

Juvenile Recidivism Report

For Youth Discharged During 2018



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executive summary

In this report, we analyze the criminal justice involvement of 345 young adults formerly committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS) who were discharged in 2018. For the purposes of the report, we define recidivism as an arraignment leading to a conviction within one year of discharge from DHS. To calculate the elapsed time to recidivism post-discharge, we calculate the number of days from the date of discharge to the date of the arraignment culminating in a conviction. Our findings indicate that 79% of this cohort of DHS youth had some form of contact with the adult criminal justice system in the years following their discharge. Of the 345 youth who exited DHS' custody, 48.1% were arraigned within one year of discharge. Of those arraigned, 20% were found guilty and thus, for the purpose of this study, are considered to have recidivated. Finally, 14.5% of those who were found guilty were incarcerated.[1] [2]

The recidivism rate for youth discharged in 2018 is significantly lower than the 26% recidivism rate for youth discharged in 2017. The observed 2018 recidivism rate was mainly driven by non-LGBTQ+ youth of color who identify as male, live in Regional Urban Centers,[3] were committed to DHS as delinquents, and discharged at the age of 18. Consistent with recidivism literature, the highest recidivism rate was observed among youth who were first adjudicated either delinquent or youthful offender at a younger age, such as 14 and 15 years old. The recidivism rates for these two age groups were 26.1% and 24.6%, respectively.

Table 1 provides a summary of key recidivism outcomes for the study cohort.

	Arraigned %	Convicted %	Incarcerated %
Total	48.1%	19.7%	14.5%
Sex Assigned at Birth			
Male	50.7%	20.3%	15.0%
Female	31.1%	15.6%	8.9%

[1] Approximately 6% of those who were found guilty were placed on probation.

[2] As of December 2022, 24 cases are still pending in courts and thus there is no definitive resolution for these cases yet.

[3] For this report, we use the community types defined by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council of Massachusetts. According to the Council (2008), Regional Urban Centers include large high-density urban centers that are not proximate to Boston and sub-regional urban centers including mid-sized urban downtowns. For a full description of these community types, refer to: Metropolitan Area Planning. (2008). Massachusetts Community Types Summary. Retrieved from http://www.mapc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Massachusetts-Community-Types-Summary-July_2008.pdf

Race			
Black or African American	56.9%	21.5%	14.0%
Hispanic/Latinx	47.2%	21.8%	18.3%
All Other Races ⁴	51.6%	16.1%	12.9%
White	38.0%	15.2%	7.6%
Sexual Orientation/Identity			
Identified as Straight	49.2%	19.3%	14.4%
Identified as LGBTQ+	27.8%	27.8%	11.1%
Region			
Central	39.4%	19.7%	7.6%
Metro	55.4%	25.0%	16.1%
Northeast	47.9%	15.5%	11.3%
Southeast	46.4%	19.0%	17.9%
Western	52.9%	20.6%	17.7%
MA Community Type			
Developing Suburbs	43.6%	7.7%	2.6%
Inner Core ⁵	50.8%	23.8%	15.9%
Maturing Suburbs	33.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Regional Urban Centers	50.0%	22.6%	16.8%
Age at discharge			
18	48.5%	20.0%	13.6%
19	42.1%	13.2%	10.5%
20	50.0%	50.0% ⁶	50.0% ⁷
21	50.0%	21.4%	17.1%
Grid Level			
1	22.2%	5.6%	5.6%
2	49.7%	21.0%	14.7%
3	52.3%	23.1%	16.9%
4	50.0%	19.3%	13.6%
5	47.1%	17.6%	11.8%
6	35.7%	14.3%	14.3%

[4] This group is composed of the following races: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Chooses Not to Self-Identify, Multiracial, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other, and Unknown.

[5] For this report, we use the community types defined by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council of Massachusetts. According to the Council (2008), Inner Core communities include high-density inner cities as well as historic, high-density suburbs near these inner cities. Although youth in the Inner Core comprise a higher percentage of the study cohort, most of the youth are from Regional Urban Centers.

[6] There were two youth in the 20-year-old age category, and two other youth in the 21-year-old age category. One of the youths in each of these age categories recidivated, hence the high percentage represented in the table (50%).

[7] This percentage represents only one youth.

Key Findings

- The overall one-year recidivism rate for the 2018 cohort was 20%.
- The recidivism rate for youth who identified as male was 20%, while the rate for youth who identified as female was 15.6%.
- Youth who experienced their first arraignment at age 14 had the highest recidivism rate of 26.1%, followed by those first arraigned at 15, who had a recidivism rate of 24.6%.
- Most youth who recidivated lived in Regional Urban Centers (69.1%) and the Inner Core (22.1%).^[8]
- Earning a high school diploma or an equivalency is a protective factor against recidivism. Youth who discharged from DYS with a diploma or an equivalent attainment had a recidivism rate of 16.6% compared to a recidivism rate of 22.2% for those leaving DYS without a diploma or equivalent attainment.
- Youth adjudicated for a person offense accounted for 50% of all instances of recidivism, followed by youth adjudicated for a weapon offense (19.1%).
- The Metro Region had the highest percentage of recidivating youth, with a recidivism rate of 25%.
- Youth who identified as LGBTQ+^[9] had a higher recidivism rate of 27.8% compared to a recidivism rate of 19.9% for youth who did not identify as LGBTQ+.
- The recidivism rate is nearly identical between youth whose primary language is not English and youth whose primary language is English (19.2% vs. 19.8% respectively).
- The recidivism rate for youth who were placed on the substance use treatment track was 16.2%, compared to 29.1% for youth placed on a substance use prevention track as determined through the JASAE Assessment.^[10]

[8] See the community types defined by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council of Massachusetts. According to the Council (2008), Inner Core communities include high-density inner cities as well as historic, high-density suburbs near these inner cities. Regional Urban Centers include large high-density urban centers that are not proximate to Boston and sub-regional urban centers including mid-sized urban downtowns. Maturing suburbs include moderate-density suburbs that are nearly built out, established suburbs that are lower-density and approaching buildout, and Cape Cod towns. Developing suburbs include developing New England suburbs that have well-defined centers but mixed densities as well as country suburbs that are very low-density. Finally, Rural Towns are towns with small, scattered populations and slow growth. For a full description of these community types, refer to: Metropolitan Area Planning. (2008). Massachusetts Community Types Summary. Retrieved from http://www.mapc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Massachusetts-Community-Types-Summary-July_2008.pdf

[9] 18 youth identified as LGBTQ+.

[10] The Juvenile Automated Substance Abuse Evaluation (JASAE) is a computer-assisted instrument for assessing adolescent alcohol and other drug use behaviors. The JASAE is an "offspring" of the adult instrument, the SUBSTANCE ABUSE/LIFE CIRCUMSTANCE EVALUATION, known as the SALCE. Source: https://adeincorp.com/documents/jasae_ref_guide.pdf.

➤ Opting to participate into Youth Engaged in Services (YES) was associated with a slightly lower recidivism rate. The recidivism rate for YES participants was 19.1% compared to 21% for non-YES groups. For the last five years under review, with the exception of 2017, the recidivism rate for youth engaged in the YES program has been lower than the recidivism rate for their counterparts not participating in YES, as demonstrated in Table 2.[11]

Table 2: Recidivism Rates for YES and non-YES Youth: Annual Comparisons

Discharge Year	YES	non-YES
2014	23%	26%
2015	22%	32%
2016	20%	29%
2017	27%	26%
2018	19%	21%

i n t r o d u c t i o n

The Department of Youth Services is the juvenile justice agency for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Department's mission is to foster positive outcomes for youth, build safer communities, and collaborate for an equitable and fair justice system. DYS envisions a Commonwealth in which every young person has the skills, supports, and resources necessary to engage safely with their communities, and lead productive and fulfilling lives. DYS invests in highly qualified staff and a service continuum that engages youth, families, and communities in strategies that support positive youth development and strives to engage in decision-making that is guided by values of fairness, transparency, racial equity, and integrity.

Total Programs in Calendar Year 2018

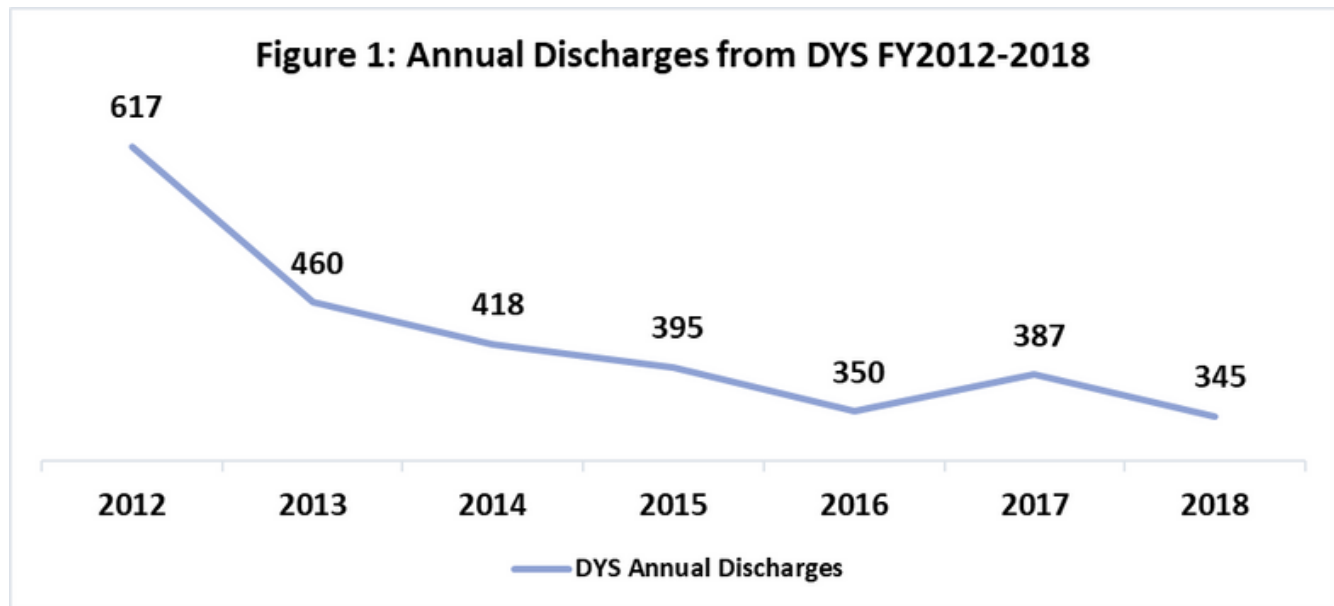
DYS operated 79 programs consisting of:

- 54 staff secure and hardware secure residential programs
- 25 community-based district and satellite offices serving committed youth who live in the community (residing with a parent, guardian, foster parent, or in an independent living program)

[11] There is one exception; in 2017, the recidivism rate for YES youth was 1 percentage point higher.

DYS Committed Population in Calendar Year 2018

- The average age of youth at commitment in 2018 was 16.5 years old, with a median age of 17.
- Youth who identified as male accounted for 87% of the population, while youth who identified as female accounted for 13% of the population.[12]
- The racial breakdown of youth in DYS commitment is as follows: Hispanic/Latinx (45%), Black African American (27%), White (19%), and Other Races (9%).
- 36% of youth were adjudicated as Youthful Offenders and committed until 21 years old.



full report findings

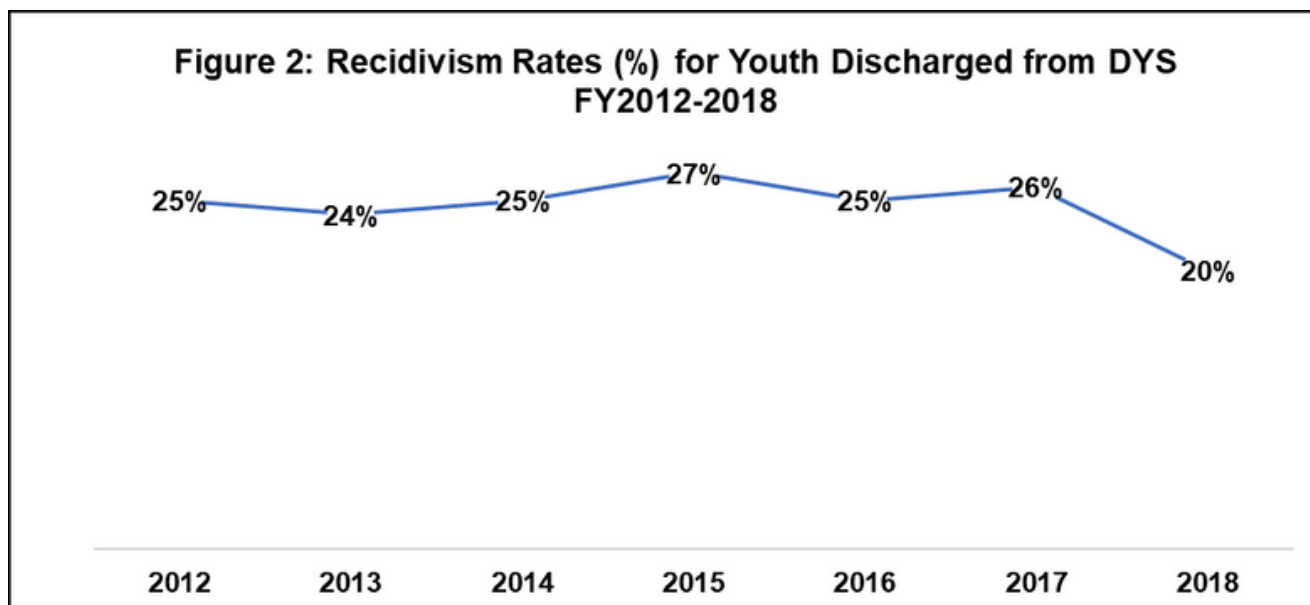
A successful re-entry can be defined, among other things,[13] as no further involvement with the criminal justice system. Although recent literature has called for a shift away from recidivism as the sole metric by which to measure successful re-entry, recidivism rates remain as one of the only factors uniformly examined by juvenile justice jurisdictions across the United States. DYS defines recidivism,[14] for the purposes of this report, as a conviction in the adult system for an offense committed within one year of being discharged from DYS custody. The time to recidivism is calculated by determining the number of days between the date of discharge and the date of arraignment leading to a conviction.

[12] 1% higher than in 2017.

[13] Successfully enrolling and completing post-secondary education is another metric used to measure long-term success, as well as gainful employment post-adjudication.

[14] Barrett, D. E., & Katsiyannis, A. (2015). Juvenile delinquency recidivism: Are black and white youth vulnerable to the same risk factors?. *Behavioral Disorders*, 40(3), 184-195.

DYS' vision is for its youth to engage safely with their communities and lead productive and fulfilling lives. As such, DYS sees a conviction for an offense as an adult to be an undesirable outcome. DYS recognizes that relying on a conviction as a recidivism metric is not without peril, due to some of the factors that contribute to policing patterns, arrest and charging decisions, and case outcomes in the communities we serve, including, but not limited to, systemic racism, implicit biases, and variations in available behavioral health and substance use resources. Historically, about 1 in 4 youth discharged from DYS recidivate within 1 year of discharge; however, the rate has fluctuated by cohort. For example, while about 25% of the youth between 2012 and 2017 recidivated within 1 year of discharge, in 2018, only 1 in 5 youth recidivated. This departure from the previous years is shown in the figure below.



This decrease in the recidivism rate is not unique to Massachusetts. For example, Indiana^[15] has registered similar results with their recidivism rate decreasing from 33.3% to 24.8% for their 2015 and 2018 cohorts, respectively.^[16]

Gender, Race, and LGBTQ+ Outcomes for the DYS 2018 Cohort

As observed historically, youth who identify as male have the highest recidivism rates both in term of their representation in the cohort and within their segment. The overall recidivism rate is 20%, with youth who identify as male accounting for 17.7% and youth who identify as female accounting for only 2.3%.

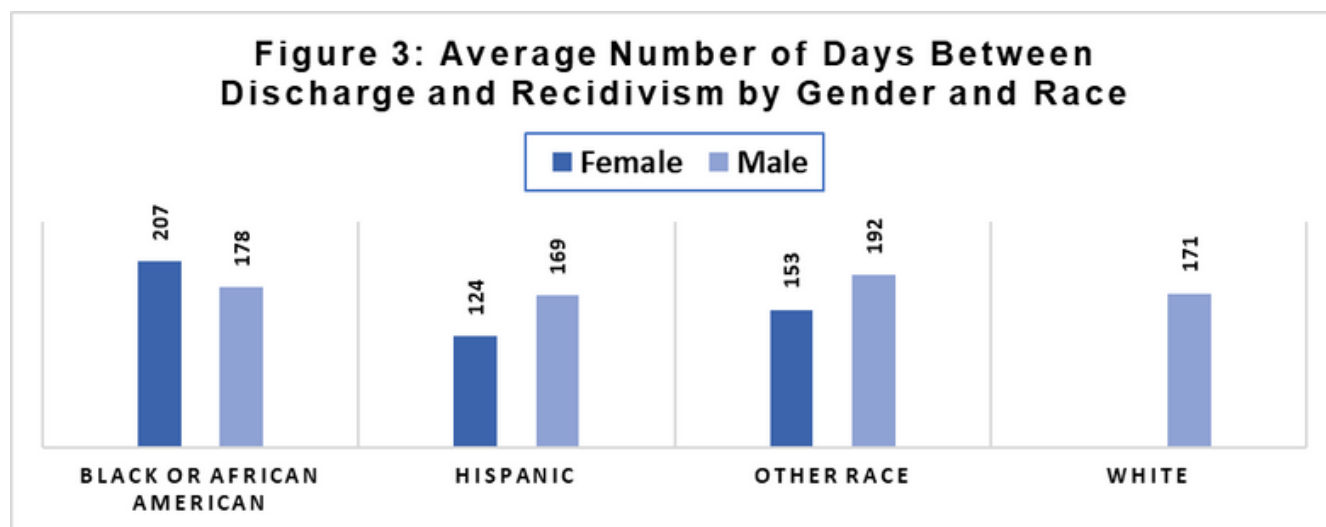
[15] The Indiana Department of Corrections. (2018). Juvenile Recidivism 2018. Retrieved from [2018JuvRecidivismRpt.pdf \(in.gov\)](#).

[16] It is worth noting that the state of Indiana uses a different methodology to calculate their recidivism rate. Youth are followed for three years after discharged. Therefore, this is not a direct comparison. We are simply highlighting a declining trend in recidivism between these two states MA and IN, despite their different methodologies.

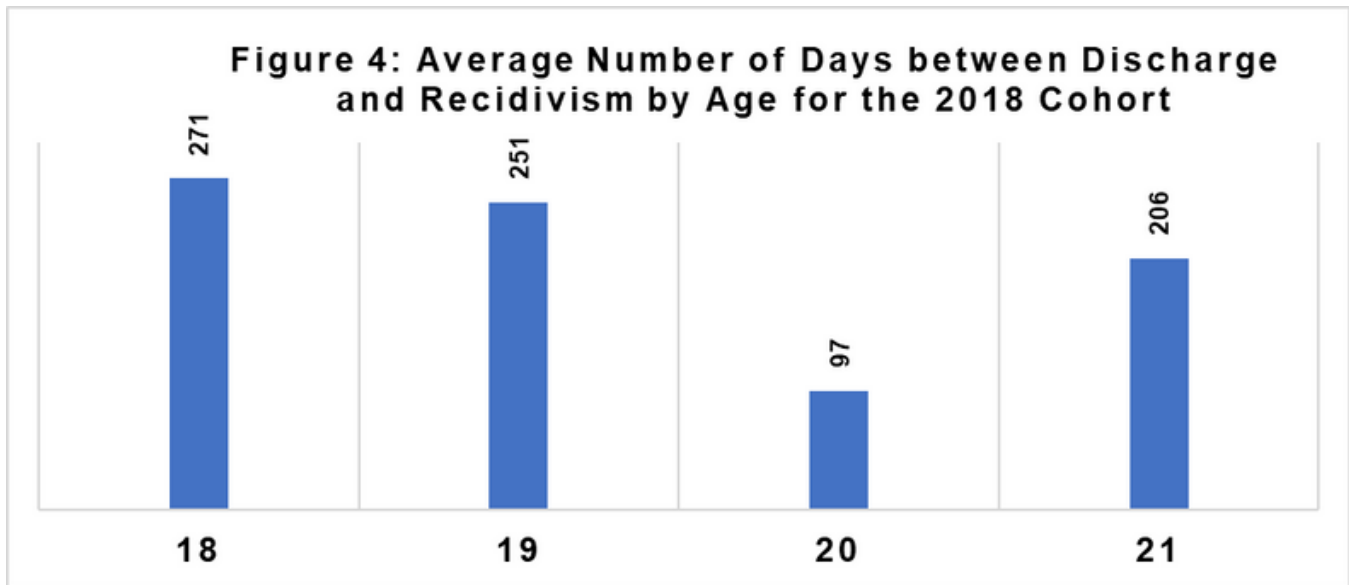
In addition, 20.3% of all youth who identify as male and were discharged from DYS in 2018 recidivated within one year, in contrast with 15.6% of the youth who identify as female. Youth of color including Black and African American and Hispanic/Latinx youth both recidivated at similar rates (21.5% and 21.8% respectively). The recidivism rate for 'Other Races' is 16.1%, followed by White youth at 15.2%. The rate for LGBTQ+ youth, though representing only 5.2% of our cohort, surpassed the rate for non-LGBTQ+ by 8.5 percentage points. The recidivism rate for LGBTQ+ for the 2018 cohort is 27.8% compared to 19.3% for non-LGBTQ+ youth.

Average Number of Days to Recidivism After Discharge

We calculated the average number of days it takes before a youth who has discharged is arraigned as an adult. Importantly, for each youth, we calculated the number of days between their discharge date and the date of arraignment that then led to a conviction. For the purposes of this report, this average represents the number of days that it took youth to recidivate. Youth who identify as female recidivated after 168 days on average, whereas youth who identify as male recidivated after 173 days, on average. On average, a Hispanic/Latinx youth who identified as female recidivated approximately 124 days post discharge. A similar trend was observed among youth who identify as male, with Hispanic/Latinx youth identifying as males recidivating approximately 169 days post discharge. These findings indicate that among the cohort of youth discharged in 2018, Hispanic/Latinx youth were the earliest to recidivate.



Conducting an analysis by age indicated that the average number of days between discharge and recidivism was the lowest amongst youth discharged at age 20, and highest amongst youth discharged at age 18.



Offense Type

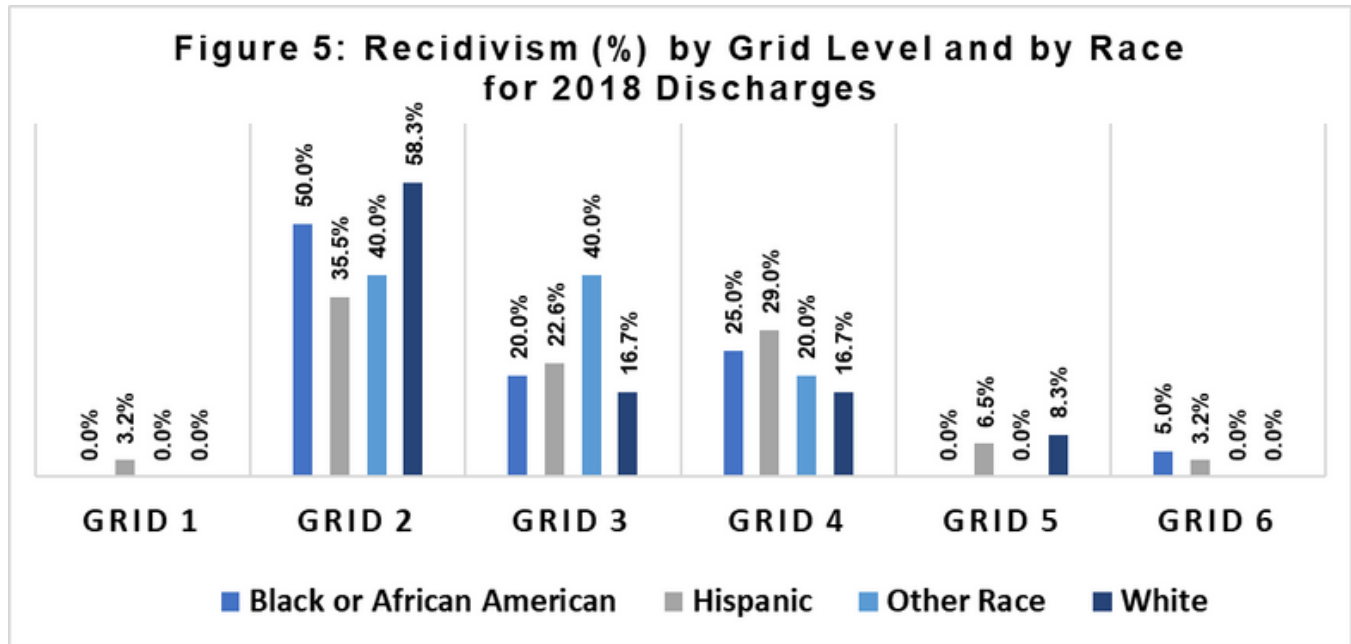
Table 3: Recidivism for DYS Youth Discharged in 2018 with Selected DYS Offenses

Offense Type	Recidivism	Total	Recidivism Rate (%)
Drugs	2	11	18.2%
Motor Vehicle	4	8	50.0%
Person	34	168	20.2%
Property	10	68	14.7%
Public Order	5	31	16.1%
Weapons	13	59	22.0%

Though fewer youth were committed for Motor Vehicle offenses, these youth had the highest recidivism rates. 50% of these youth were convicted within a year of being discharged from DYS supervision. Importantly, this is the second year where youth committed for motor vehicle offenses had higher recidivism rates compared to their counterparts committed for other offenses, suggesting an area for further investigation.

Grid Level

Examining Grid Level and race indicated that most cases of recidivism occur amongst youth assigned Grid Level 2, including for all racial groups represented in the 2018 cohort.



Cities

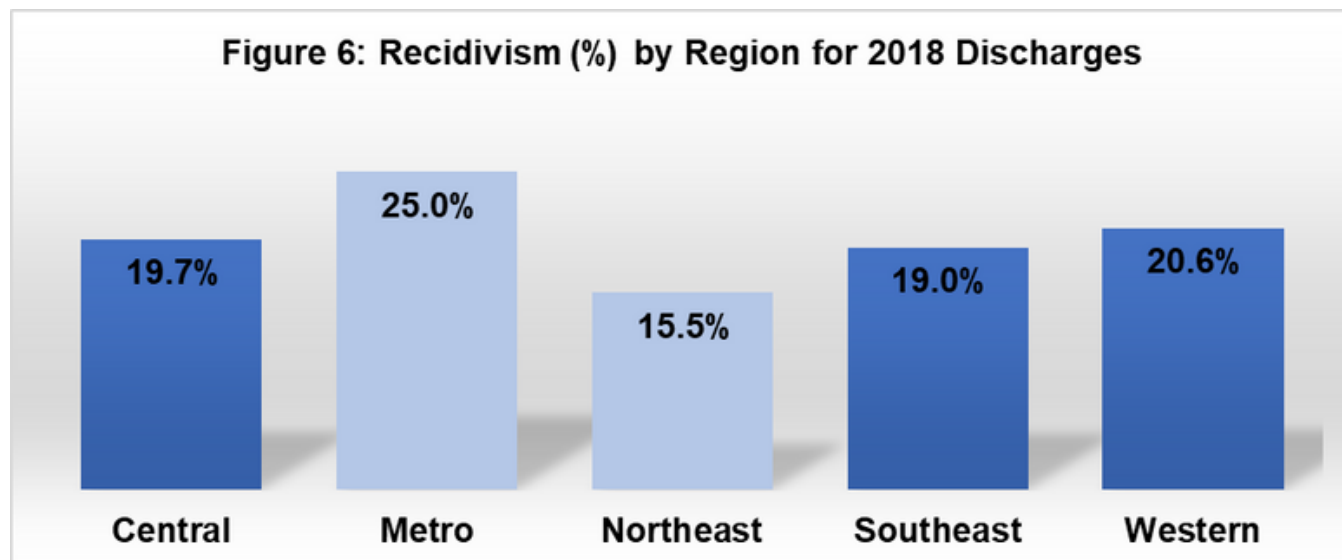
The table below indicates that youth from New Bedford, Chelsea, and Brockton had the highest recidivism rates in 2018.

Table 4: Recidivism Rates for DYS Youth Discharged in 2018 from Some Major Cities

Court Cities	Recidivism	Total	Recidivism (%)
Worcester	10	48	20.8%
Springfield	9	43	20.9%
Boston Juvenile	6	37	16.2%
Brockton	6	19	31.6%
Lawrence	5	27	18.5%
New Bedford	5	14	35.7%
Chelsea	3	9	33.3%
Dorchester	3	11	27.3%
Lynn	3	14	21.4%
Quincy	3	13	23.1%
Dudley	2	10	20.0%
Fall River	2	9	22.2%

Regions

The Metro Region had the highest rate of recidivism in 2018, 25%, followed by the Western Region at 20.6%. Percentages for all the other regions are comparable except for the Northeast region, which had a recidivism rate of 15.5%.

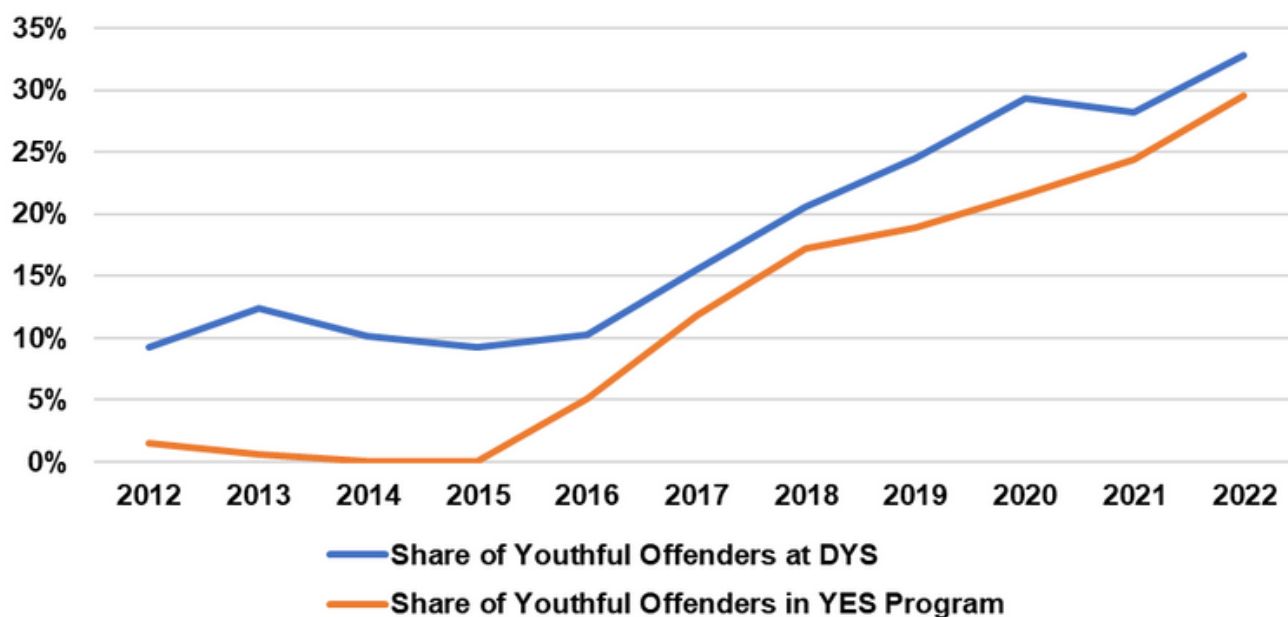


Youthful Offenders

From 2012 to 2018, the number of youth committed as Youthful Offenders has doubled. From 12.2% of DYS' annual discharges in 2014, Youthful Offenders now represent 20.6% of the cohort in 2018. With this increase in census, there was an initial corresponding increase in the number of Youthful Offenders electing to take part in the YES program.^[17] Youthful Offenders' share in the YES program increased from 7.8% in 2014 to 43.4% in 2017. However, this increase may in part be explained by a change in the law in 2016 that allowed DYS to offer voluntary services to discharged youth until the age of 22. This statutory change allowing Youthful Offenders to participate in YES went into effect on August 29th, 2016. In 2018, the percentage of Youthful Offenders participating in the YES program dropped to 10.4%.

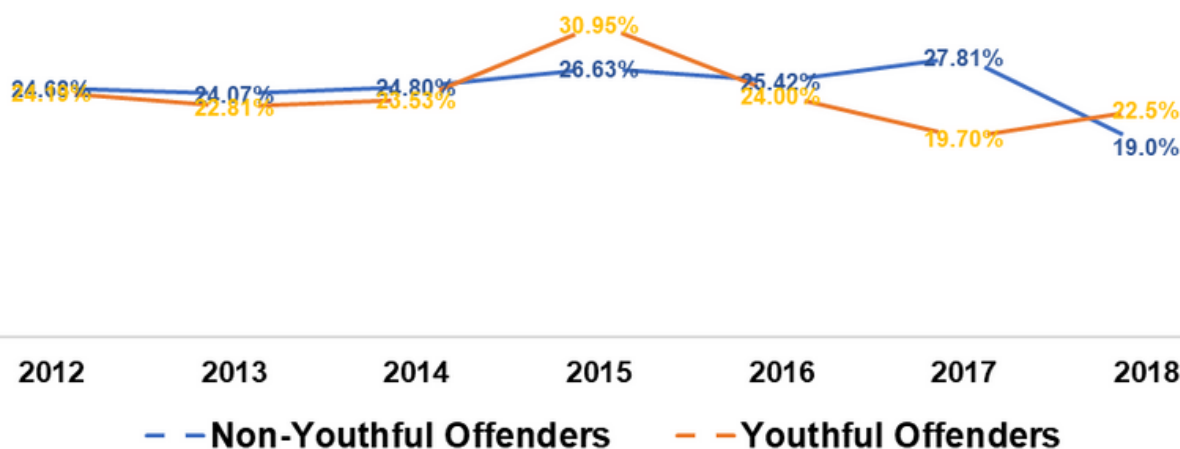
[17] Youth Engaged in Services (YES) is a program offered to every young person discharged from DYS. The goal is to promote a successful reentry into the community. It is completely voluntary and a youth can join the program at any time after release.

Figure 7: Share (%) of Youthful Offenders in the YES Program vs. their Overall Population in DYS



From 2012 to 2015, there was a comparable recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders and non-Youthful Offenders. In 2015, the recidivism trend between Youthful Offenders and non-Youthful Offenders began to diverge. For the 2018 cohort, 22.5% of Youthful Offenders recidivated within one year of discharge as opposed to 19.0% of non-Youthful Offenders. The 2018 and 2015 cohorts mark the only cohorts in the last 10 years for whom recidivism rates for Youthful Offenders were higher than non-Youthful Offenders.

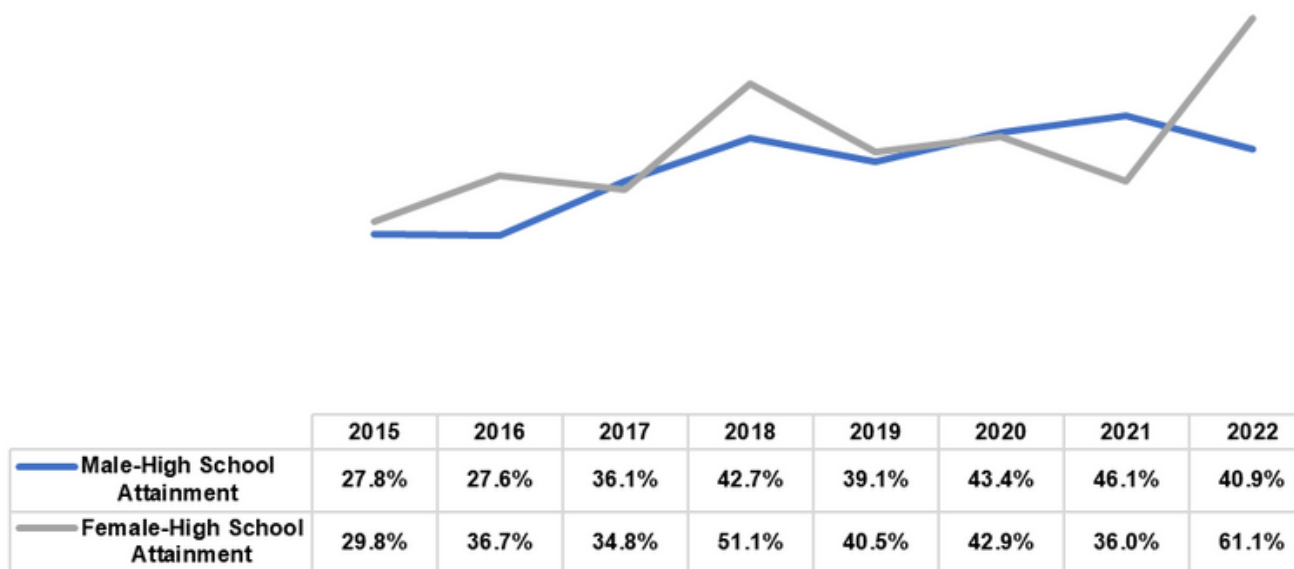
Figure 8: Recidivism(%) Trend for Youthful Offenders vs. Non-Youthful Offenders



High School Diploma and Equivalency Attainment

Over the years, the percentage of youth discharged from DYS with a high school diploma and/or equivalency attainment has steadily increased, rising from 28.0% in 2015 to 43.2% in 2022.[18] While youth who identify as female and youth who identify as male demonstrate a similar upward trend in educational attainment, youth who identify as female lead their male counterparts in educational attainment.[19]

Figure 9: Percentage of Youth Receiving a High School Diploma and Equivalency Attainment by Gender while at DYS from 2015-2022

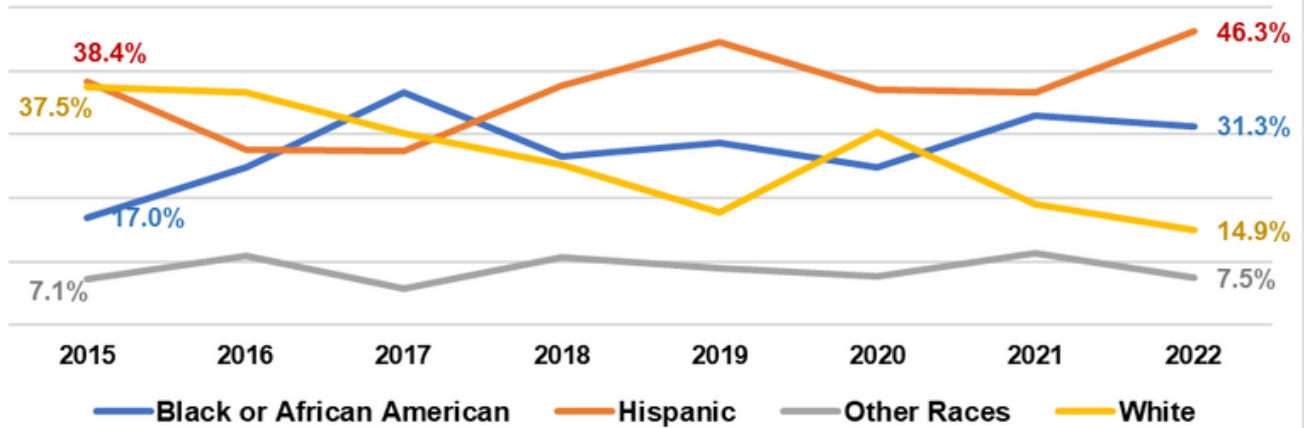


High school or equivalency attainment rates for Black or African American DYS youth have steadily risen, from 17.0% in 2015 to 31.3% in 2022. In 2018, about 26.5% of Black or African American discharged youth completed high school. This figure includes youth with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) who are eligible for and may attain certificates of completion in lieu of diplomas. Hispanic/Latinx youths' completion rates have increased from 38.4% to 46.3%. As for White youth, their high school achievement rate has experienced a continuous decline. Their rate decreased from 37.5% in 2015 to 25.2% in 2018. By 2022, this rate declined to 14.9%. High school attainment for all the 'Other Races,' combined remained steady throughout the period, hovering around 10.0%. This group has the lowest completion rate compared to the other three groups.

[18] For fiscal year 2018, the completion rate was 43.8%

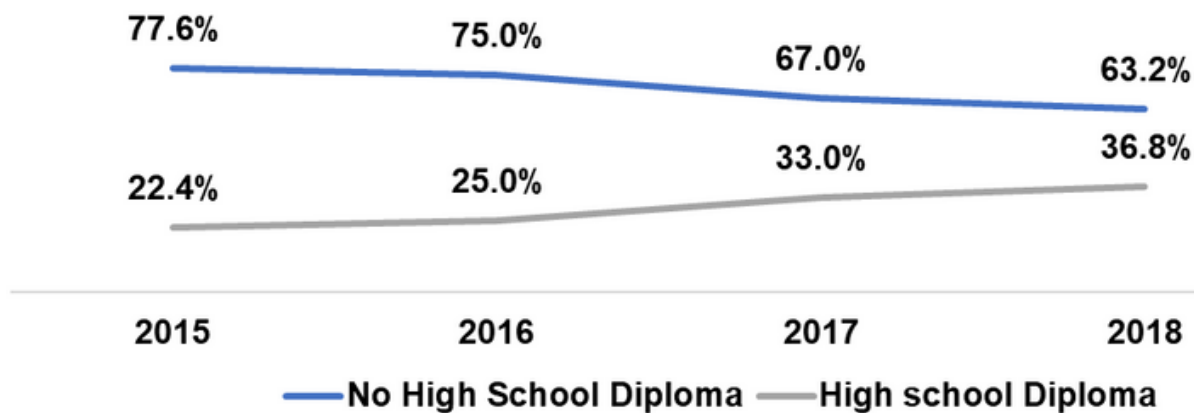
[19] Except in 2021.

Figure 10: High School Diploma and Equivalency Attainment by Race from 2012-2022



Acquiring a high school diploma remains a protective factor for youth discharged from DYS. The recidivism rate is consistently lower among those leaving DYS with a diploma or equivalency compared to those discharged without one.

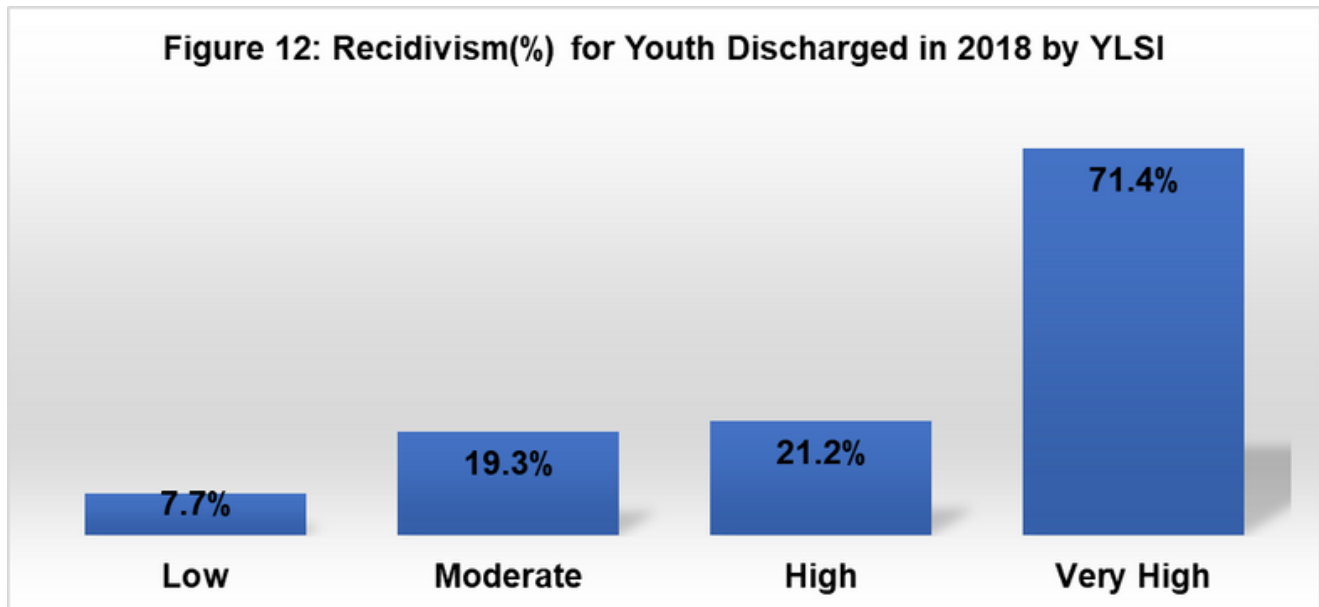
Figure 11: Recidivism(%) Based on Youth High School Diploma and Equivalency Attainment Status



Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLSI)

DYS uses several instruments to assess the criminogenic needs of youth, including the YLSI. The YLSI is an assessment instrument that is used by juvenile justice agencies to assess youths' risks and needs with regards to various factors, including history, frequency, and severity of offense, family history and circumstances, peer relations, educational and vocational skills, attitudes, behaviors, and substance use.

A youth's completed YLSI assessment yields a continuous score ranging from 0-42 on all YLSI domains, and validated cut-off scores are then used to categorize youth in low, moderate, high, and very high-risk levels. These categorical levels correspond to youths' continuous YLSI scores. Examining the YLSI indicates that of the youth discharged in 2018, 16.5% were classified as low, 54.3% as moderate, 27% as high, and 2.2% as very high. One year after discharge, recidivism rates for the 2018 cohort were related to youth's risk levels as assessed through the YLSI. Those with lower YLSI scores recidivated at a lower rate compared to those with higher scores.



Youth Placement Conditions

Once adjudicated, a youth's initial placement type at DYS is determined by their risk-need profile and informed by the severity of their offense, which is codified in their Grid Level. During their time at DYS, most youth move through the continuum of care, from a secure residential setting to their home community. Youths' movement through the continuum is contingent upon making positive progress in their rehabilitation plans. A youth's security level and/or placement may change consistent with changes in their treatment and behavioral health needs. A youth who is making significant progress toward their treatment goals may move from hardware secure[20] to a staff secure facility (Stepping Down). A youth who is struggling and behaving aggressively may move from a staff secure to a hardware secure facility (Stepping Up).

[20] Hardware secure facilities are DYS' most secure. The movement of youth within a hardware secure facility is limited by locked doors into the facility and within the unit. Youth in hardware secure facilities are locked in their rooms during sleeping hours and during the day they are escorted by staff within the facilities at all times. Hardware secure facilities house the most serious juvenile offenders in DYS custody, many of whom are gang involved and exhibit significant behavioral and emotional challenges. Staff secure facilities are residential facilities where presence of staff provide the security for the youth and the facility itself is not locked.

Typically, youth with the most serious needs and offense profile are placed in hardware secure facilities. These youth are placed in these facilities because of their perceived need for a longer period of treatment in a highly structured setting. Consequently, we analyzed the recidivism rates for the 2018 cohort based on their movement within DYS facilities.[21] The recidivism rate is higher for youth who were moved up in security (Step Up: from staff secure to hardware secure facility), with 25% of these youth recidivating within one year of discharge.

Table 5: Recidivism Rates by Initial Placement Type

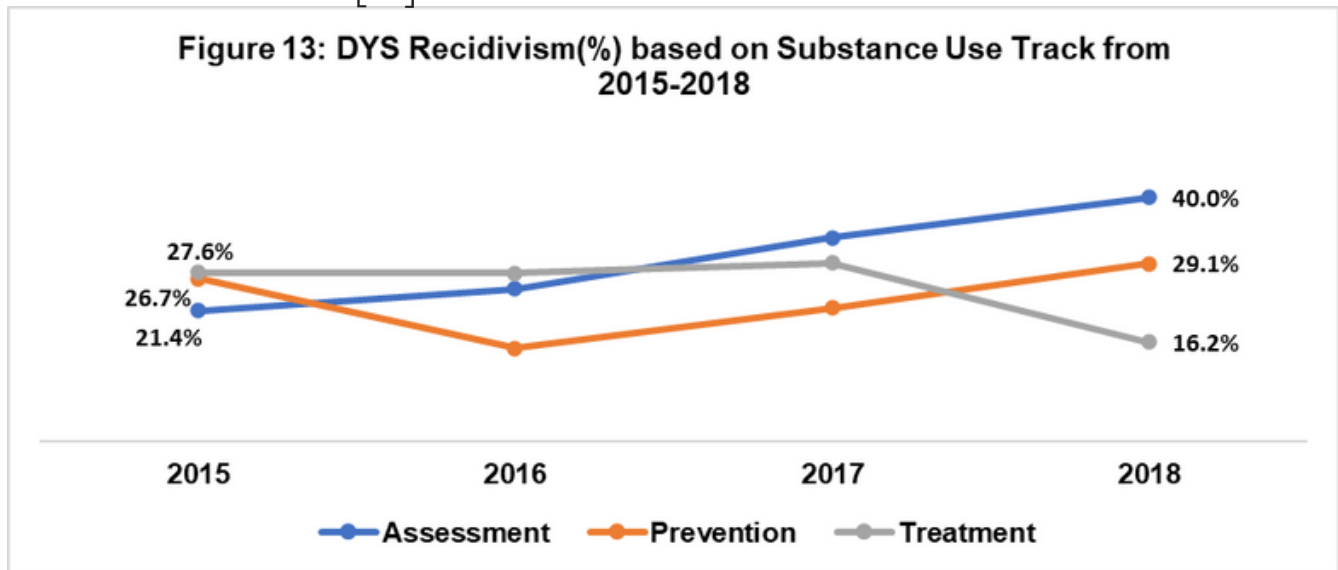
Placement Types²²	Recidivism (%)
Released After Assessment	18.2%
Staff Secure Only	20.8%
Hardware Secure Only	19.6%
Step Down	14.7%
Step Up	25.0%
Placed with DCF ²³	16.7%

[21] Hardware Secure (HS) Only: refers to youth who were placed and remained in a hardware secure facility during their entire treatment stay at DYS. Staff Secure (SS) Only: refers to youth placed in staff secure facility only. Step Down: refers to youth who went from a hardware secure to a staff secure facility (preferable movement). Step Up: refers to youth who went from a staff secure to a hardware secure facility. Adult Correction: Youth placed in the adult system. DCF includes youth who were placed in a DCF program following Assessment.

[22] There were 8 youth in the sample who were convicted on adult charges and went directly to adult corrections.

[23] DYS has the discretion to place a youth in a residential setting or return a youth home after a full assessment of a youth's risks and needs. Where DCF is a youth's legal guardian, the youth's home placement is typically coordinated through DCF.

Substance Use Track[24]



The 2018 recidivism rate for youth who were placed on the Treatment Track for substance use decreased by more than 10 percentage points to 16.2%, which was the lowest rate since 2015. The recidivism rate was drastically different for youth placed on the Prevention Track. 29.1% of youth in the 2018 cohort who were placed on the Prevention Track recidivated within one year of leaving DYS. Youth placed on the Assessment Track had higher recidivism rates; 40% of them recidivated.[25]

[24] The Substance Use Track includes the Treatment Track and the Prevention Track. The Treatment Track is for committed youth who are determined to have or be at high risk for a substance use disorder based on assessments and behavioral health history. Youth on the Treatment Track receive group and individual substance use treatment services based on a curriculum that educates youth on the effects of substances of abuse and teaches skills for navigating life by helping youth make responsible decisions about their substance use. The Prevention Track is for all detained youth and some committed youth who are not considered at high risk for the development of a substance use disorder. Youth on the Prevention Track receive weekly substance use groups based on a curriculum that is primarily psychoeducational in nature, one that examines the effects of substance use on the brain and body, the reasons for substance misuse, and the social and cultural history of substance use.

[25] This figure represents 2 out of 5 youth in total.

empirical section

Table 6: Characteristics of the Sample

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean Std.	Deviation
Age at Discharge	345	18	21	18.7	1.2
Age at Commitment to DYS Custody	345	13	19	16	1.2
Length of Stay in DYS (Yrs.)	345	0	5.4	1.05	0.8

Model Variable Selections

In this section, we empirically tested a logistic regression and analyzed the association between key covariates and a youth's likelihood to recidivate. Previous studies have examined these covariates and the extent to which they are associated with recidivism, which supports their selection in the current report.

Our key variable of interest is a binary covariate, "Recidivism," coded as follows:

- 1: if the youth has been arraigned after discharge from DYS within 1 year or less, and that arraignment later resulted in a conviction.
- 0: if otherwise.

List of Independent Covariates:

Year of Discharge, Age at Discharge, LGBTQ+, Birth Sex, Race, Translator Needed, MA Community Type, Age at Initial Commit, Total Days Committed, Committed less Than 6 Months, YES-Transition, MSO Grid, MSO Offense Type, Youthful Offender, Total Community, Total Residential Days, Most Recent YLSI, LAST SA Track, Driving Distance, Driving Time, YES less than 6 months, HS Diploma or Equivalent at discharge, Youth Placement Conditions, and Treatment LOS.

We conducted these analyses over the period ranging from 2012 to 2018, which represents a sample size of 2971 youth who were discharged from DYS commitment over the period.

These variables have been individually tested to highlight the role of each covariate on the likelihood to recidivate (See Appendix D). Variables found to be individually statistically significant were later included in the generalized logistic regression and tested again to confirm their statistical validity in the current study.

Generalized Logistic Regression

	OR	Std. Error	z-value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	0.0316	0.3753	9.2060	0.0000	***
RacesBlackor African American	1.3206	0.1156	2.4050	0.0162	*
RacesHispanic	1.2381	0.1186	1.8010	0.0718	.
RacesOtherRaces	0.8590	0.1627	0.9340	0.3503	
Birth.SexMale	3.8138	0.2063	6.4870	0.0000	***
as.numeric(MSO.Grid)	1.0333	0.0473	0.6920	0.4888	
LAST.SA.TrackAssessment	1.0071	0.3659	0.0190	0.9845	
LAST.SA.TrackTreatment	1.2993	0.1133	2.3110	0.0208	*
YES.TransitionYes	1.0891	0.1084	0.7870	0.4314	
YES.less.then.6.monthsYes	1.9348	0.1545	4.2730	0.0000	***
Recent_YLSIHigh	1.0521	0.2019	0.2520	0.8012	
Recent_YLSILow	0.6947	0.2175	1.6750	0.0940	.
Recent_YLSIModerate	0.6800	0.1619	2.3820	0.0172	*
Total.Residential.Days	1.0005	0.0001	3.2480	0.0012	**
MSO.Offense.TypeMotorVehicle	1.9163	0.3194	2.0360	0.0417	*
MSO.Offense.TypePerson	1.0762	0.2347	0.3130	0.7544	
MSO.Offense.TypeProperty	1.1384	0.2433	0.5330	0.5944	
MSO.Offense.TypePublicOrder	1.0269	0.2651	0.1000	0.9201	
MSO.Offense.TypeWeapons	1.3307	0.2590	1.1030	0.2699	
HS.Diploma.or.Equivalent.at.Age.Out	0.9000	0.1211	0.8700	0.3846	
HS.Diploma.or.Equivalent.at.Age.OutYes	0.7671	0.1398	1.8960	0.0580	.

results

- The regression model indicated that youth of color were more likely to recidivate. Black or African American youth had 1.32 times greater odds of recidivating compared to White youth, while Hispanic/Latinx youth had 1.2 times greater odds of recidivating compared to White youth.
- Youth who identify as male had 4 times greater odds of recidivating compared to youth who identify female.
- Youth who spent less than six months receiving voluntary services through the YES program were almost twice more likely to recidivate compared to those who participated for more than six months.

- Youth with a low or moderate YLSI score were less likely to recidivate compared to youth who scored high on the tool.
- Obtaining a high school diploma or equivalent was a protective factor against recidivism. Youth who graduated before leaving DYS were less likely to recidivate.
- Only youth adjudicated for Motor Vehicle offenses were more likely to recidivate compared to youth adjudicated for all other offenses.
- Youth who were placed on the Treatment Track for substance use were more likely to recidivate compared to those placed on the Prevention Track. The model indicates that these youth had 1.29 times greater odds of recidivating.
- No strong statistical relationship was found between age and the likelihood to recidivate or between involvement with DCF and likelihood to recidivate. In addition, a youth's offense-based Grid Level was not found to be correlated with recidivism in this model. In other words, seriousness of offense is not associated with recidivism rates.
- Whether English was the primary language spoken at home was not associated with recidivism.

c o n c l u s i o n

Overall, our analyses indicate that recidivism rates for the juvenile population have decreased to the lowest rate since 2012. However, racial and ethnic disparities persist; youth of color continue to experience higher rates of recidivism. Time spent receiving voluntary services in the YES program is a protective factor against recidivism, with youth who spent longer times in the YES program less likely to recidivate when compared to their counterparts with shorter stints as a YES youth. In addition, the number of youths graduating with a high school diploma has steadily increased over the years, and youth leaving DYS with a diploma or equivalent recidivated at lower rates than their counterparts who did not attain a high school diploma or equivalent.

With regards to factors associated with recidivism rates, youth who identify as male had four times greater odds of recidivating than youth who identify as female. In addition, while youth committed for motor vehicle offenses comprise a lower proportion of the DYS census, they demonstrate higher recidivism rates compared to their counterparts committed for other offense types. These findings have been demonstrated for the second year in a row, and thus constitute an area of further investigation for DYS.

Consideration of the factors DYS relies on in classification yields a mixed picture. Grid Level was not associated with recidivism outcomes. YLSI scores, however, were associated with recidivism outcomes: youth with low or moderate YLSI scores were less likely to recidivate compared to youth with high YLSI scores. Though the number of Youthful Offenders has increased over the years, there was no significant association between Youthful Offender status and recidivism rates. Other factors not associated with recidivism rates include age at discharge, DCF involvement, and language spoken in the home.

These findings have a number of implications for future research at DYS. First, given that Youthful Offender rates have steadily increased, future research should investigate the factors that contribute to these trends. Second, in this report, we use the first full cohort with complete YLSI data points to investigate the association between YLSI scores and recidivism rates. Future research should further explore the association between YLSI and recidivism rates with a larger sample. In addition, future research should further examine whether the relation between offense severity and recidivism rates continues to be non-significant when controlling for YLSI scores.

DYS also notes that while LGBTQ+ youth comprise only 5.2 percent of the DYS 2018 discharged population, the current cohort appears to demonstrate a significant recidivism rate. The high proportion of LGBTQ+ youth who have recidivated may be in part attributable to the fact that only a small number of youth identify as LGBTQ+.

Over the last few years, DYS has expanded its efforts to collect LGBTQ+ data more accurately and consistently across its continuum. DYS is continuing this effort with its new internal LGBTQ+ Taskforce and is interested in examining, in future studies, how the Taskforce's efforts impact study samples.

Further, emerging scholarship on youths' outcomes during reentry has provided critical insights on the limits of recidivism as a metric, demonstrating that recidivism rates are impacted by neighborhood- and community-level factors, including environmental inequity and injustice, and structural racism across the criminal legal continuum. Given the limits of this metric, research, policy, and advocacy on reentry ought to broaden the conceptualization of positive and successful reentry experiences, identifying and investigating strengths-based youth outcomes such as educational and vocational attainment, family and community reintegration, and mental health and well-being. The Department of Youth Services is invested in pursuing a strengths-based approach in future research on reentry.

g l o s s a r y

Term	Definition
Delinquent	<p>For the purposes of this document, delinquent is defined as follows:</p> <p>Before July 12, 2018: Mass General Law Chapter 119 Section 52 defined a delinquent child as “a child between seven and eighteen who violates any city ordinance or town bylaw or who commits any offense against a law of the commonwealth.”</p> <p>After July 12, 2018: Mass General Law Chapter 119 Section 52 defines a delinquent child as “a child between 12 and 18 years of age who commits any offense against a law of the commonwealth; provided, however, that such offense shall not include a civil infraction, a violation of any municipal ordinance or town by-law or a first offense of a misdemeanor for which the punishment is a fine, imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment.”</p>
Hardware Secure Facility	Hardware secure facilities are DYS’ most secure facilities. The movement of youth within a hardware secure facility is limited by locked doors into the facility and within the unit. Youth in hardware secure facilities are locked in their rooms during sleeping hours and during the day they are escorted by staff within the facilities at all times.
The Juvenile Automated Substance Abuse Evaluation (JASAE)	<p>The Juvenile Automated Substance Abuse Evaluation (JASAE) is a computer-assisted instrument for assessing adolescent alcohol and other drug use behaviors. The JASAE is an “offspring” of the adult instrument, the SUBSTANCE ABUSE/LIFE CIRCUMSTANCE EVALUATION, known as the SALCE. Source:</p> <p>https://adeincorp.com/documents/jasae_ref_guide.pdf</p>
Recidivism	For the purposes of the report, we define recidivism as an arraignment leading to a conviction within one year of discharge from DYS. To calculate the elapsed time to recidivism post-discharge, we calculate the number of days from the date of discharge to the date of the arraignment culminating in a conviction.

Staff Secure Facility	Staff secure facilities are residential facilities where staff and adherence to policy provide the security for the youth; the facility itself is not locked and youth are not locked in their rooms.
Substance Use Prevention Track	The Substance Use Prevention Track is for all detained youth and some committed youth who are not considered at high risk for the development of a substance use disorder. Youth on the Prevention Track receive weekly substance use groups based on a curriculum that is primarily psychoeducational in nature, one that examines the effects of substance use on the brain and body, the reasons for substance misuse, and the social and cultural history of substance use.
Substance Use Treatment Track	The Substance Use Treatment Track is for committed youth who are determined to have or be at high risk for a substance use disorder based on assessments and behavioral health history. Youth on the Treatment Track receive group and individual substance use treatment services based on a curriculum that educates youth on the effects of substances of abuse and teaches skills for navigating life by helping youth make responsible decisions about their substance use.
Youth Engaged in Services	The Youth Engaged in Services (YES) is a program offered to every young person discharged from DYS. The goal is to promote a successful reentry into the community. YES is voluntary and a youth can join the program at any time after release.
Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLSI)	The YLSI is an assessment instrument that is used by juvenile justice agencies to assess youths' risks and needs with regards to various factors, including history, frequency, and severity of offense, family history and circumstances, peer relations, educational and vocational skills, attitudes, behaviors, and substance use, amongst others. Completing the YLSI assessment, youth receive a continuous score on all YLSI domains, and validated cut-off scores are then used to categorize youth in low, moderate, high, and very high-risk levels.
Youthful Offender	A Youthful Offender is a young person between the age of 14-18 years old who is charged with a felony and meets at least one of the following criteria: the youth was previously committed to DYS; the youth has been charged with a specific firearm offense; and/or the youth is alleged to have committed an offense which involves the threat or infliction of serious bodily harm.

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Appendix A: Massachusetts Community Types

List of Towns Classified as “Developing Suburbs” and their 2010 Estimated Population

Barnstable	12243	West Newbury	4235	Foxborough	16865	Hopedale	5911
Harwich	12243	Franklin	50978	Franklin	31635	Lancaster	8055
Berkshire	44302	Deerfield	5125	Medway	12752	Leicester	10970
Adams	8485	Greenfield	17456	Millis	7891	Lunenburg	10086
Cheshire	3235	Montague	8437	Norfolk	11227	Mendon	5839
Dalton	6756	Orange	7839	Plainville	8264	Millbury	13261
Great Barrington	7104	Sunderland	3684	Walpole	24070	Millville	3190
Lee	5943	Turners Falls	8437	Wrentham	10955	North Brookfield	4680
Lenox	5025	Hampden	117302	Plymouth	370788	Northborough	14155
Williamstown	7754	Agawam	28438	Abington	15985	Northbridge	15707
Bristol	232410	East Longmeadow	15720	Bridgewater	26563	Oxford	13709
Acushnet	10303	Hampden	5139	Carver	11509	Paxton	4806
Assonet	8870	Holland	2481	East Bridgewater	13794	Rutland	7973
Berkley	6411	Ludlow	21103	Halifax	7518	Shrewsbury	35608
Dartmouth	34032	Monson	8560	Hanover	13879	Spencer	11688
Dighton	7086	Palmer	12140	Hanson	10209	Sterling	7808
Easton	23112	Southwick	9502	Kingston	12629	Sturbridge	9268
Fairhaven	15873	Wilbraham	14219	Lakeville	10602	Sutton	8963
Freetown	8870	Hampshire	62596	Manomet	56468	Templeton	8013
North Attleborough	28712	Belchertown	14649	Marion	4907	Upton	7542
Norton	19031	Granby	6240	Mattapoisett	6045	Uxbridge	13457
Raynham	13383	Hadley	5250	Middleborough	23116	Warren	5135
Rehoboth	11608	Hatfield	3279	Norwell	10506	West Boylston	7669
Seekonk	13722	South Hadley	17514	Onset	21822	West Brookfield	3701
Swansea	15865	Southampton	5792	Plymouth	56468	Westborough	18272
Westport	15532	Ware	9872	Plympton	2820	Westminster	7277
Dukes		Middlesex	194191	Rochester	5232	Whitinsville	15707
Edgartown	4067	Ayer	7427	Rockland	17489	Winchendon	10300
Gay Head		Boxborough	4996	Wareham	21822		
Martha's Vineyard	10172	Carlisle	4852	West Bridgewater	6916		
Oak Bluffs	4527	Dracut	29457	Whitman	14489		
Tisbury	3949	Dunstable	3179	Worcester	437204		
Essex	165557	Groton	10646	Ashburnham	6081		
Andover	33201	Holliston	13547	Athol	11584		
Boxford	7965	Hopkinton	14925	Auburn	16188		
Essex	3504	Hudson	19063	Baldwinville	8013		
Georgetown	8183	Littleton	8924	Barre	5398		
Hamilton	7764	Pepperell	11497	Berlin	2866		
Ipswich	13175	Sherborn	5589	Blackstone	9026		
Manchester-by-the-Sea	5136	Sherborn	4119	Bolton	4897		
Merrimac	6338	Shirley	7211	Boylston	4355		
Middleton	8987	Stow	6590	Brookfield	3390		
Newbury	6666	Townsend	8926	Charlton	12981		
North Andover	28352	Tyngsborough	11292	Douglas	8471		
Rockport	6952	Westford	21951	Dudley	11390		
Rowley	5856	Nantucket	10172	East Brookfield	2183		
Salisbury	8283	Nantucket	10172	Grafton	17765		
Topsfield	6085	Norfolk	153122	Harvard	6520		
Wenham	4875	Bellingham	16332	Holden	17346		
		Cohasset	7542				
		Dover	5589				

List of Towns Classified as “Inner Core” and their 2010 Estimated Population

County & Town	2010 Population
Middlesex	610455
Arlington	42844
Belmont	24729
CAMBRIDGE	105162
EVERETT	41667
MALDEN	59450
MEDFORD	56173
MELROSE	26983
NEWTON	85146
SOMERVILLE	75754
WALTHAM	60632
Watertown	31915
Norfolk	58732
Brookline	58732
Suffolk	16161873
ALLSTON	1235188
BACK BAY	617594
BAY VILLAGE	617594
BEACON HILL	617594
BOSTON	617594
BRIGHTON	617594
CHARLESTOWN	617594
CHELSEA	35177
CHINATOWN	617594
DORCHESTER	617594
EAST BOSTON	617594
FENWAY	617594
FINANCIAL DISTRICT	617594
HYDE PARK	617594
JAMAICA PLAIN	617594
KENMORE LEATHER DISTRICT	617594
MATTAPAN	617594
MISSION HILL	617594
NORTH END	617594
REVERE	51755
ROSLINDALE	617594
ROXBURY	617594
SOUTH BOSTON	617594
SOUTH END	617594
WEST END	617594
WEST ROXBURY	617594
Winthrop	17497

List of Towns Classified as “Maturing Suburbs” and 2010 Estimated Population

County & Town	2010 Population
Barnstable	289086
Barnstable	45193
Bourne	19754
Brewster	9820
Centerville	45193
Chatham	6125
Dennis	14207
Eastham	4956
Falmouth	31531
Hyannis	45193
Mashpee	14006
Orleans	5890
Sandwich	20675
Wellfleet	2750
Yarmouth	23793
Bristol	23184
Mansfield	23184
Essex	108181
Danvers	26493
Groveland	6459
Lynnfield	11596
Marblehead	19808
Nahant	3410
Saugus	26628
Swampscott	13787
Hampden	15784
Longmeadow	15784
Middlesex	449498
Acton	21924
Ashland	16593
Bedford	13320
Billerica	40243
Burlington	24498
Chelmsford	33802
Concord	17668
Lexington	31394
Lincoln	6362
Maynard	10106
Natick	33006
North Reading	14892
Reading	24747
Stoneham	21437

Sudbury	17659
Tewksbury	28961
Wakefield	24932
Wayland	12994
Weston	11261
Wilmington	22325
Winchester	21374
Norfolk	338123
Avon	4356
Braintree	35744
Canton	21561
Dedham	24729
Holbrook	10791
Medfield	12024
Milton	27003
Needham	28886
Randolph	32112
Sharon	17612
Stoughton	26962
Wellesley	27982
Westwood	14618
Weymouth	53743
Plymouth	108611
Duxbury	15059
Hingham	22157
Hull	10293
Marshfield	25132
Pembroke	17837
Scituate	18133
Worcester	9767
Southborough	9767

List of Towns Classified as “Regional Urban Centers” and 2010 Estimated Population

County & Town	2010 Population
Barnstable	2942
Provincetown	2942
Berkshire	58445
NORTH ADAMS	13708
PITTSFIELD	44737
Bristol	301561
ATTLEBORO	43593
FALL RIVER	88857
NEW BEDFORD	95072
Somerset	18165
TAUNTON	55874
Essex	510761
Amesbury	16283
BEVERLY	39502
GLOUCESTER	28789
HAVERHILL	60879
LAWRENCE	76377
LYNN	90329
Manchester	41340
Methuen	47255
NEWBURYPORT	17416
PEABODY	51251
SALEM	41340
Hampden	317723
CHICOPEE	55298
HOLYOKE	39880
SPRINGFIELD	153060
West Springfield	28391
WESTFIELD	41094
Hampshire	82421
Amherst	37819
Easthampton	16053
NORTHAMPTON	28549
Middlesex	251456
Framingham	68318
LOWELL	106519
MARLBOROUGH	38499
WOBURN	38120
Norfolk	120873
Norwood	28602
QUINCY	92271
Plymouth	93810
BROCKTON	93810
Worcester	357441
Clinton	13606
FITCHBURG	40318
GARDNER	20228
LEOMINSTER	40759
Milford	27999
Southbridge	16719
Webster	16767
WORCESTER	181045

List of Towns Classified as “Rural Towns” and 2010 Estimated Population

County & Town	2010 Population
Barnstable	2003
Truro	2003
Berkshire	28472
Alford	494
Becket	1779
Clarksburg	1702
Egremont	1225
Florida	752
Hancock	717
Hinsdale	2032
Lanesborough	3091
Monterey	961
Mount Washington	167
New Ashford	228
New Marlborough	1509
Otis	1612
Peru	847
Richmond	1475
Sandisfield	915
Savoy	692
Sheffield	3257
Stockbridge	1947
Tyringham	327
Washington	538
West Stockbridge	1306
Windsor	899
Dukes	3681
Chilmark	866
Gosnold	75
West Tisbury	2740
Franklin	28831
Ashfield	1737
Bernardston	2129
Buckland	1902
Charlemont	1266
Colrain	1671
Conway	1897
Erving	1800
Gill	1500
Hawley	337

Heath	706
Leverett	1851
Leyden	711
Monroe	121
New Salem	990
Northfield	3032
Rowe	393
Shelburne	1893
Shutesbury	1771
Warwick	780
Wendell	848
Whately	1496
Hampden	12681
Blandford	1233
Brimfield	3609
Chester	1337
Granville	1566
Montgomery	838
Russell	1775
Tolland	485
Wales	1838
Hampshire	13063
Chesterfield	1222
Cummington	872
Goshen	1054
Huntington	2180
Middlefield	521
Pelham	1321
Plainfield	648
Westhampton	1607
Williamsburg	2482
Worthington	1156
Middlesex	3074
Ashby	3074
Worcester	17860
Hardwick	2990
Hubbardston	4382
New Braintree	999
Oakham	1902
Petersham	1234
Phillipston	1682
Princeton	3413
Royalston	1258

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: 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

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