

**Massachusetts Department of Youth Services**  
**Juvenile Recidivism Report**  
**For Youth Discharged During 2013**

**December 4, 2017**



**Charles Baker, Governor**

**Mary Lou Sudders, Secretary, Executive Office of Health & Human Services**

**Peter J. Forbes, Commissioner**

Massachusetts Department of Youth Services  
2017 Juvenile Recidivism Report

Project Staff

David Chandler, Research Director  
Robert Tansi, Research Analyst

Department of Youth Services  
Central Office  
600 Washington Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Boston, MA 02111

## Executive Summary

This study tracks the criminal histories of 357 youth committed to DYS custody after their discharge in 2013 from the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (“DYS”). The information on their arrests, 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 357 subjects, 26% were convicted within one year of discharge from DYS. This compares with a 22% rate for the 2012 discharges; a 22% rate for the 2011 discharges; and a 25% rate for the 2010 discharges. Youth at high risk for conviction as adults tended to be males who had been committed to DYS custody for violent offenses.

	<b>One-Year</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Reconviction Rate</b>
Males	28%
Females	11%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Caucasian	25%
Afr. American	33%
Hispanic	24%
Other	18%
<b>DYS Committing Offense Type</b>	
Person	27%
Property	22%
Drug	27%
Motor Vehicle	20%
Weapons	36%
Public Order	23%
<b>Grid Level</b>	
<= Grid 2	25%
Grid 3	28%
Grid 4	25%
>= Grid 5	30%

<sup>1</sup>See page 10, Table 5 for DYS Offenses and Grids

Key Findings:

- In the current study, the one-year conviction rate was slightly higher for the 2013 cohort (26%) compared to the 2012 cohort (22%).
- Of the youth who were convicted as adults for committing a criminal offenses within one year of discharge from DYS, 64% of those youth were convicted within the first six months.
- The recidivism rate for males was 28% while the rate for females was only 11%.
- Recidivism rates were highest for youth whose juvenile offenses involved weapons (36%), persons (27%), and property (27%). The lowest rates were for those committed for motor vehicle offenses (20%). See Figure 5.
- High recidivism rates were associated with youth who had been adjudicated for assault (43%). Low recidivism rates were associated with youth who had been adjudicated for breaking and entering (19%).
- Of the five DYS Regions, the Central Region had the lowest recidivism rate (19%).
- Among the major Massachusetts cities, New Bedford youth had the highest reconviction rates (35%), while Brockton youth had the lowest (13%). See Table 3.

**Table 1 Recidivism Rates for Former DYS Youth with Selected DYS Offenses**

<b>DYS Offense</b>	<b># Adjudicated</b>	<b>Total in Sample</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>
Assault	12	28	43%
Assault and Battery	23	77	30%
Larceny	7	27	26%
Robbery	13	63	21%
Breaking and Entering	6	31	19%
A & B w/ Dangerous Weapon	5	30	17%

**Table 2 Recidivism Rates for Former DYS Youth - Misdemeanors vs. Felonies**

<b>DYS Offense</b>	<b># Adjudicated</b>	<b>Total in Sample</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>
Misdemeanor	36	126	29%
Felony	58	231	25%

**Table 3 Recidivism Rates for Former DYS Youth From Six Major Cities**

<b>Youth Hometown</b>	<b># Adjudicated</b>	<b>Total in Sample</b>	<b>Recidivism Rate</b>
New Bedford	7	20	35%
Springfield	8	28	29%
Boston	7	26	27%
Lawrence	3	15	20%
Worcester	5	26	19%
Brockton	2	15	13%

## **Introduction**

The Department of Youth Services (DYS) is the juvenile justice agency of 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 January 1, 2017, DYS operates 84 programs including:

- 61 residential facilities, ranging from staff secure group homes to highly secure locked units; and,
- 23 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, 2017, DYS served 651 youth who were adjudicated as delinquent.
- 465 of these youth were adjudicated delinquent and were committed to DYS custody until age 18.
- 186 of these youth were adjudicated delinquent and were committed to DYS custody as youthful offenders until age 21.
- As a result of court orders, approximately 150 youth on any given day are detained and committed to DYS' care while awaiting their next court appearance.

### Juvenile Crime in Massachusetts:

- In FY 2017, Massachusetts had 8,648 juveniles arraigned on delinquency charges.
- Of these youth, 1,642 were detained and committed to DYS' care while they awaited their court appearance.
- 331 of these youths were committed to DYS' custody which represents approximately 4% of all juveniles arraigned.

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 during calendar year 2013. 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.

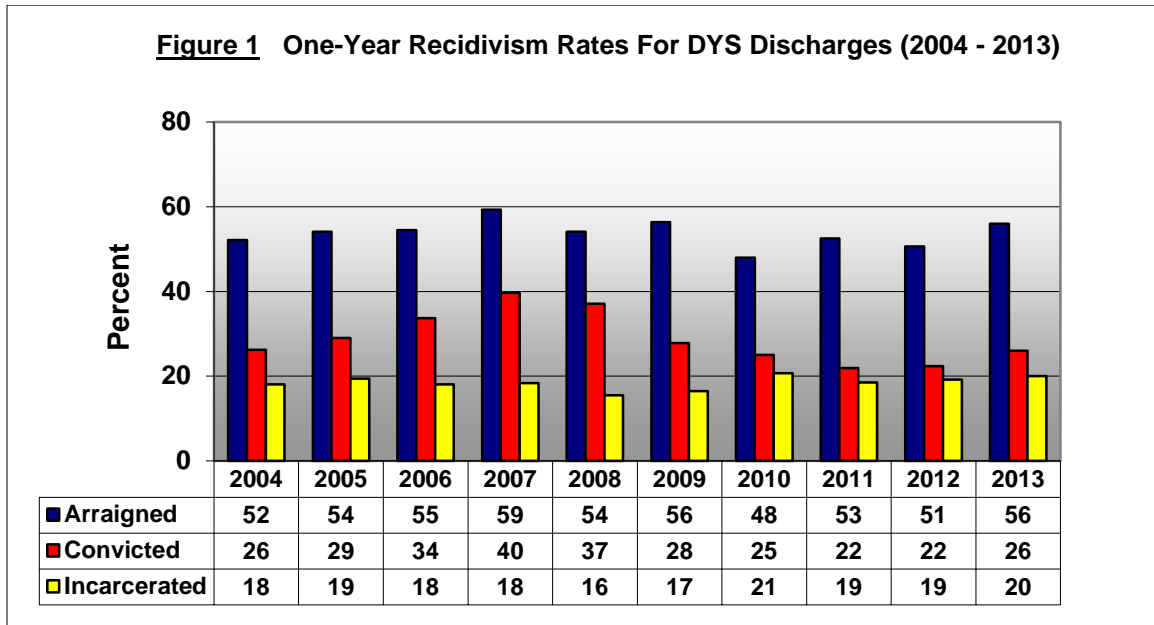
Prior research has found associations between juvenile recidivism and various factors related to age, socioeconomic status, educational history, peers, family dynamics, and substance use. The following have been identified (Baird, 1984; Wiebush et al., 1995) as primary risk factors for juveniles:

- 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 or emotional disability

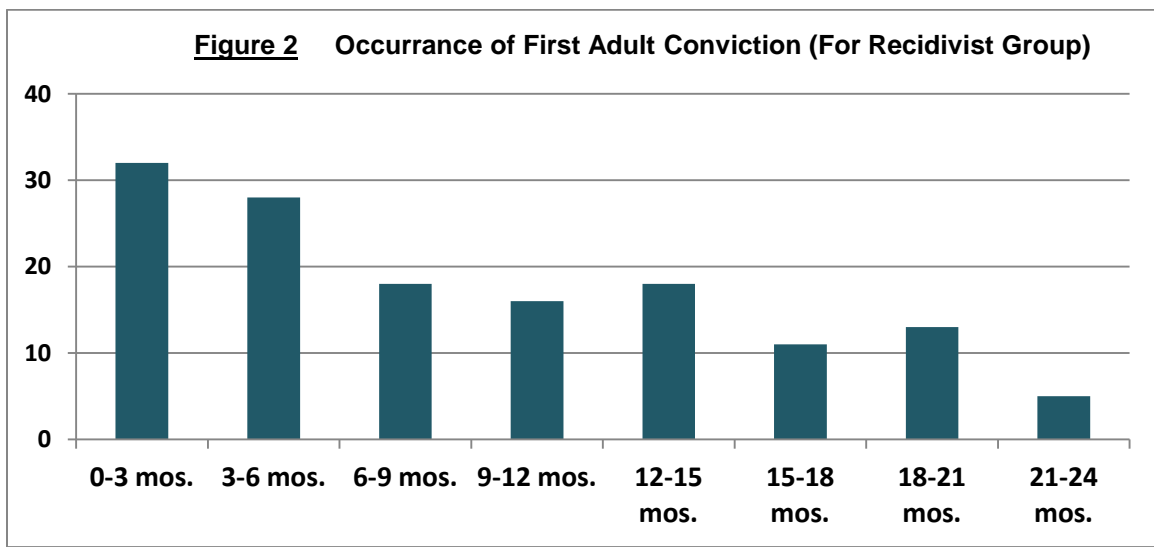
Treatment for the typical youth committed to DYS custody has been shown to be cost-effective in terms of reduced recidivism. Efforts have been made to estimate the costs to the community of a criminally-involved youth. Research has shown that, “Discounted to present value at age 14, [estimated] costs 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 (2004 - 2013)**



**Figure 2 Occurrence of First Adult Conviction (For Recidivist Group)**





## Method and Subjects

The sample for the study consisted of 357 DYS youth discharged during the year 2013 (Table 4). *A detailed demographic breakdown of the sample can be found in Appendix C.* 90% of the sample was male; 34% were Caucasian; 29% African American; and 28% Hispanic. 56% of the sample had been classified as DYS grid level 3 and above. The remaining 44% 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). 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, city, county, age at first commitment to DYS custody, and offense type.

**Table 4** Characteristics of the Sample

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age at First Arrest	357	8	17	14.3	1.5
Age at Commitment to DYS Custody	357	13	18	16.2	1.1
Length of Stay in DYS (Yrs.)	357	0.1	7.8	2.3	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 <sup>st</sup> Degree	6

---

## Results

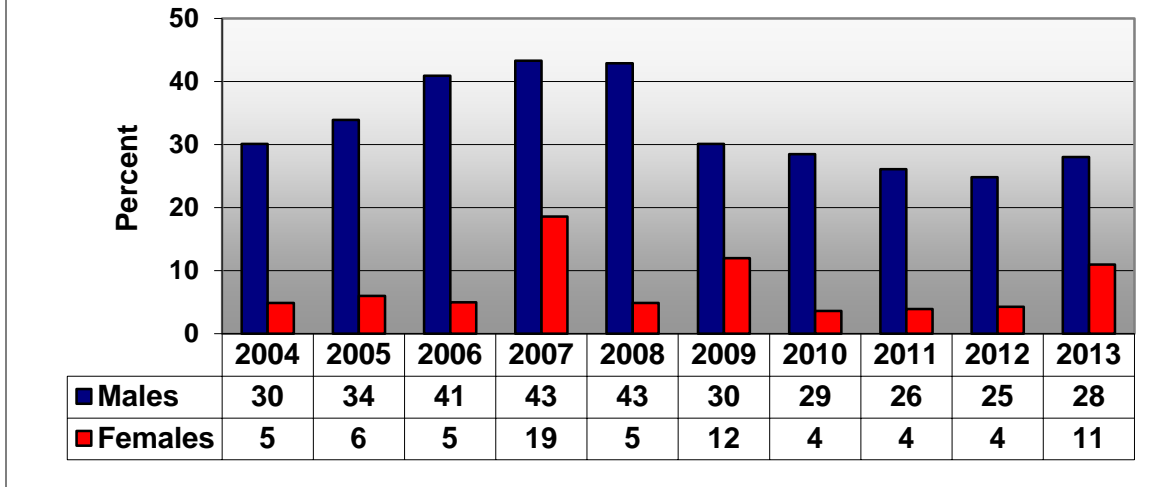
**Overall Rates:** Of the 357 subjects chosen for the study, 26% were convicted of an offense within one year of discharge from DYS. This compares with a 22% rate for the 2012 discharges; a 22% rate for the 2011 discharges; and a 25% rate for the 2010 discharges (Figures 1 and 2).

**Table 6 Rates of Arrests, Convictions, and Incarcerations Within One Year**

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Arrests	201	56
Convictions	94	26
Incarcerations	73	20

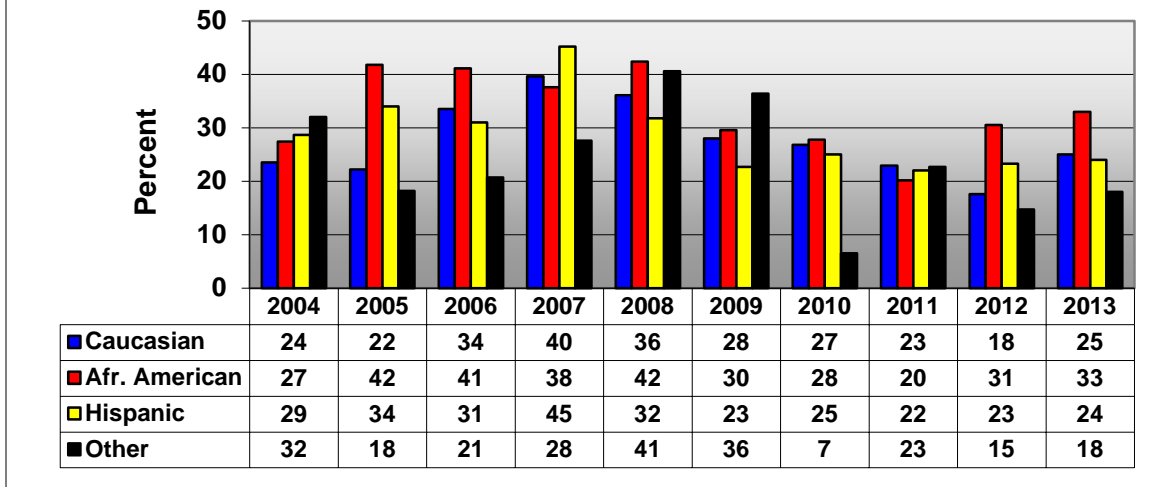
**Gender:** Males re-offended at a much higher rate than females (28% and 11% respectively). For most of the 2004 - 2013 discharge cohorts, the re-conviction rate for females was less than 10%. (Figure 3).

**Figure 3** Percent of Each Gender Convicted Within One Year



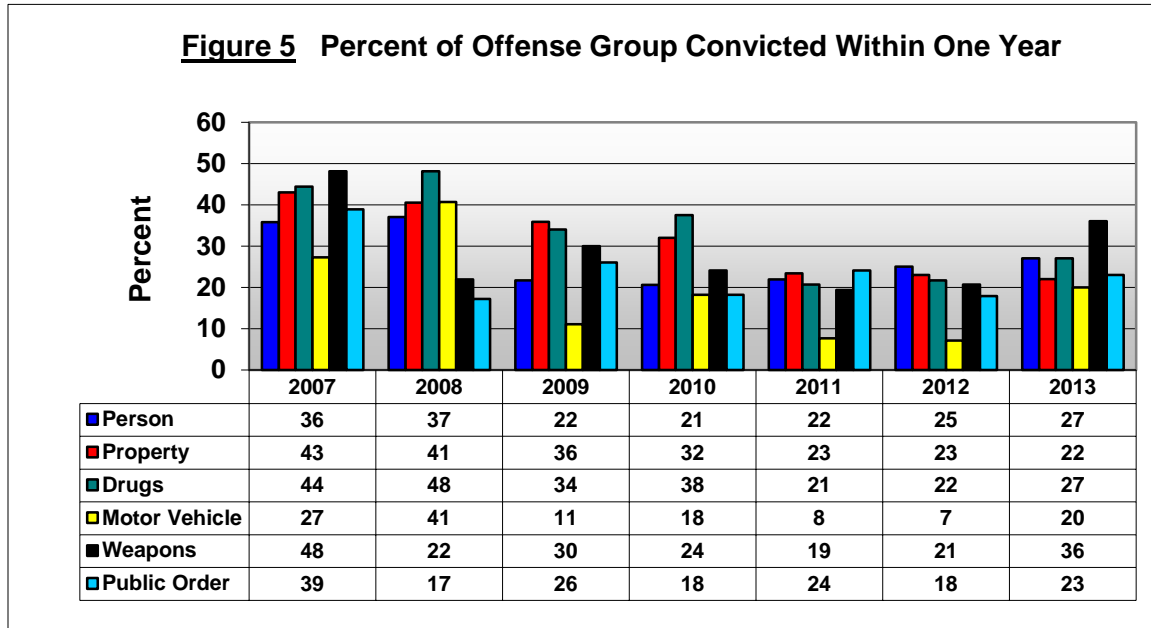
**Ethnicity:** 33% of the African Americans; 25% of the Caucasians; and 24% of the Hispanics in the sample were reconvicted for offenses committed within one year of discharge (Figure 4).

**Figure 4** Percent of Ethnic Groups Convicted Within One Year



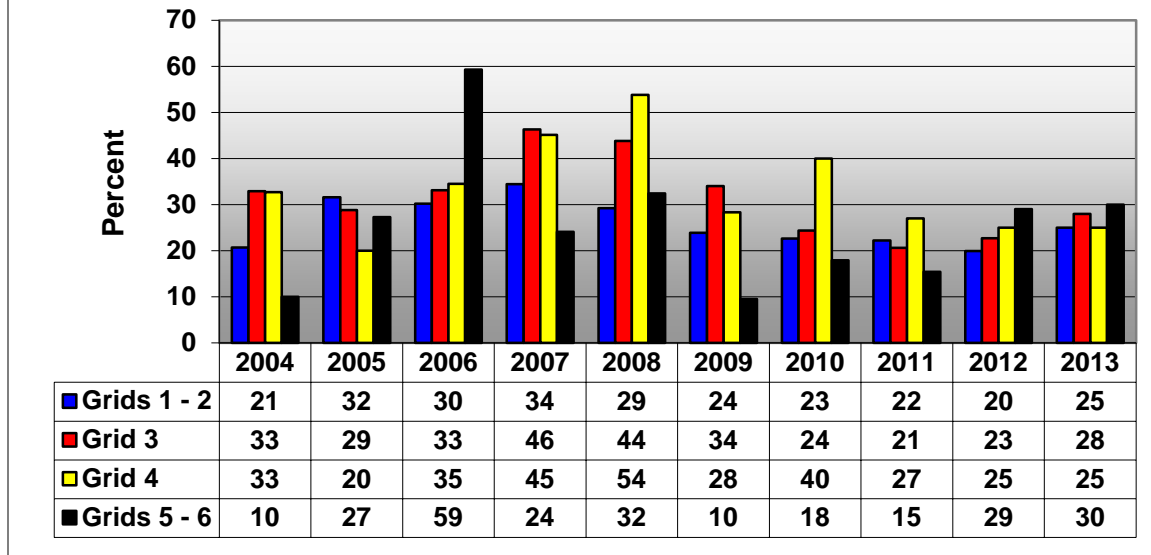
**Offense Type:** With respect to youth committed to DYS’ custody, 36% of the weapons offenders, 27% of the drug offenders, 27% of the person offenders, 23% of the public order offenders, 22% of the property offenders, and 20% of the motor vehicle offenders

were reconvicted for offenses committed within one year of discharge. Historically, property and drug offenders have tended toward the higher recidivism rates. (Figure 5). Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of offenses and offense types.



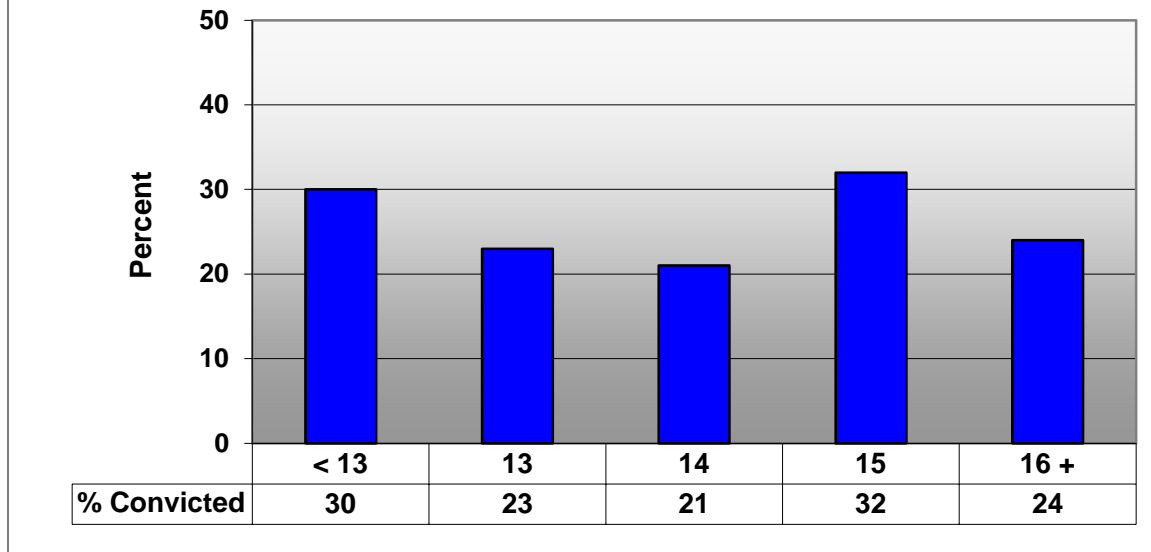
**Grid Levels:** The one-year reconviction rates by grid level for the 2013 cohort were: 25% for grid levels 2 and below; 28% for grid level 3; 25% for grid level 4; and 30% for grid levels 5 and above (Figure 6). The recidivism rates for low-level offenders (grids 1 and 2) have been higher in the past eight years than in previous years, but the highest rates of recidivism have generally been by youth who have been committed to DYS for offenses at the grid level 4.

**Figure 6** Percent of Grid Levels Convicted Within One Year



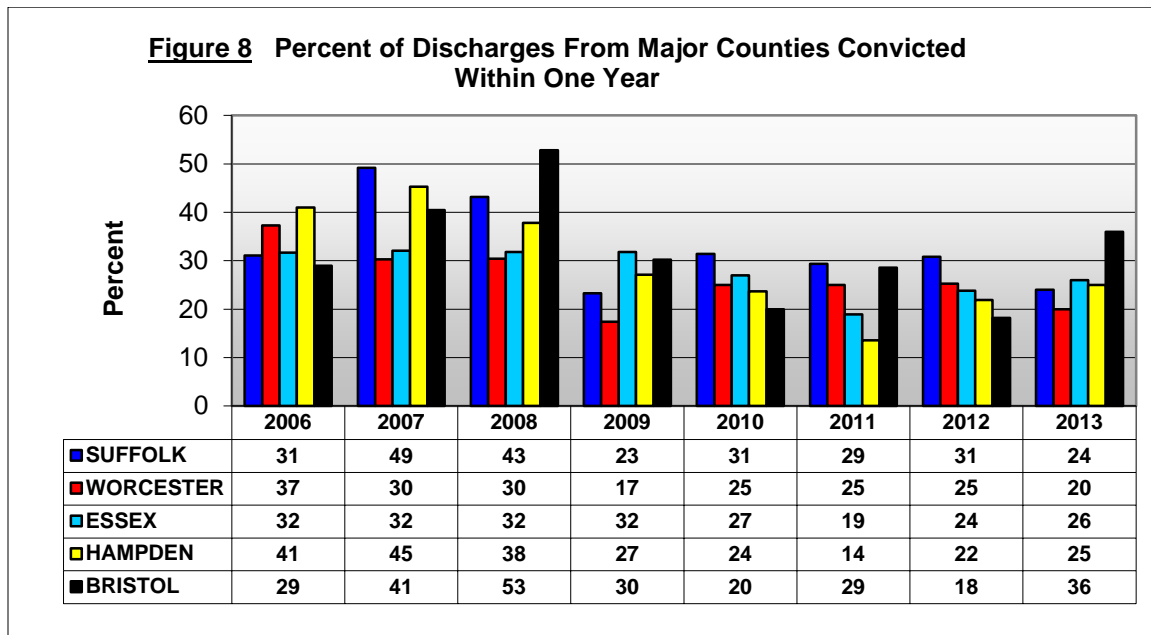
**Age at First Arrest:** Youth who were age 15 at the time of their first arrest had the highest reconviction rate (32%) in the 2013 cohort. The lowest reconviction rate (21%) was for those first arrested at age 14 (Figure 7). Previous research has often shown high recidivism rates for individuals who have a young age at first arrest.

**Figure 7** Percent of First Arrest Age Groups Convicted Within One Year



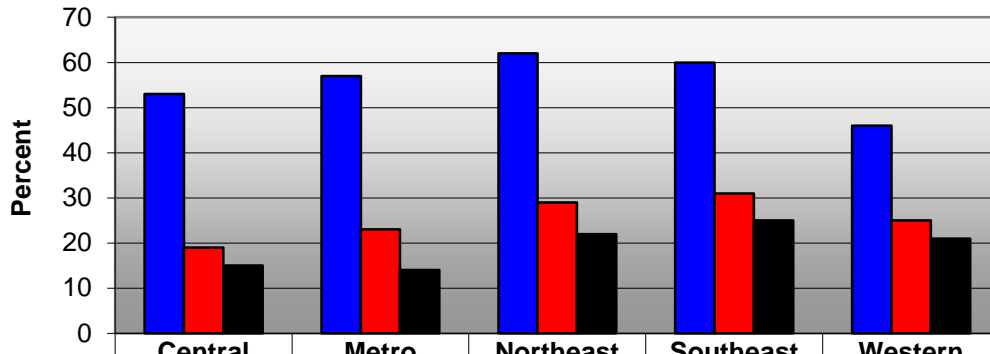
**County:** The re-conviction rates for former DYS youth from the major Massachusetts counties were as follows: Bristol County, 36%; Essex County, 26%; Hampden County, 25%; Suffolk County, 24%; and Worcester County, 20% (Figure 8). Historically, the highest rates of recidivism have been for youth living in Suffolk County.

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



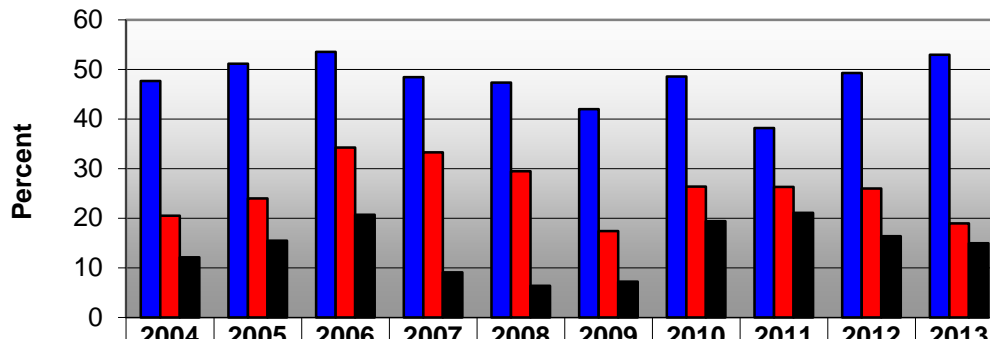
**DYS Region:** The reconviction rates for the five DYS regions were: Southeast, 31%; Northeast, 29%; Western, 25%; Metro, 23%; and Central, 19% (Figure 9). Compared to the previous year, the Central and Metro Regions showed significant decreases in reconviction rates. *A breakdown of each DYS Region by County can be found in Appendix B.*

**Figure 9 2013 DYS Recidivism Results By Region**



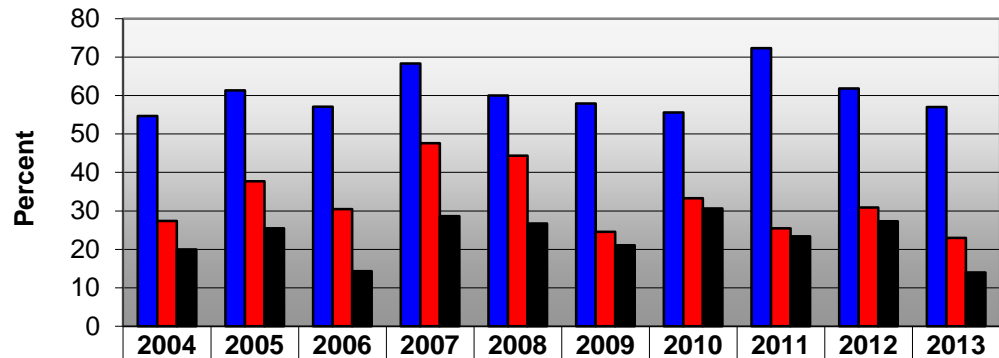
	Central	Metro	Northeast	Southeast	Western
■ Arraigned	53	57	62	60	46
■ Convicted	19	23	29	31	25
■ Incarcerated	15	14	22	25	21

**Figure 10 Central Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2004 - 2013)**



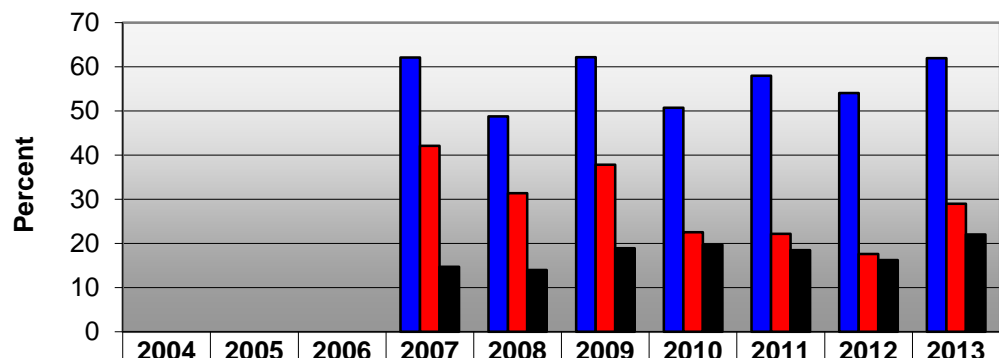
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
■ Arraigned	48	51	54	49	47	42	49	38	49	53
■ Convicted	21	24	34	33	30	17	26	26	26	19
■ Incarcerated	12	16	21	9	6	7	19	21	16	15

**Figure 11 Metro Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2004 - 2013)**



■ Arraigned	55	61	57	68	60	58	56	72	62	57
■ Convicted	27	38	31	48	44	25	33	26	31	23
■ Incarcerated	20	26	14	29	27	21	31	23	27	14

**Figure 12 Northeast Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2007 - 2013)**

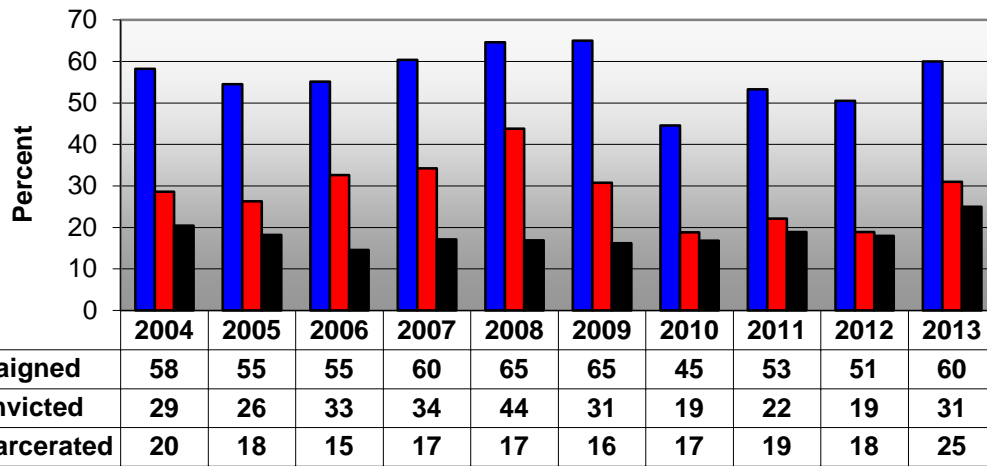


■ Arraigned				62	49	62	51	58	54	62
■ Convicted				42	31	38	23	22	18	29
■ Incarcerated				15	14	19	20	19	16	22

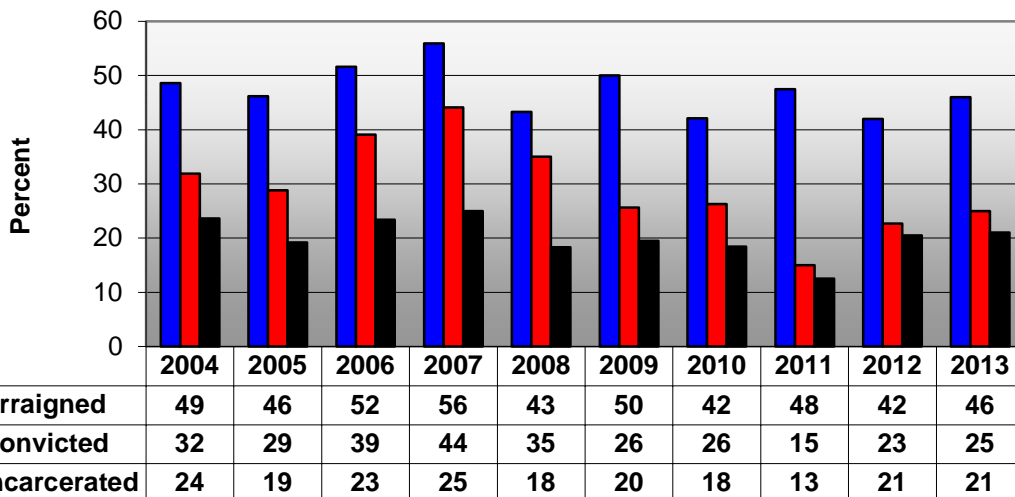
The NE Region was re-established in 2007.



**Figure 13 Southeast Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2004 - 2013)**



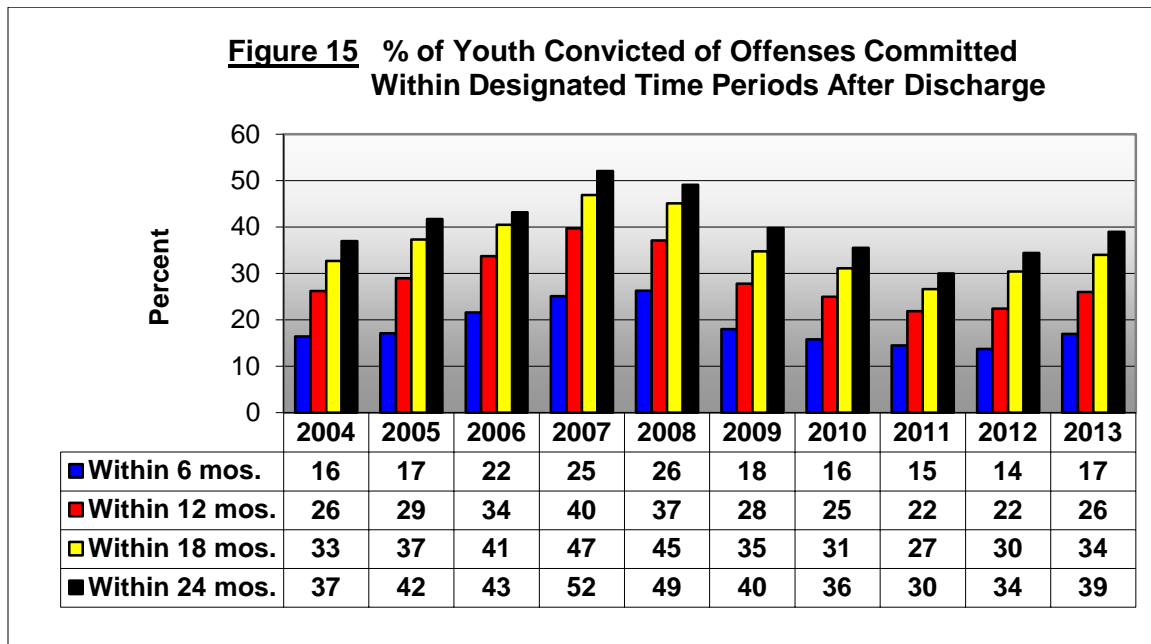
**Figure 14 Western Region One-Year Recidivism Rates (2004 - 2013)**



**Length of Time Until First Adult Conviction:** Of the 357 former DYS youth in the sample, 17% were reconvicted of an offense committed within six months; 26% 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, 64% committed their offense within six months of discharge.

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



### Conclusions

Criminal justice professionals have not agreed on one standard definition of recidivism. Jurisdictions across the country 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 and practice 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 2013, 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, 64% 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 relate to 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 community supervision models in the 1990s. In 2015, DYS was awarded a \$190,000 Community Services Grant by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The goals of the

initiative include reducing recidivism and increasing public safety through improving community supervision for youth at medium to high risk of reoffending.

DYS is currently collaborating with the Pew Charitable Trusts, The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, and the National Center for Juvenile Justice on the Results First Initiative. The Results First model compares the costs and benefits of a range of interventions geared toward incarcerated adults and youth. One of the primary goals is to ensure that adequate funding is directed toward programs and interventions that have been shown to be cost effective.

The 2012–2017 DYS Strategic Plan identified discharge and post discharge planning as a critical facet of the overall rehabilitative process. Every youth committed to DYS now goes through a thorough discharge planning process and every youth is offered an ability to remain involved with DYS 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 secondary education pursuit. These additions to the service continuum could potentially have significant and 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.

## References

- Altschuler, D.M. (1998). Intermediate Sanctions and Community Treatment For Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders. In *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*; edited by R. Loeber and D. Farrington. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Baird, C. (1984). *Classification of Juveniles in Corrections: A Model Systems Approach*. Madison, WI: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- Cohen, M. & Piquero, A. (2009). *New Evidence on the Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth*. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 25, 25-49.
- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (1999). *National Comparisons from State Recidivism Studies*. Management and Data Research, Management Report Number 99-13.
- Harris, P., Lockwood, B., & Mengers, L. (2009). *Defining and Measuring Recidivism: A CJCA White Paper*. Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators.
- Petteruti, A., Schindler, M., & Ziedenberg, J. (2014). *Sticker Shock: Calculating the Full Price Tag For Youth Incarceration*. Justice Policy Institute.
- Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (2005). *Juvenile Recidivism in Virginia*. DJJ Research Quarterly, Vol. III.
- Wiebush, R. G., Baird, C., Krisberg, B., & Onek, D. (1995). *Risk Assessment and Classification for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offenders*. In James C. Howell, Barry Krisberg, J. David Hawkins, & John J. Wilson, *A Sourcebook: Serious, Violent, & Chronic Juvenile Offenders*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

# **Appendix A**

## Offense List

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>
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

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>
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



<b>Offense</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>
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

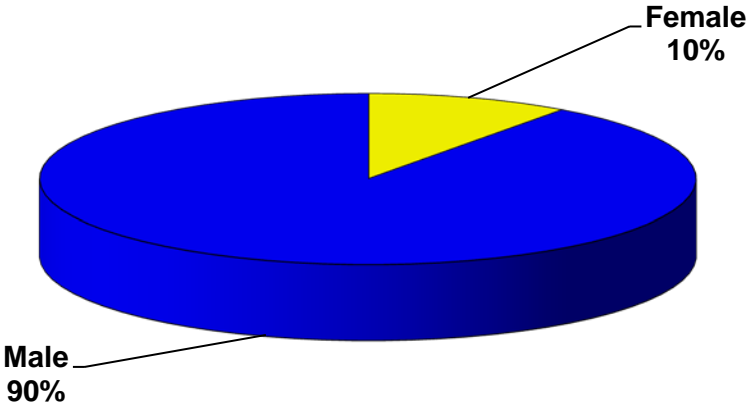
## **DYS Western Region**

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

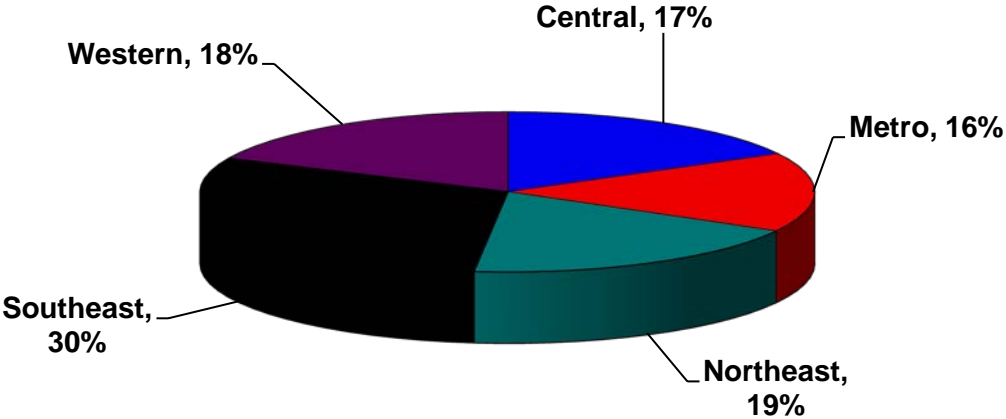
## **Appendix C**

### Demographics of the Subjects

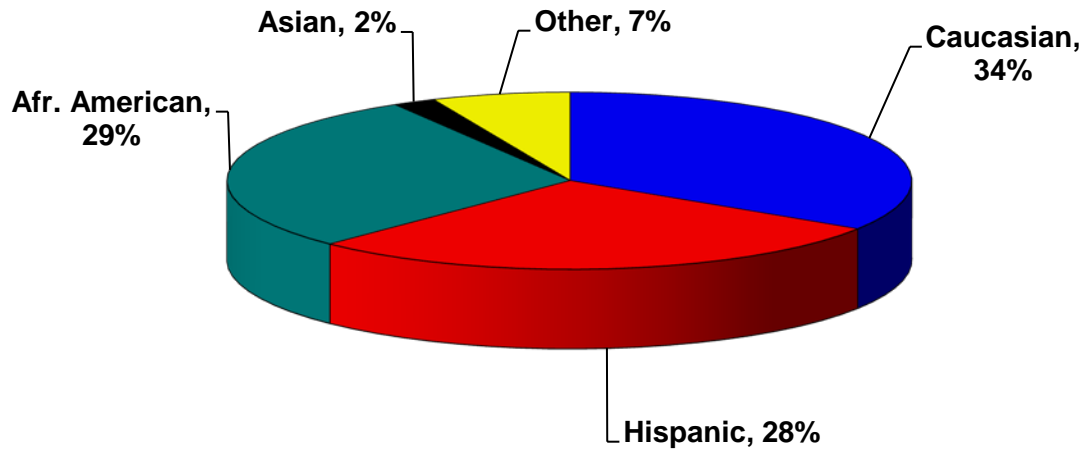
**2013 Recidivism Sample (By Gender)**



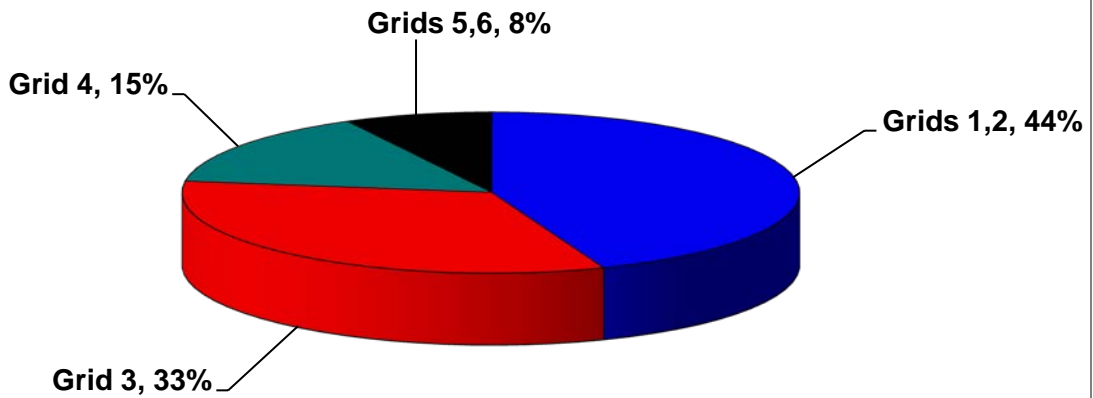
**2013 DYS Recidivism Sample (By Region)**



**2013 Recidivism Sample (By Ethnicity)**



**2013 DYS Recidivism Sample (By Grid Level)**



### 2013 DYS Recidivism Sample (By Offense Type)

