] costs total

\$3.2-\$5.8 million. The bulk of these costs (\$2.7-\$4.8 million) are due to crimes, while an additional \$390,000 to \$580,000 is estimated to be the value of lost productivity due to dropping out of high school. The cost of a heavy drug abuser is estimated to range between \$480,000 and \$1.1 million, although \$700,000 of that amount is the cost of crime committed by heavy drug abusers (and hence already included in the crime cost estimates).” (Cohen & Piquero, 2009).

Figure 1 One-Year Recidivism Rates For DYS Discharges (2006 - 2015)

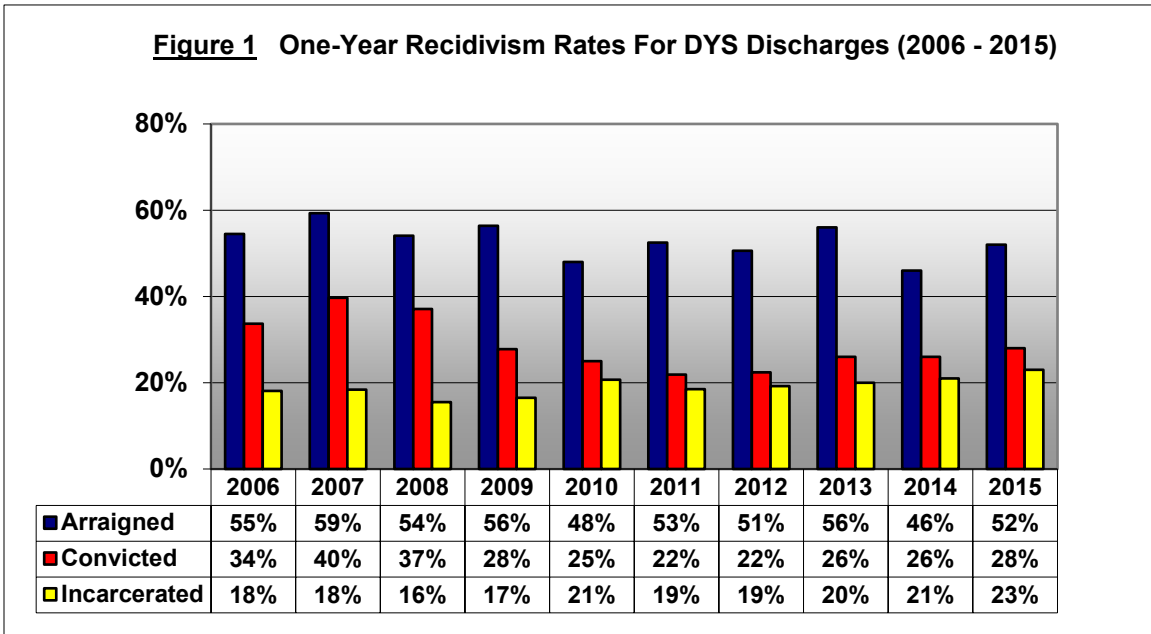
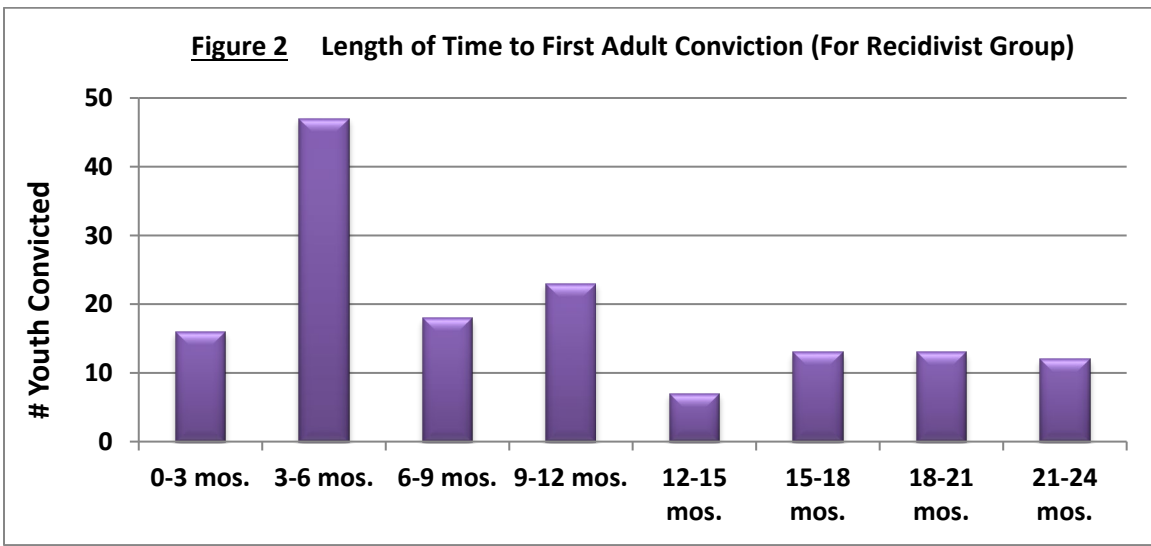


Figure 2 Length of Time to First Adult Conviction (For Recidivist Group)



Method and Subjects

The sample for the study consisted of 378 DYS youth discharged during the year 2015 (Table 4). *A detailed demographic breakdown of the sample can be found in Appendix C.* The 2015 discharge group was studied because the offense histories of all the youth in the sample needed to be tracked for two years following DYS discharge. An additional year was required for all the court cases to be closed before the study could begin. Based on data collected at intake, 88% of the sample were male; 31% were Caucasian; 23% African American; and 40% Hispanic. 45% of the sample had been classified as DYS grid level 3 and above. The remaining 55% were classified grid levels 1 or 2 (Table 5). Excluded from the study were youth for whom a criminal history was incomplete or could not be located. The subjects' criminal histories were checked using the Commonwealth's Criminal Offenders Record Information (CORI). The date of first post discharge conviction was defined as the date of the arraignment leading to that conviction. All data was then entered for analysis into MS Excel. Using client information gathered from the Department's Juvenile Justice Enterprise Management System (JJEMS), it was possible to calculate recidivism rates with respect to gender, grid level, DYS region, hometown, county, age at first commitment to DYS custody, offense type, and assessment scores.

Table 4 Characteristics of the Sample

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age at First Arraignment	378	8	17	13.9	1.8
Age at Commitment to DYS Custody	378	12	18	16.6	1.2
Length of Stay in DYS (Yrs.)	378	0.1	6.4	1.8	1.5

Table 5 Selected DYS Offenses and Grids

Offense	Grid
Disturbing the Peace	1
Petty Larceny	1
Possession of Marijuana	1
Distributing Marijuana	2
Possession of Cocaine	2
Poss. of a Dangerous Weapon	2
Receiving Stolen Property	2
B&E (Felony)	3
Larceny (Felony)	3
A&B With a Dangerous Weapon	4
Armed Robbery	4
Distributing Cocaine	4
Armed Assault & Robbery	5
Attempted Murder	5
Rape	5
Home Invasion	6
Murder in the 1 st Degree	6

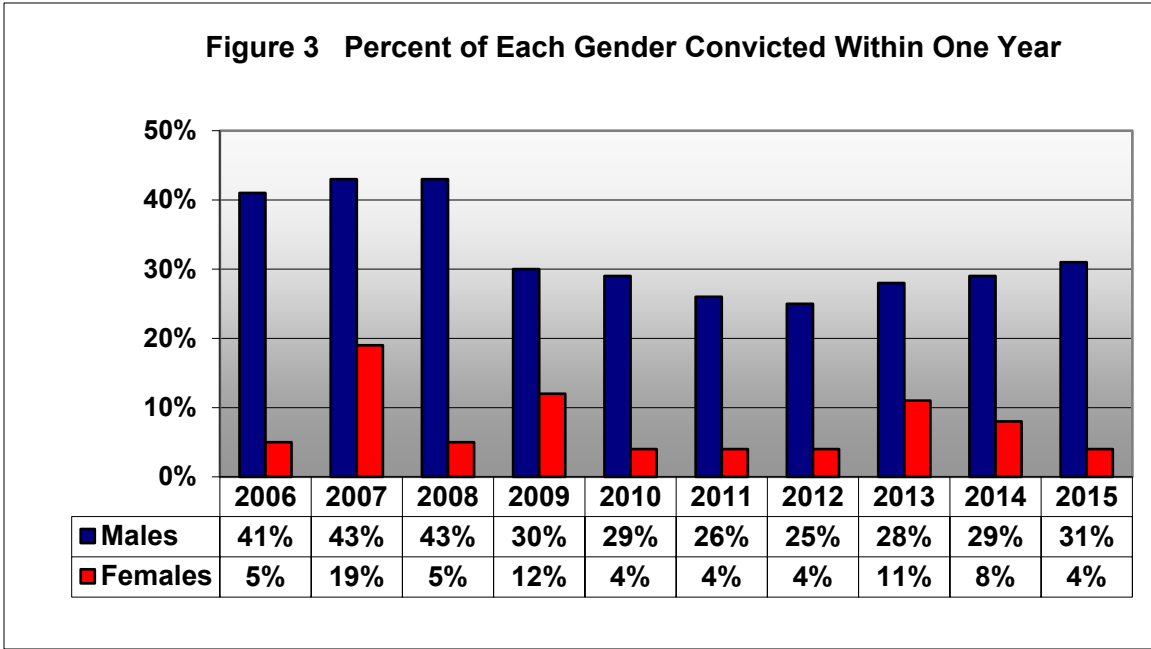
Results

Overall Rates: Of the 378 males and females in the study, 28% were convicted of an offense within one year of discharge from DYS. This compares with a 26% rate for the 2014 discharges; a 26% rate for the 2013 discharges; and a 22% rate for the 2012 discharges (Figures 1 and 2).

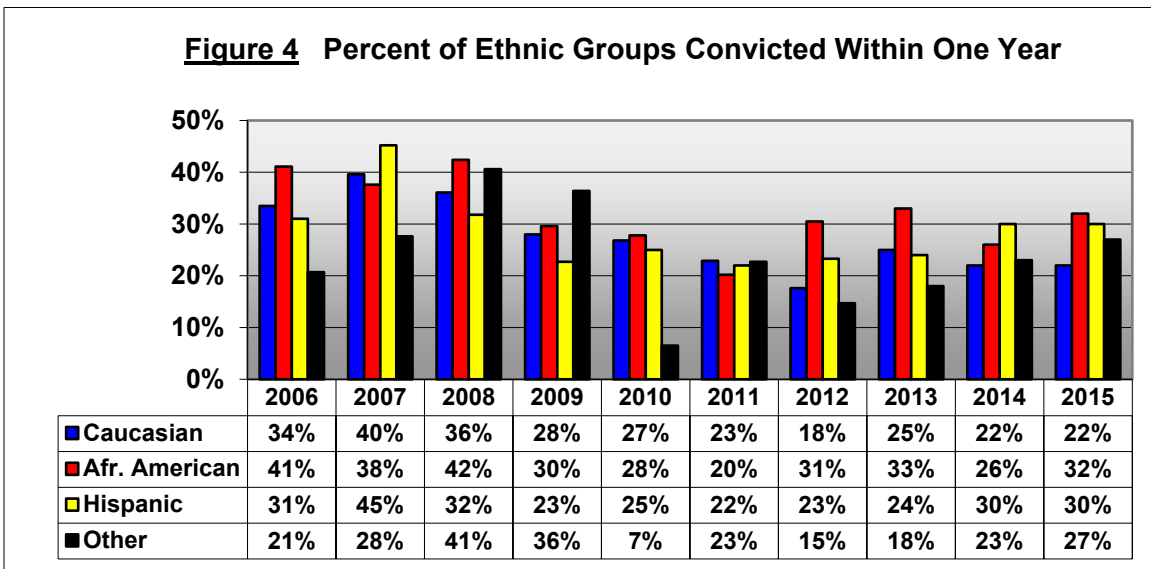
Table 6 Rates of Arraignments, Convictions, and Incarcerations Within One Year

	N	%
Arraignments	197	52
Convictions	104	28
Incarcerations	87	23

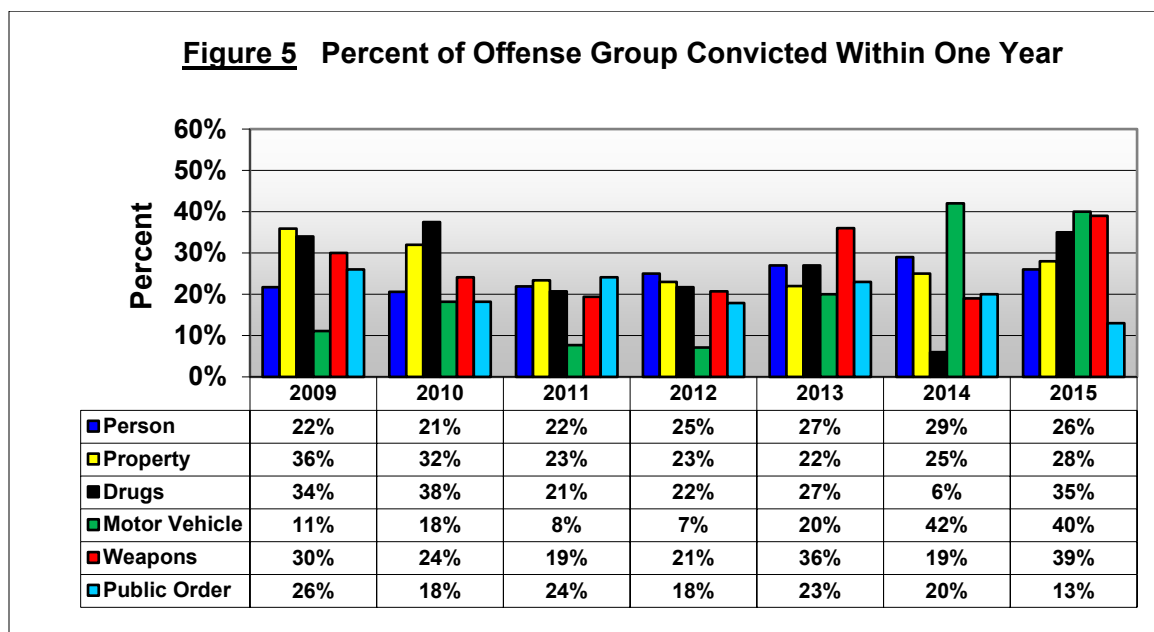
Gender: Males re-offended at a much higher rate than females (31% and 4% respectively). For most of the 2005 - 2015 discharge cohorts, the re-conviction rate for females was less than 10%. (Figure 3).



Ethnicity: 32% of the African Americans; 30% of the Hispanics; and 22% of the Caucasians in the sample were reconvicted for offenses committed within one year of discharge (Figure 4).

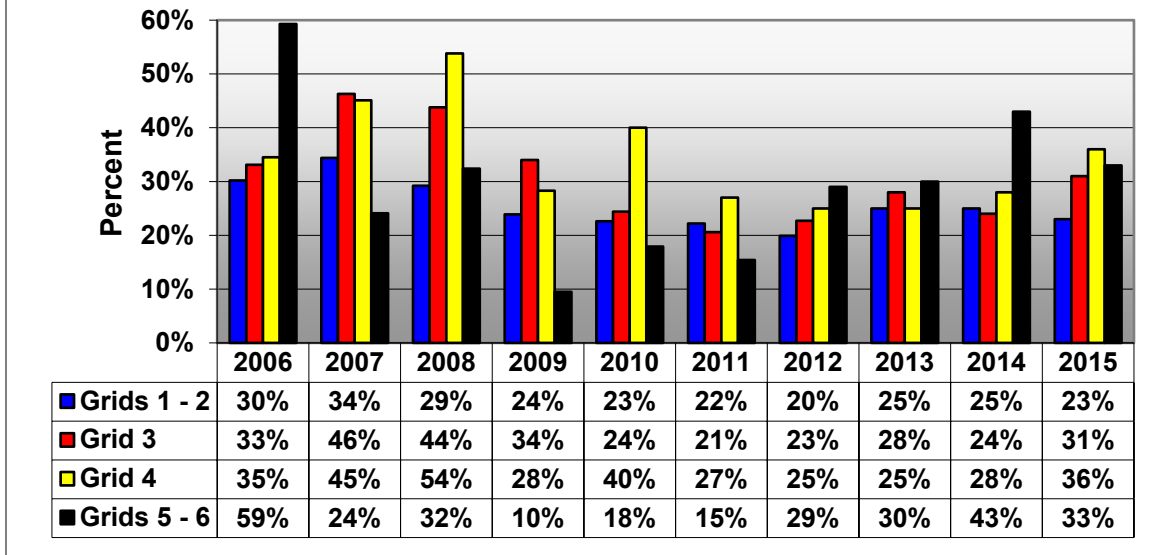


Offense Type: With respect to the most serious offenses of DYS committed youth discharged in 2015, 40% of the motor vehicle offenders; 39% of the weapons offenders; 35% of the drug offenders; 28% of the property offenders; 26% of the person offenders; and 13% of the public order offenders were reconvicted for offenses committed within one year of discharge. Historically, drug and property offenders have had the highest recidivism rates. (Figure 5). Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of offenses and offense types.



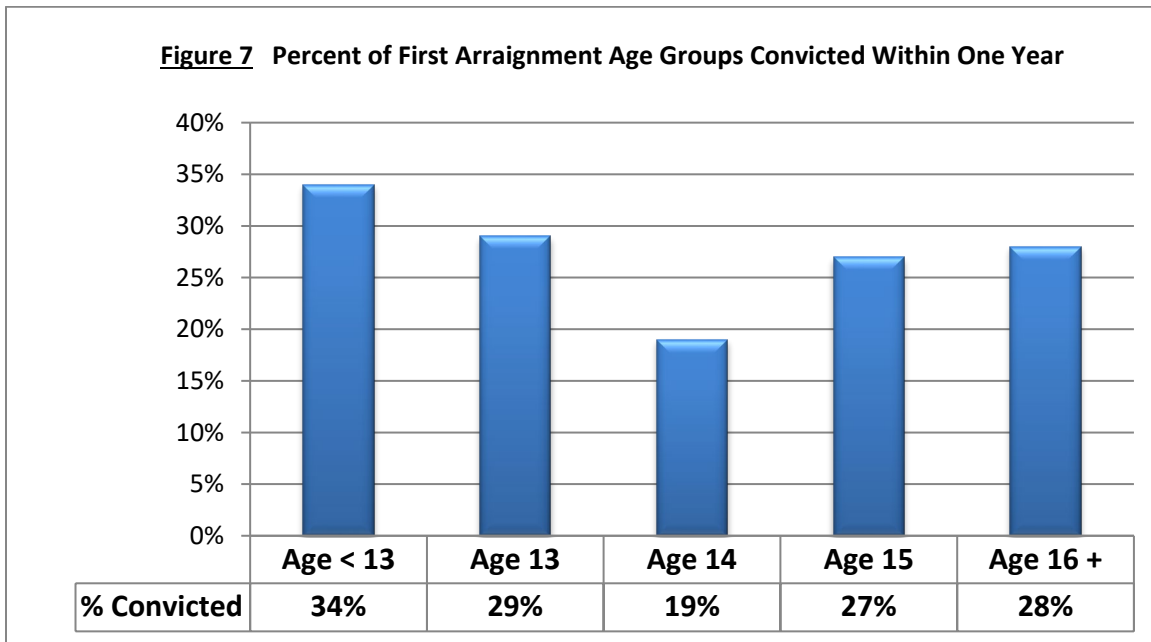
Grid Levels: The one-year reconviction rates by grid level for the 2015 cohort were: 23% for grid levels 2 and below; 31% for grid level 3; 36% for grid level 4; and 33% for grid levels 5 and above (Figure 6). The highest rates of recidivism have generally been by youth who have been committed to DYS for offenses at the grid level 4 and above.

Figure 6 Percent of Grid Levels Convicted Within One Year



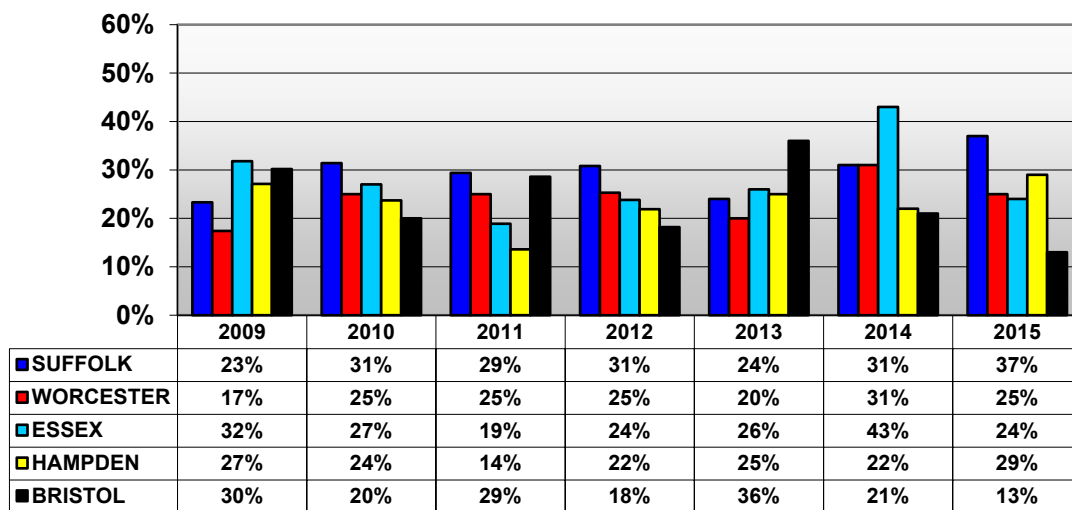
Age at First Arraignment: Youth in the 2015 cohort who were younger than age 15 at the time of their first arraignment had a higher reconviction rate (32%) than those first arraigned at age 15 and older (27%; see Figure 7). Previous research has often shown high recidivism rates for individuals who have a young age at first arraignment.

Figure 7 Percent of First Arraignment Age Groups Convicted Within One Year



County: The re-conviction rates for the 2015 cohort from the major Massachusetts counties were as follows: Suffolk County, 37%; Hampden County, 29%; Worcester County, 25%; Essex County, 24%; and Bristol County, 13% (Figure 8). Historically, the highest rates of recidivism have been for youth living in Suffolk County.

Figure 8 Percent of Discharges From Major Counties Convicted Within One Year



DYS Region: The reconviction rates for the five DYS regions were: Metro, 38%; Western, 30%; Northeast, 28%; Central, 24%; and Southeast, 20% (Figure 9). Compared to the previous year, the Central and Northeast Regions showed significant decreases in reconviction rates. *A breakdown of each DYS Region by County can be found in Appendix B.*

Figure 9 2015 DYS Recidivism Results By Region

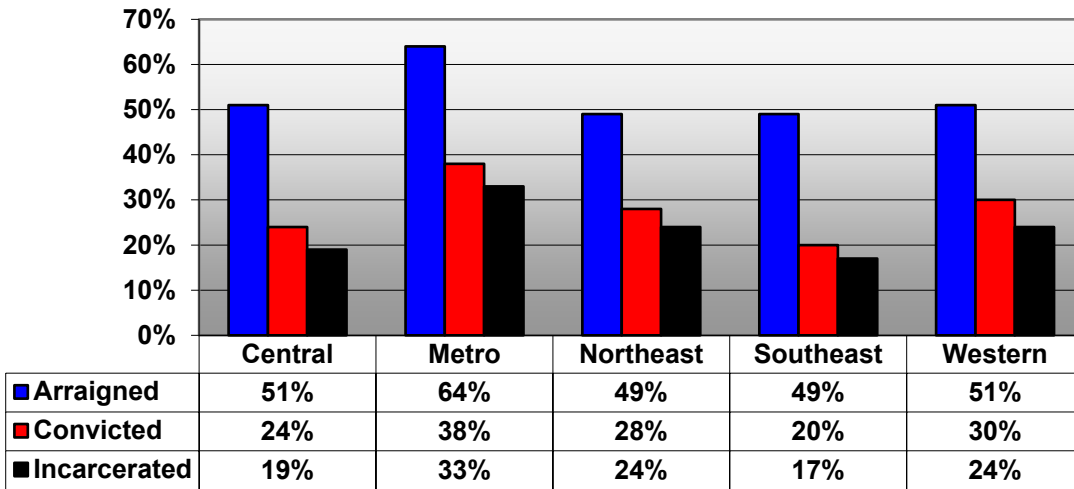


Figure 10 Central Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2006 - 2015)

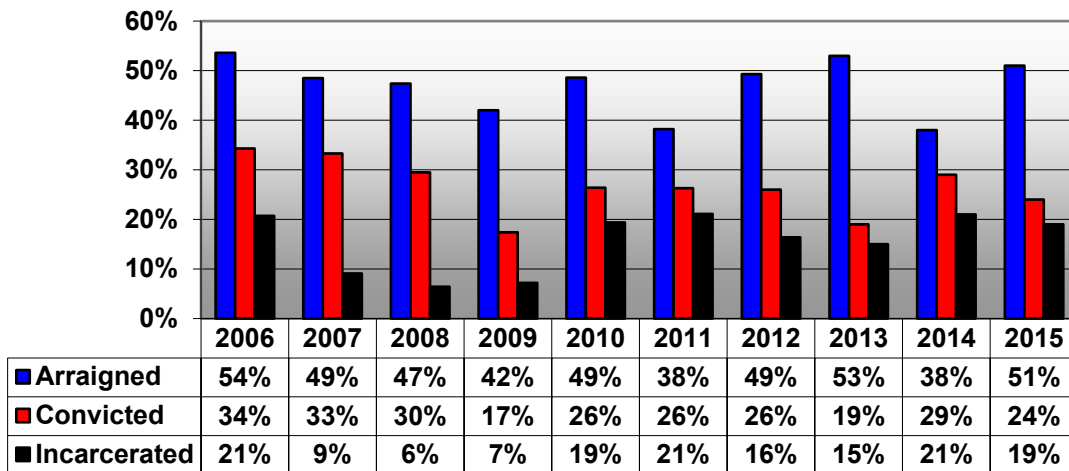


Figure 11 Metro Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2006 - 2015)

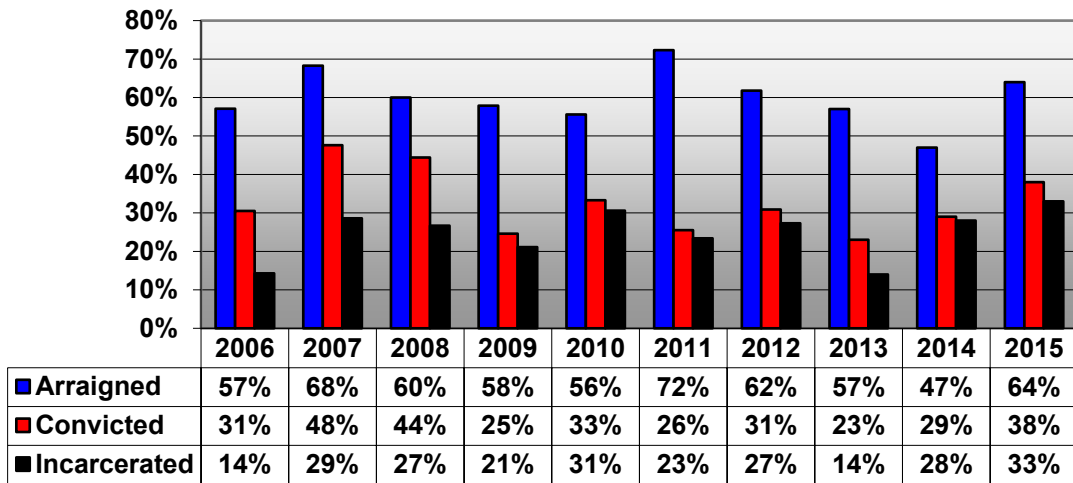


Figure 12 Northeast Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2007 - 2015)

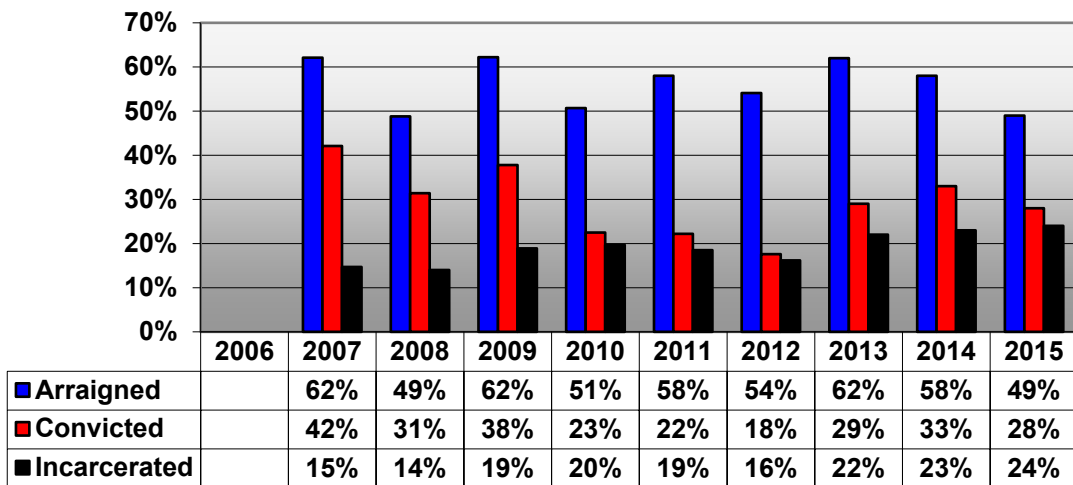


Figure 13 Southeast Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2006 - 2015)

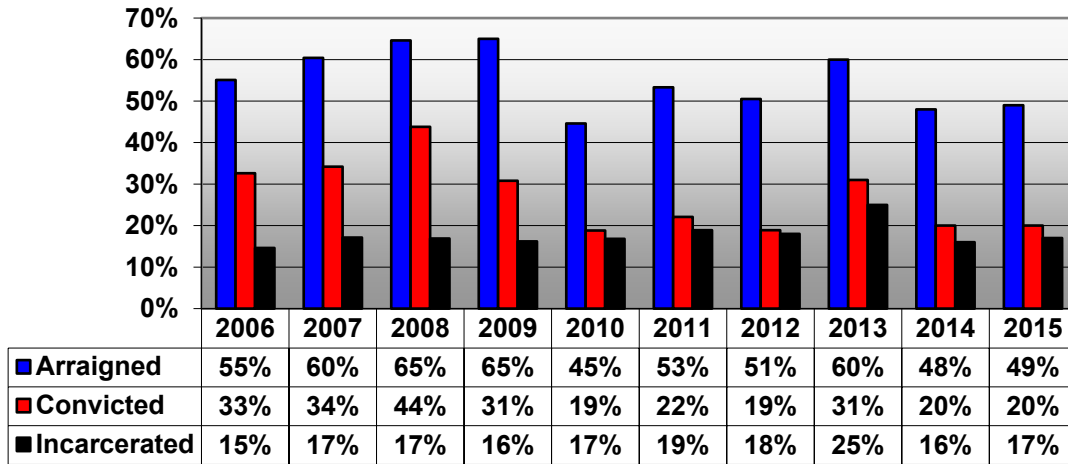
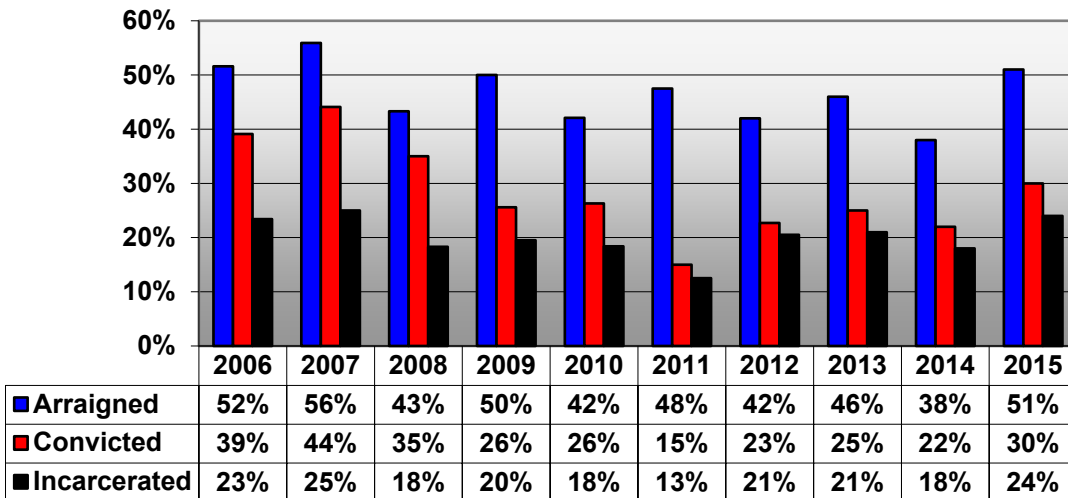
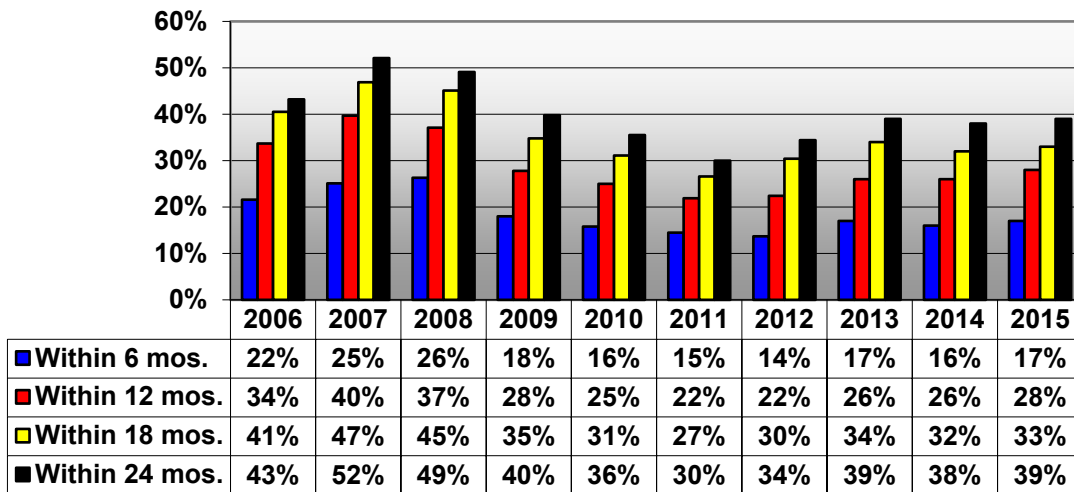


Figure 14 Western Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2006 - 2015)



Length of Time Until First Adult Conviction: Of the 378 former DYS youth in the study, 17% were reconvicted of an offense committed within six months; 28% were reconvicted of an offense committed within one year; and 39% were reconvicted within two years (Figure 15). Research has consistently found that when discharged youth re-offend, they tend to do so within a short period of time. Of the former DYS youth who re-offended within one year, 61% committed their offense within six months of discharge.

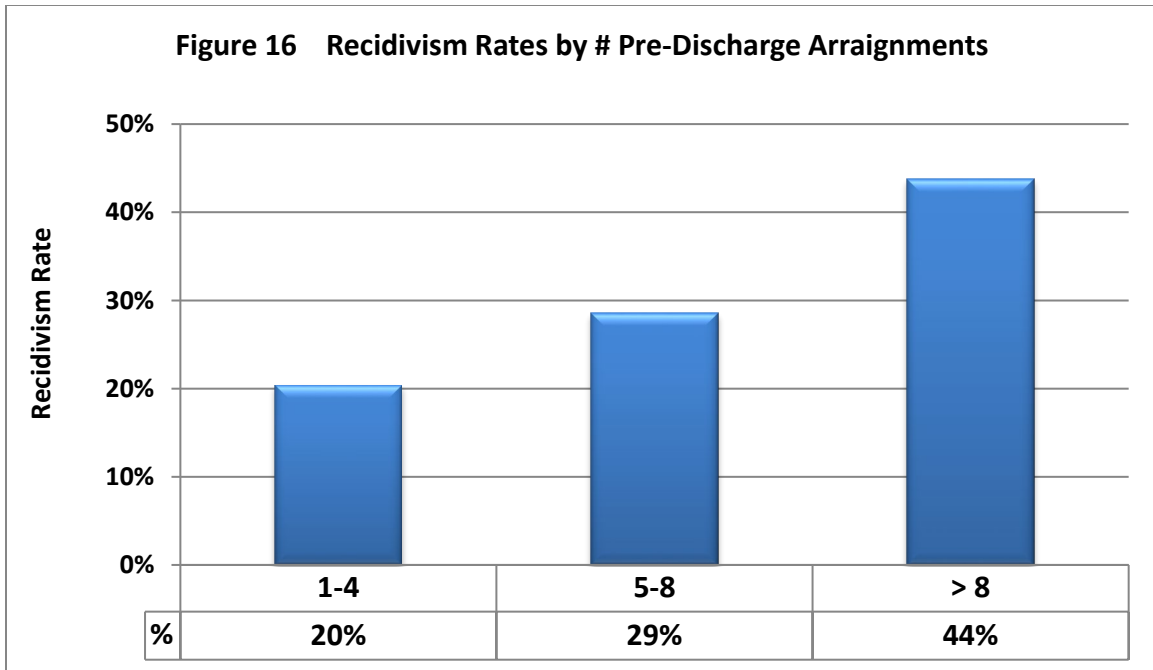
Figure 15 % of Youth Convicted of Offenses Committed Within Designated Time Periods After Discharge



Other Factors

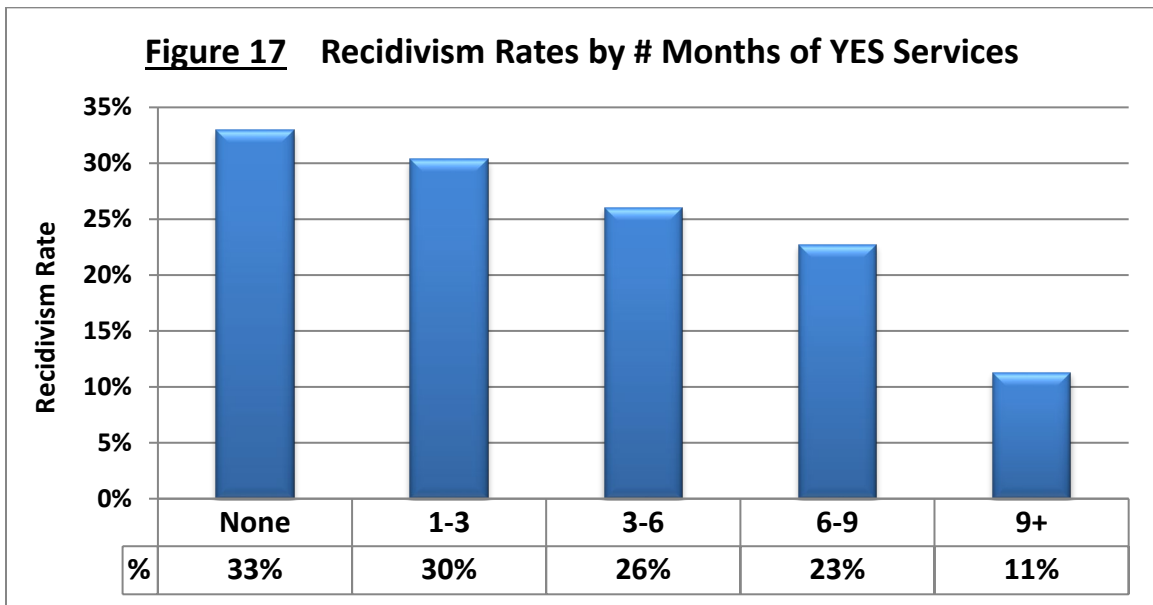
Number of Arraignments

Youth with more than 8 pre-discharge arraignments had a recidivism rate of 44%. Those with 5-8 arraignments had a rate of 29%, while those with fewer than 5 arraignments had a rate of only 20% (Figure 16).



Youth Engaged in Services (YES)

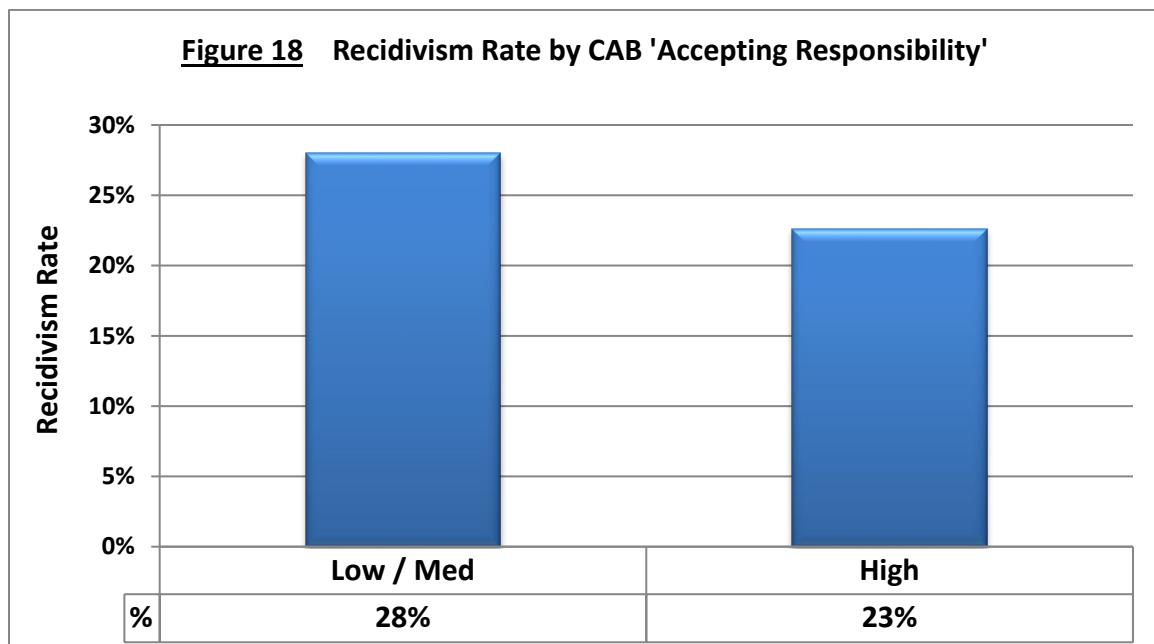
Youth who opted for YES services following DYS discharge had a recidivism rate of 22% while youth not opting for those services had a rate of 33%. See the Methods section for an explanation of YES services (Figure 17).



A meta-analytic study, including 22 studies and 5764 participants (Chrissy et al.), examined the effects of aftercare programs on recidivism in juvenile and young adult offenders released from correctional institutions. Recidivism was measured by re-arrests and/or reconvictions and was based on official reports. Results showed that aftercare is most effective if it is well-implemented and consists of individual instead of group treatment, and if it is aimed at older and high-risk youth. More intensive aftercare programs were associated with lower recidivism rates.

Clinical Attitude Battery (CAB)

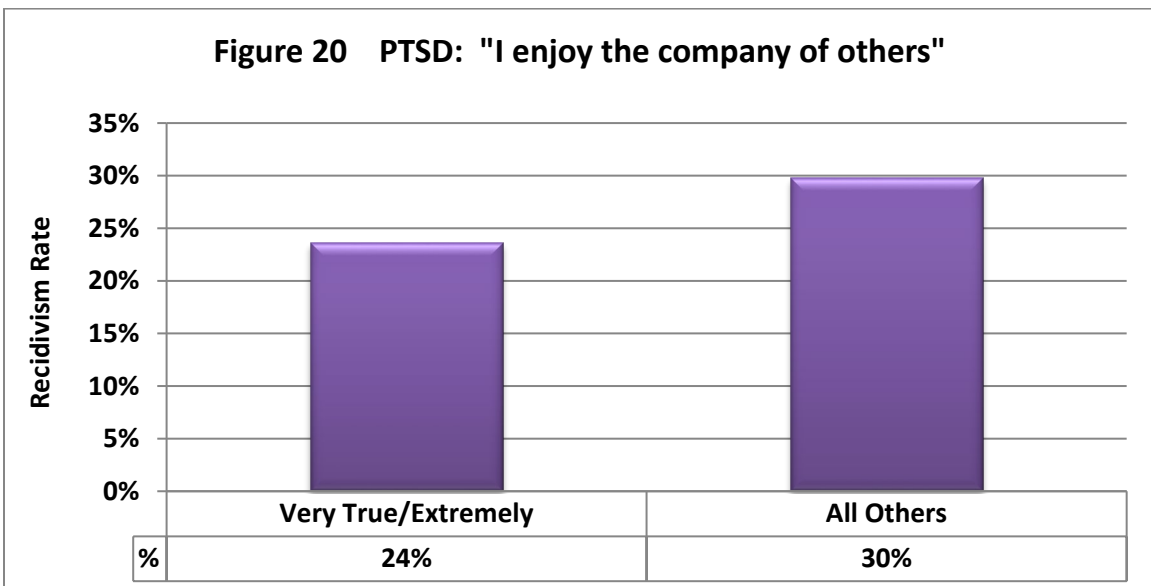
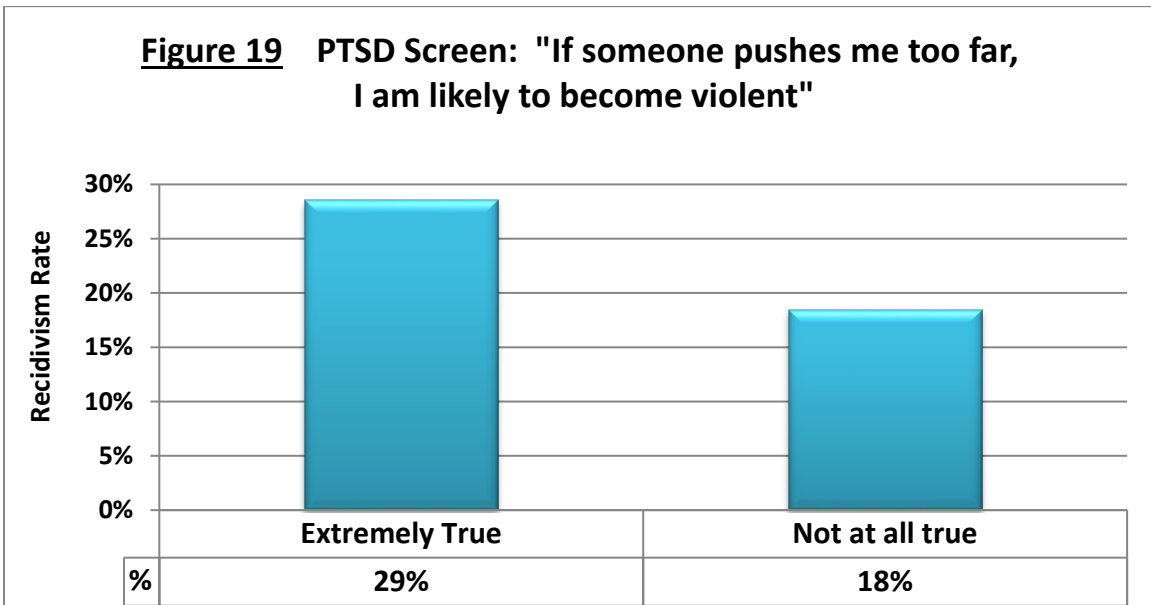
The DYS Clinical Attitude Battery (CAB) is a tool that assesses youth attitudes and behaviors, including trust, skills, emotional regulation, and accepting responsibility. High scores in a particular scale indicate that a youth is competent in that area. Youth scoring in the high range on the 'Accepting Responsibility' scale in the Clinical Attitude Battery had a recidivism rate of 23%. Those scoring in the lower ranges had a rate of 28% (Figure 18).



PTSD Screen

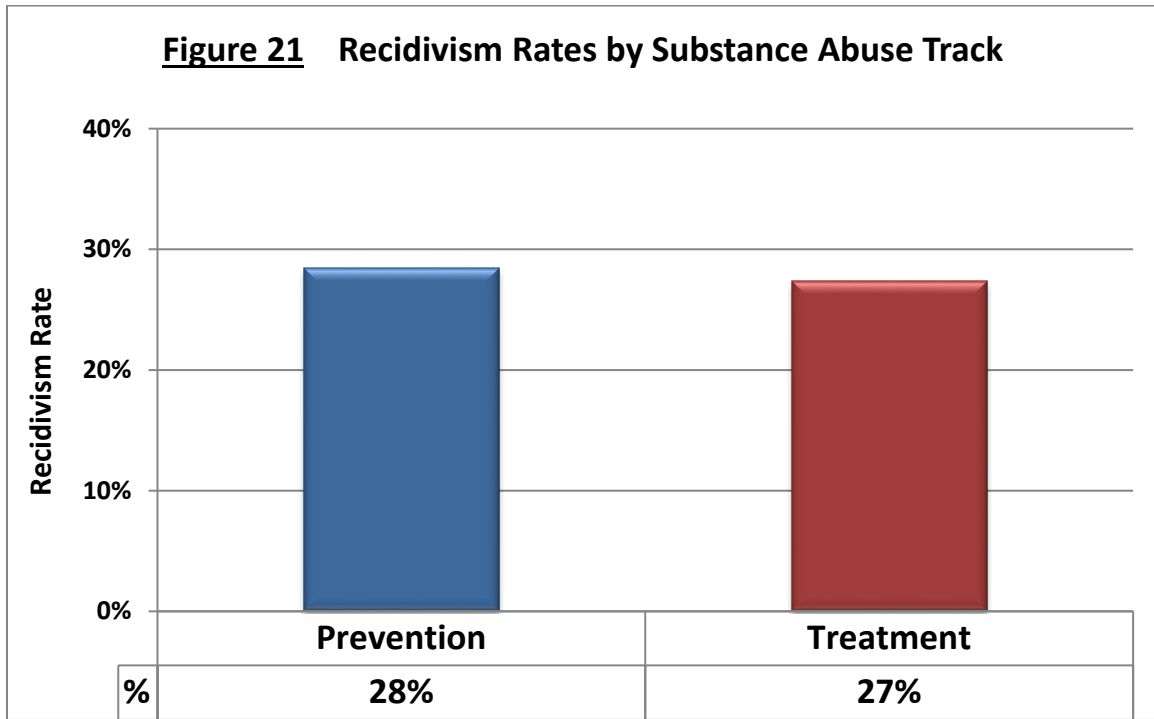
Youth strongly agreeing with the statement, 'If someone pushes me too far, I am likely to become violent' had a recidivism rate of 29%. Those strongly disagreeing had a rate of only 18% (Figure 19).

Youth agreeing with the statement, 'I enjoy the company of others' had a recidivism rate of 24%. Youth not agreeing with that statement had a rate of 30% (Figure 20).



Substance Abuse

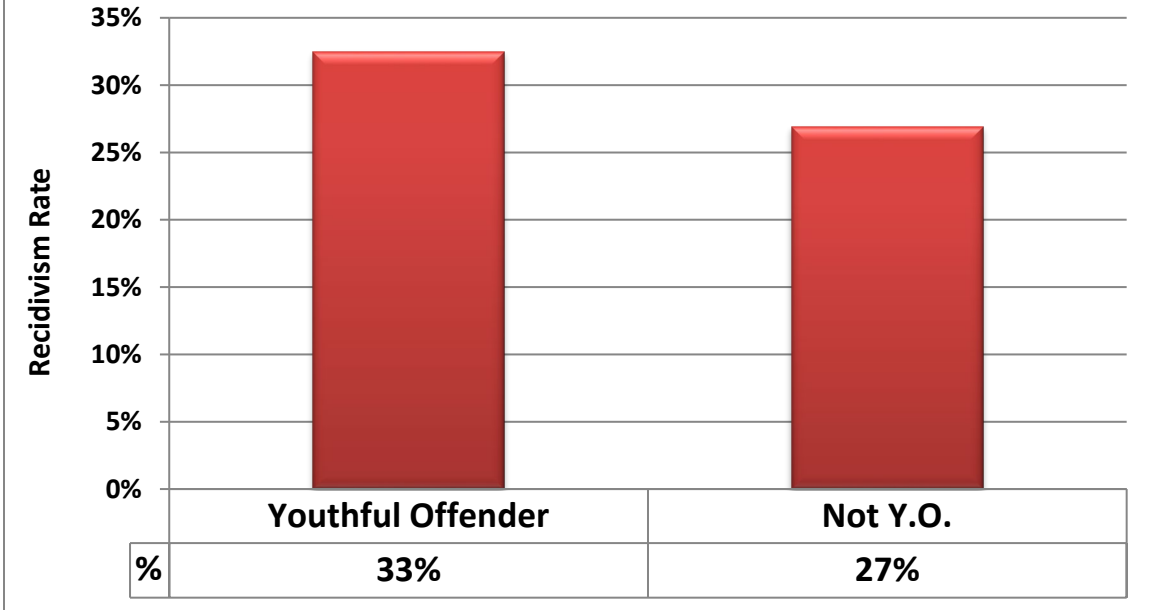
Each DYS committed youth is assigned to either a substance abuse treatment track or a substance abuse prevention track. The treatment track is designed for youth who have been identified as substance abusers. The prevention track is designed for youth who have no known history of substance abuse. Youth who were in the substance abuse prevention track had a recidivism rate of 28% while those who were in the treatment track had a rate of 27% (Figure 21).



Youthful Offenders

Youthful Offenders discharged at age 21 had a recidivism rate of 33% while Delinquent youth discharged at age 18 had a rate of 27% (Figure 22).

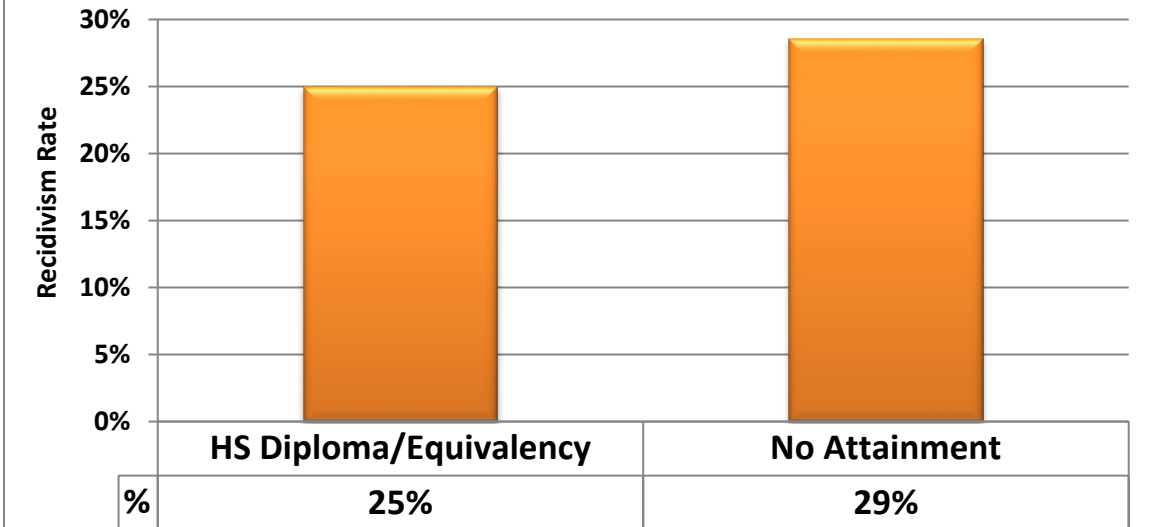
Figure 22 Recidivism Rates by Youthful Offender Status



High School Attainments

Youth earning a high school diploma or HI-SET prior to DYS discharge had a recidivism rate of 25%. Youth without a diploma or HI-SET had a rate of 29% (Figure 23).

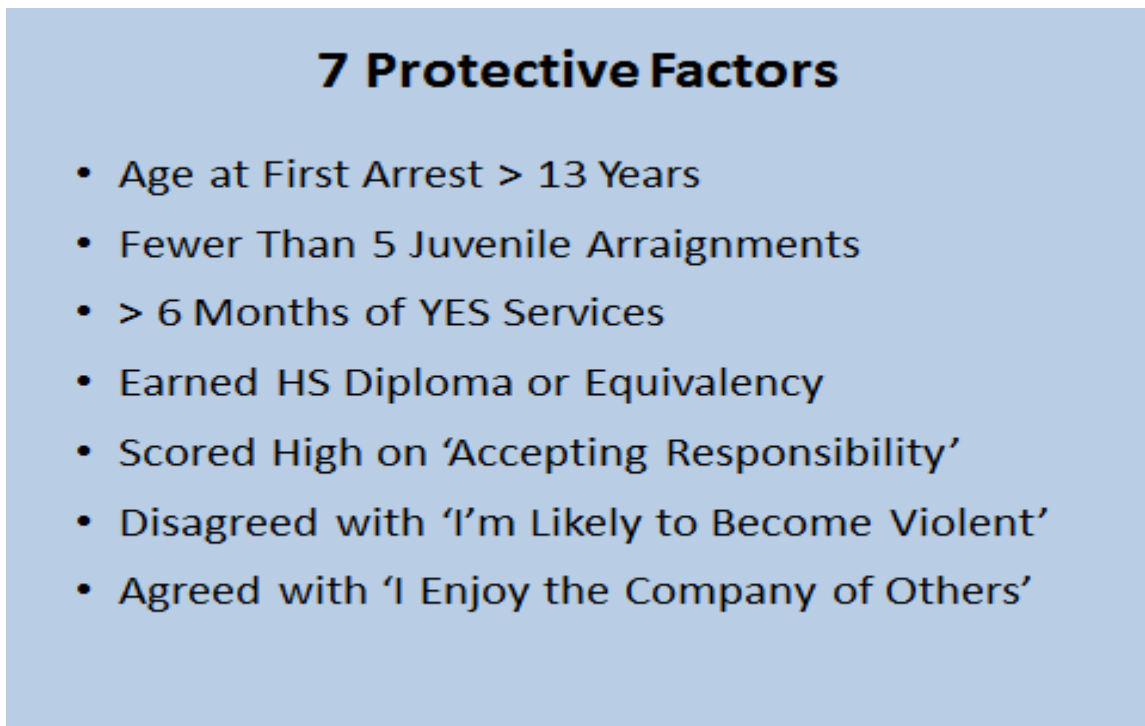
Figure 23 Recidivism Rates by Educational Attainment



Protective Factors

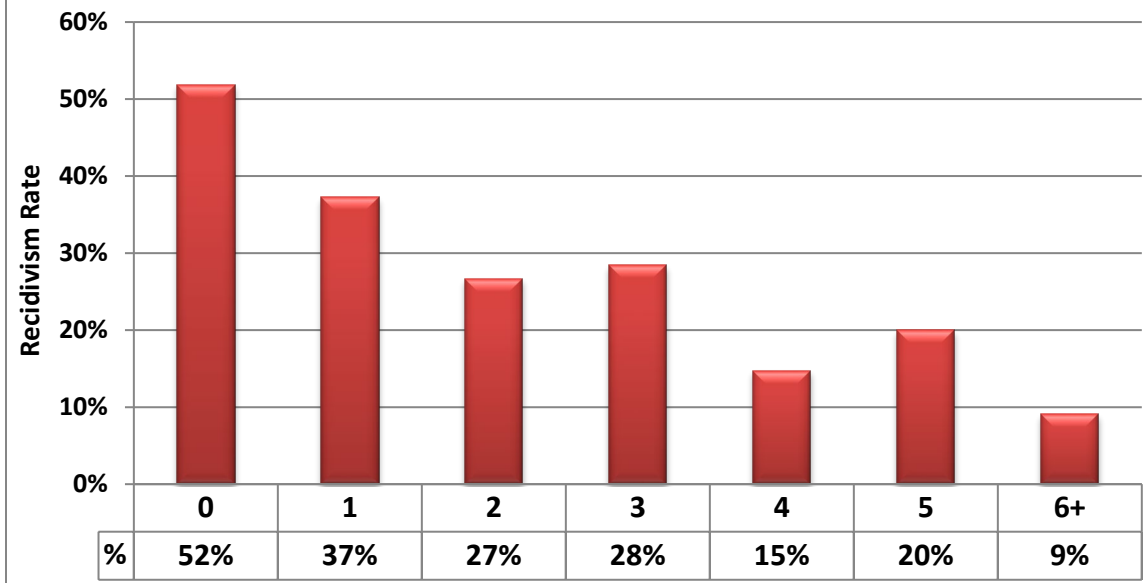
The recidivism literature has identified several factors which are associated with lower juvenile recidivism. These are referred to as ‘protective factors’. Among them are a low number of juvenile arraignments; constructive use of leisure time; current employment; little or no use of alcohol or drugs; and involvement in school (Baglivio et al.). The current study identified 7 protective factors (See Figure 24).

Figure 24



The number of protective factors was calculated for each youth in the sample. Those with no protective factors had a 52% recidivism rate. As the number of protective factors increased, recidivism rates decreased dramatically. Youth with 6 or more protective factors had a recidivism rate of only 9% (Figure 25).

Figure 25 Recidivism Rate by # Protective Factors



Conclusions

Jurisdictions across the United States vary greatly in the way recidivism is measured. Different states use re-arrests, re-convictions, or re-incarcerations as criteria for recidivism events. Tracking periods vary from 6 months to 24 months. In addition, a recidivism event can be defined as a juvenile offense, an adult offense, or a combination of both. For these reasons, juvenile recidivism rates for Massachusetts were not compared to those from other states. Further complicating the issue is the fact that (1) each state has its own unique population; (2) in some states, juvenile rearrests or re-convictions are referred to as “relapses” rather than recidivism events; and (3) policy changes in local police departments and courts can influence recidivism rates. Additionally, many crimes are not reported to the authorities. For example, victims of sexual assault only report offenses 5 to 20% of the time.

Juvenile recidivism rates for Massachusetts have generally been lower in the years 1998 through 2015, as compared to the years 1993 through 1997. In an attempt to improve outcomes for youth, DYS has increased investments in clinical, educational, and gender

specific services; as well as intensive case management services for violent juvenile offenders in the Metro Boston Region (Suffolk County). Those investments signaled a shift from “warehousing” youth in the 1990s (when recidivism rates were close to 50%) to a strength based model of juvenile justice grounded in positive youth development which has demonstrated positive outcomes for youth. The shift in focus from containment to treatment is more consistent with the Massachusetts juvenile code and DYS’ statutory mandate (M.G.L. c. 18A).

Previous research has found that juveniles who re-offend tend to do so within a short period of time following release to the community. In the current study, among the subjects who re-offended within one year of discharge, 61% re-offended within six months. Youth at high risk for reconviction tended to be males who had committed violent juvenile offenses.

Research has shown improved outcomes (including reduced recidivism rates) when a highly structured transition is implemented from secure juvenile facilities to the community. This transition generally includes:

- Preparing confined youth for re-entry into the communities in which they reside.
- Making the necessary connections with resources in the community that correspond with known risk and protective factors.

DYS has implemented a Community Services Network for committed youth who have been released to the community. The features of this model include increased contact with DYS youth by caring adults; emphasis on pro-social development; community connectedness; and building life skills and social competencies. DYS has seen significant decreases in recidivism rates since the agency began implementing a community supervision model in the 1990s. In 2017, the Massachusetts Administrative Office of the Trial Court (AOTC) in collaboration with Probation, the Juvenile Court, DYS, and the Committee for Public Counsel Services (CPCS) was awarded a \$950,000 Second Chance Grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This was the third Second Chance Act grant awarded to DYS since 2015.

Through this collaborative effort, DYS was awarded \$201,279 to continue the implementation phase of its community supervision reform initiatives as well as expanded efforts at additional regions. The overarching goal of the project is to improve positive youth outcomes and reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile justice-involved children. Main activities include (1) scaling up the use of Probation's new graduated response strategy; (2) expanding DYS's graduated response to include a balance of incentives and sanctions; (3) interagency support by CPCS to front line staff to provide education advocacy for youth on probation, including targeted representation; and (4) coordination of interagency work to re-focus state systems on positive youth outcomes as a driver of recidivism reduction.

The 2018 DYS Strategic Plan identified discharge and post discharge planning as a critical facet of the overall rehabilitative process. Every youth committed to DYS' custody now goes through a thorough discharge planning process and every youth is offered an opportunity to remain involved with DYS post discharge on a voluntary basis (Youth Engaged in Services). Services offered include, but are not limited to: case management support, independent living options, employment and training support, and support for pursuit of secondary education. These additions to the service continuum could potentially have significant positive impacts on recidivism.

Juvenile justice research has emphasized the importance of education for youth in the justice system. One study found that incarcerated youth with higher levels of educational attainment were more likely to return to school after release, and that those youth who returned to and attended school regularly were less likely to be rearrested within 12 and 24 months. Among the youth who were rearrested, those who attended school regularly following release were arrested for significantly less serious offenses compared to youth who did not attend school or attended less regularly (Blomberg et al., 2011). It is the intent of DYS that education services facilitate a successful transition of youth to their home schools, alternative education settings, Hi-Set preparation, and/or post-secondary education.

The DYS strategic planning process has targeted education, vocational training, and employment for committed youth. This sustained focus on positive youth outcomes is a strategic attempt to interrupt the delinquency trajectory and to assist youth in becoming productive and law abiding as they return to their home communities.

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Appendix A

Offense List

Offense	Offense Type
A&B	Person
A&B ON A CORRECTIONS OFFICER	Person
A&B ON A PUBLIC SERVANT	Person
A&B ON CHILD WITH INJURY	Person
A&B ON ELDER (+60)/DISABLED PERSON; BODILY INJURY	Person
A&B ON RETARDED PERSON	Person
A&B W/INTENT TO MURDER	Person
A&B WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON	Person
ABANDONMENT	Public Order
ABDUCTING FEMALES TO BE PROSTITUTES	Public Order
ABDUCTION	Person
ABUSE OF A FEMALE CHILD	Person
ABUSE PREVENTION ACT (VIOLATING RESTRAINING ORDER)	Public Order
ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT	Public Order
ACCESSORY TO MURDER - AFTER FACT	Person
ACCOSTING	Public Order
ADULTERY	Public Order
AFFRAY	Public Order
ARMED ASSAULT & ROBBERY	Person
ARMED ASSAULT IN DWELLING	Person
ARMED ROBBERY	Person
ARMED ROBBERY WHILE MASKED	Person
ARSON	Property
ASSAULT	Person
ASSAULT W/INTENT TO MURDER	Person
ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON	Person
ASSUMING TO BE AN OFFICER	Public Order
ATTACHING WRONG PLATES-124P, 124B	Motor Vehicle
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A CRIME	Public Order
ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP	Person
ATTEMPTED ARSON	Property
ATTEMPTED B&E DAYTIME	Property
ATTEMPTED B&E NIGHT	Property
ATTEMPTED MURDER	Person
ATTEMPTED RAPE	Person
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE	Public Order
ATTEMPTED UNARMED ROBBERY	Person
B&E	Property
BIGAMY OR POLYGAMY	Public Order
BOMB THREAT	Weapons
BOXING MATCHES	Public Order
BREAKING GLASS	Property
BRIBE	Public Order
BURGLARY, UNARMED	Property
BURN A MEETING HOUSE	Property
BURNING A DWELLING	Property

Offense	Offense Type
CARJACKING	Motor Vehicle
CARNAL ABUSE OF A FEMALE	Person
CARRYING A DANGEROUS WEAPON IN SCHOOL	Weapons
CARRYING A FIREARM IN A MOTOR VEHICLE	Weapons
CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPON	Weapons
CIVIL RIGHTS ORDER VIOLATION	Public Order
COERCION TO JOIN A GANG	Public Order
COMPULSORY INSURANCE LAW-118A	Motor Vehicle
CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE DRUG LAWS	Drug
CONSPIRACY-OTHER CRIME	Public Order
CONTEMPT OF COURT (COURT VIOLATION)	Public Order
CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELENQUINCY OF A MINOR	Public Order
COUNTERFEIT MONEY	Property
DISCHARGING A FIREARM WITHIN 500 FEET OF A BUILDING	Weapons
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	Public Order
DISTRIBUTE (CLASS A)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE (CLASS B)-COCAINE	Drug
DISTRIBUTE (CLASS C)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE (CLASS D)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE (CLASS E)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE TO MINOR (CLASS A)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE TO MINOR (CLASS B)	Drug
DISTRIBUTE TO MINOR (CLASS C)	Drug
DISTRIBUTING IN A SCHOOL ZONE	Drug
DISTURBING A SCHOOL ASSEMBLY	Public Order
DISTURBING THE PEACE	Public Order
FAILURE TO APPEAR ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE	Public Order
FALSE FIRE ALARM	Public Order
FORGERY ON CHECK OR PROMISSORY NOTE	Property
GAMBLING	Public Order
GUN LAW-CARRYING A FIREARM	Weapons
HAVING A FIREARM W/O A PERMIT	Weapons
HAVING ALCOHOL ON MDC RESERVATION	Public Order
HOME INVASION	Person
IDLE AND DISORDERLY	Public Order
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREWORKS	Weapons
INDECENT A&B	Person
INTIMIDATING A GOVERNMENT WITNESS	Public Order
KIDNAPPING	Person
LARCENY LESS	Property
LARCENY MORE (FELONY)	Property
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT AFTER INJURING PERSON	Motor Vehicle
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT AFTER INJURING PROPERTY	Motor Vehicle
MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-OVER \$250	Property
MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-UNDER \$250	Property
MANSLAUGHTER	Person
MAYHEM	Person

Offense	Offense Type
MINOR POSSESSIONG ALCOHOL	Public Order
MURDER IN THE 1ST DEGREE	Person
MURDER IN THE 2ND DEGREE	Person
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	Public Order
OPEN AND GROSS LEWDNESS	Public Order
OPERATING AS TO ENDANGER LIVES AND SAFETY-112A	Motor Vehicle
OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR-111A	Motor Vehicle
OPERATING WITHOUT A LICENSE-114F	Motor Vehicle
PERJURY	Public Order
POSSESSION (CLASS A)	Drug
POSSESSION (CLASS B)	Drug
POSSESSION (CLASS C)	Drug
POSSESSION (CLASS D)	Drug
POSSESSION (CLASS E)	Drug
POSSESSION OF A DANGEROUS WEAPON	Weapons
POSSESSION OF BURGULAROUS TOOLS	Property
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISPENSE (CLASS A)	Drug
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISPENSE (CLASS B)	Drug
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISPENSE (CLASS C)	Drug
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISPENSE (CLASS D)	Drug
POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISPENSE (CLASS E)	Drug
POSSESSION-MARIJUANA (CLASS D)	Drug
PROSTITUTION	Public Order
RAPE	Person
RAPE OF CHILD	Person
RECEIVING AND/OR CONCEALING STOLEN PROPERTY	Property
RESISTING ARREST	Public Order
SHOPLIFTING	Public Order
SPEEDING-116A	Motor Vehicle
STALKING	Public Order
STATUTORY RAPE	Person
THREATENING	Public Order
TRESSPASS	Public Order
UNARMED ROBBERY	Person
USE WITHOUT AUTHORITY-114A	Motor Vehicle
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	Public Order
WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-OVER \$250	Property
WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-UNDER \$250	Property

Appendix B

DYS Regions by County

DYS Central Region

- Worcester County

DYS Metro Region

- Suffolk County

DYS Northeast Region

- Essex County
- Middlesex County

DYS Southeast Region

- Barnstable County
- Bristol County
- Dukes County
- Nantucket County
- Norfolk County
- Plymouth County

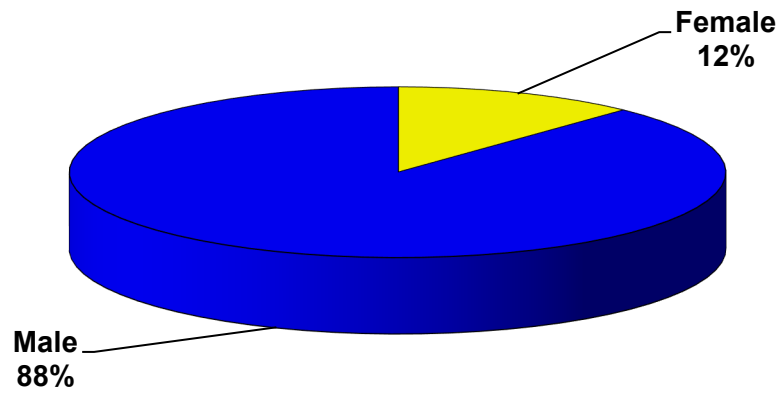
DYS Western Region

- Berkshire County
- Franklin County
- Hampden County
- Hampshire County

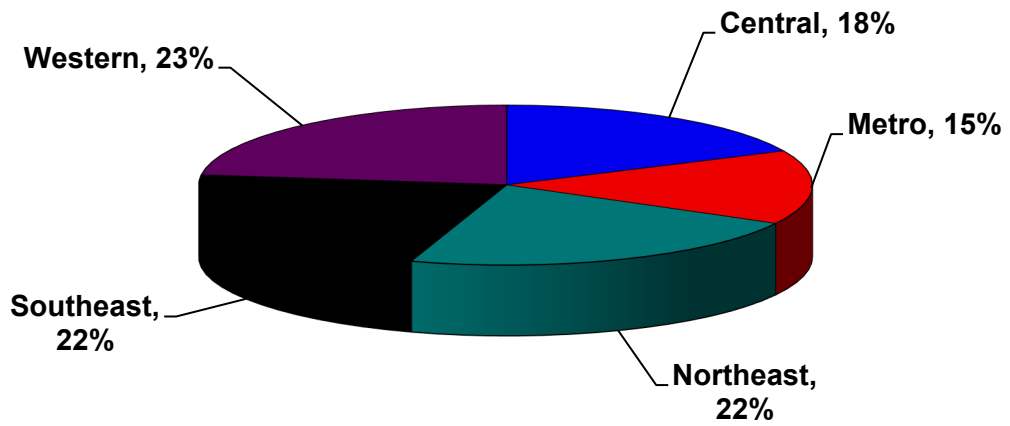
Appendix C

Demographics of the Subjects

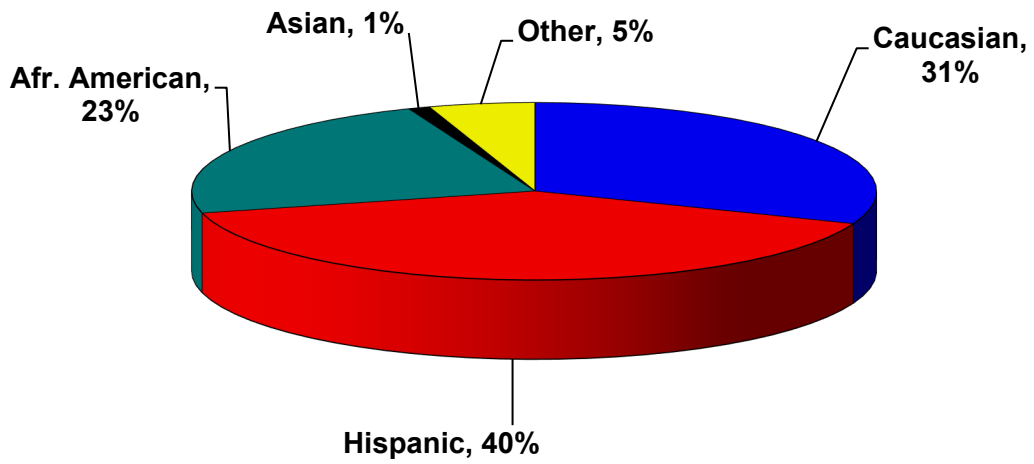
2015 DYS Discharges (By Gender)



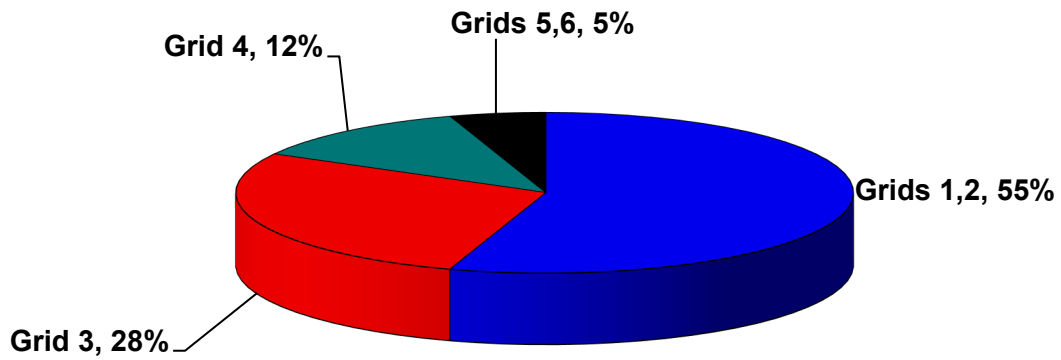
2015 DYS Discharges (By Region)



2015 DYS Discharges (By Ethnicity)



2015 DYS Discharges (By Grid Level)



2015 DYS Discharges (By Offense Type)

