

# Fewer DYS Commitments-Recidivism Declining

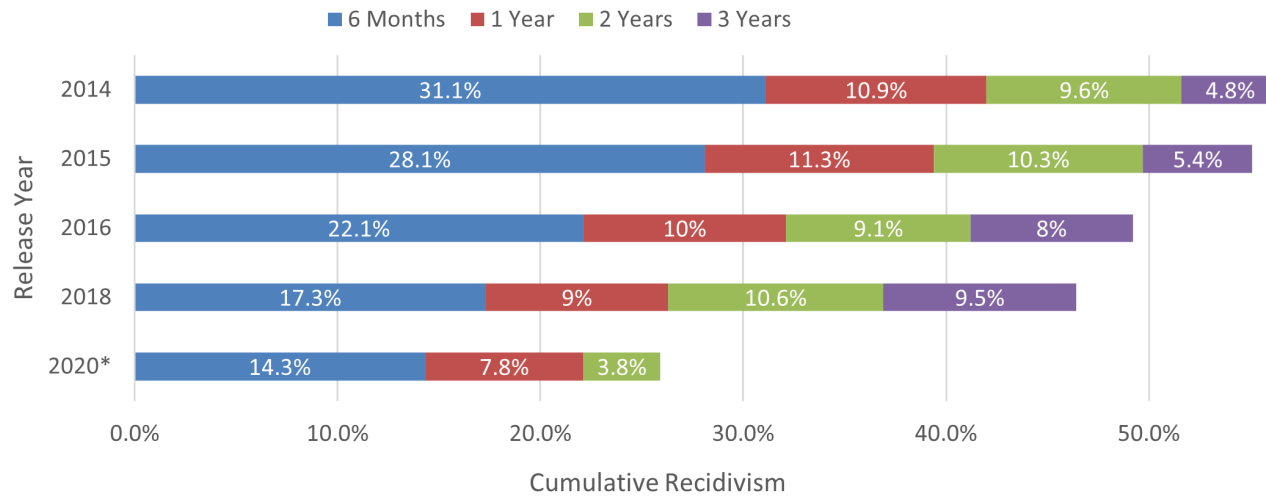
Demographics remain relatively consistent over time as the population steadily decreases with continued focus on community-based diversion programming and reducing youth committed for status offenses or technical violations.



Year	%M/F	Mean Entry Age	Mean Exit Age	% BIPOC /W	% urban /rural	Median days	% violent offenses	%sex offenses	Mean needs score	Mean risk score
2014	84/16	15.95	16.28	62/38	68/32	89	23.2	0.1	14.02	7.47
2015	84/16	15.99	16.33	63/37	64/36	91	20.2	0.2	13.92	7.67
2016	84/16	16.46	16.75	61/39	62/38	91	19.5	0.4	13.98	7.63
2018	83/17	16.45	16.8	60/40	63/37	103	22.7	0.3	13.91	8.92
2020	82.5/17.5	16.48	16.9	59/41	67/33	119	23.2	0.6	14.28	7.8

## Recidivism Declining

Recidivism defined as new adjudication or conviction after release.



\*In response to feedback requesting more recent recidivism data, recidivism rates for youth released in 2020 with a two year follow-up period were included in lieu of the standard three year follow-up for previous cohorts. Recidivism is defined as the conviction or adjudication of a new offense after release from DYS custody.

## Other Key Points (2014-2016, 2018)

- Releases from specialized residential treatment for youth with illegal sexual behavior were excluded from reported rates in all cohorts, as data was incomplete for the 2020 cohort at the time of analysis.
- Age at release and placement are the only two variables with a statistically significant association with recidivism across all cohorts; that is, older youth and youth released from short-term placements are consistently less likely to reoffend after release.
- Geographical area determined by the committing county, urban or rural, was a significantly associated variable in the 2014-2016 cohorts but not in more recent cohorts.
- Youth adjudicated for a violent offense were statistically less likely to reoffend after release for the 2014-2016 cohorts but that significant association is not present in the 2018 and 2020 cohorts.
- While risk and needs scores do not have a consistent association with recidivism across cohorts, youth released from short-term placements (typically 30 days) consistently have statistically significant lower risk and needs scores than youth in other placements.

