

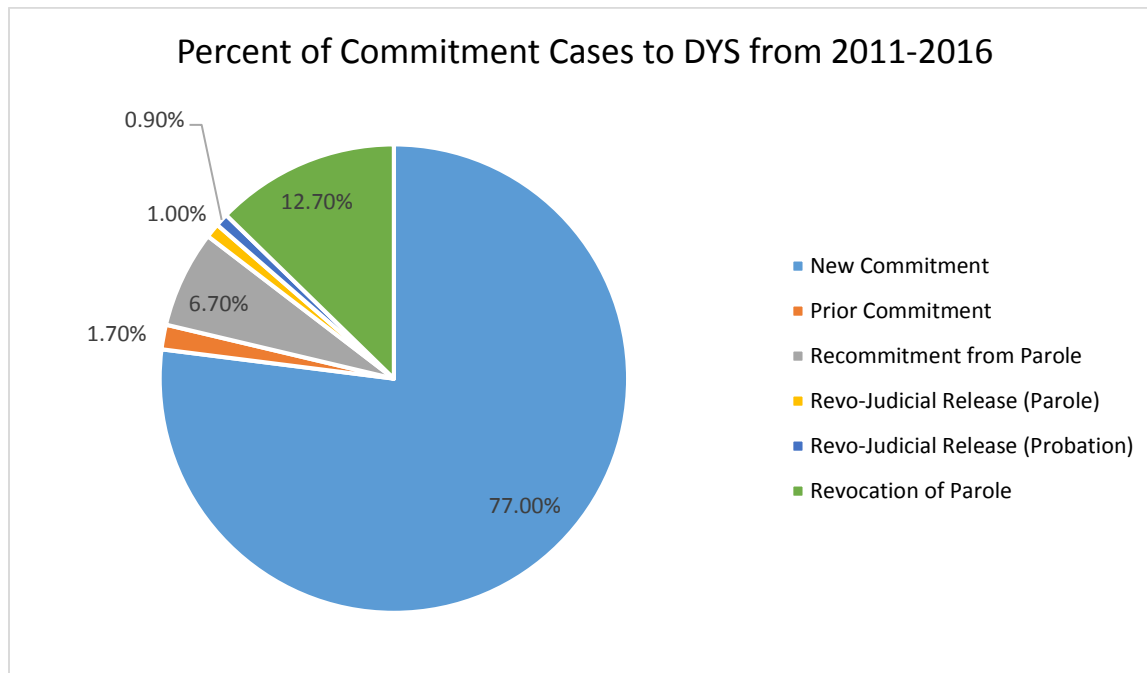
A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF SENTENCING TRENDS FOR YOUTH IN DYS FACILITIES: SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

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Prevalence and Characteristics Information for DYS Commitments



The majority of Cases in DYS are new commitments at 77%, followed by revocation of parole commitments (12.7%).

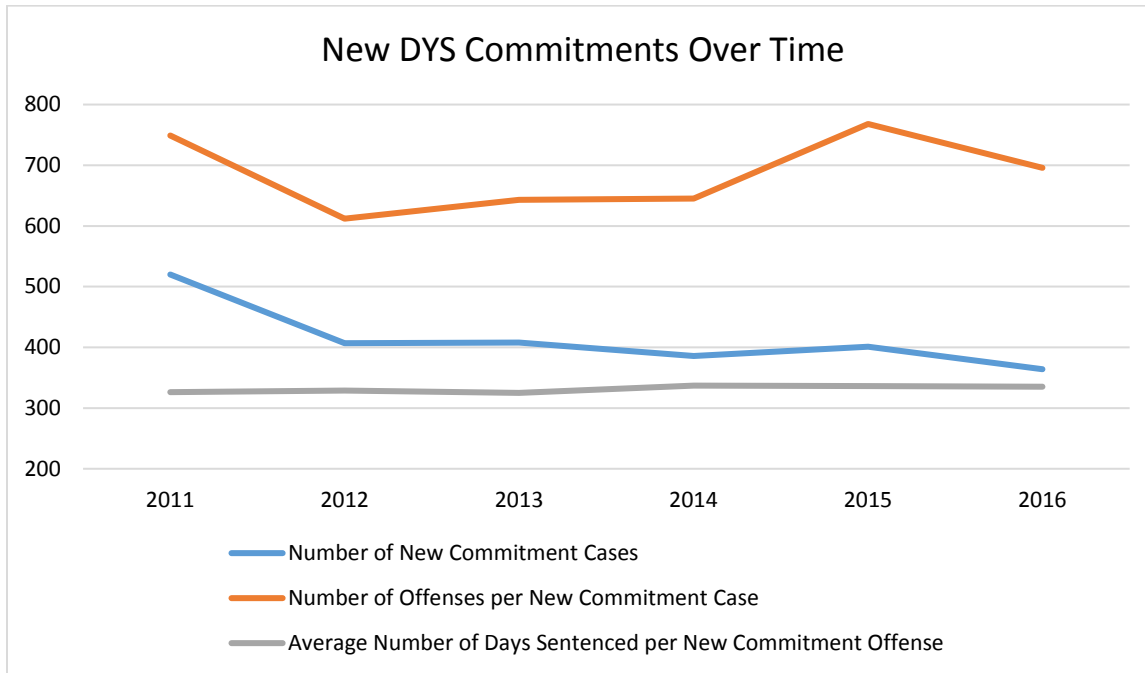
Characteristics of New Commitments from 2011-2016

Characteristic	Percent (Number)
Gender	
Male	93.8% (2,333)
Female	6.2% (155)
Race	
African American/Black	58.0% (1,438)
White	33.0% (818)
Multi-Racial	5.3% (132)
Hispanic	2.4% (59)
Other	0.8% (20)
American Indian	0.4% (11)
Pacific Islander	0.1% (2)
Average Age at Beginning of Sentence	17.36 years (Std. Dev. 1.75 years)
Average Sentence Length	10.02 Months (Std. Dev. 6.32 Months)
Offense Level	
F1	20.4% (835)
F2	19.9% (814)
F3	16.4% (671)
F4	15.6% (639)
F5	14.4% (588)
Gun Offenses	12.9% (531)
Murder	0.1% (6)
OYAS Risk Category	
Low Risk	44.3% (956)
Moderate Risk	32.7% (707)
High Risk	23.0% (496)

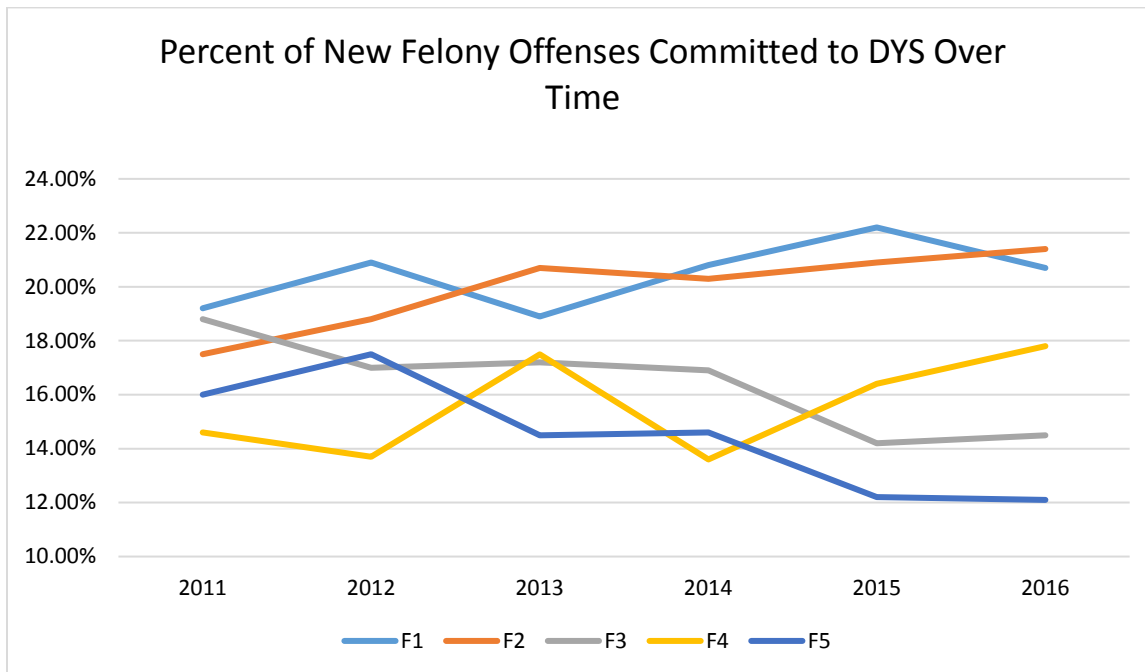
Characteristics per OYAS Risk Category among New Commitments from 2011-2016

Characteristic	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Gender			
Male	43.9% (897)	32.9% (672)	23.2% (473)
Female	50.4% (59)	29.9% (35)	19.7% (23)
Race			
African American/Black	40.5% (509)	34.1% (429)	25.4% (320)
White	52.3% (375)	29.7% (213)	18.0% (129)
Multi-Racial	37.9% (39)	36.9% (38)	25.2% (26)
Hispanic	42.0% (21)	30.0% (15)	28.0% (14)
All Others	34.6% (9)	42.3% (11)	23.1% (6)
Average Age at Beginning of Sentence	17.59 years (Std. Dev. 1.55 years)	17.45 years (Std. Dev. 2.14 years)	17.3 years (Std. Dev. 1.58 years)
Average Sentence Length	11.78 months (Std. Dev. 8.22 months)	11.67 months (Std. Dev. 8.52 months)	10.28 months (Std. Dev. 6.80 months)

Trends of New DYS Commitments over Time

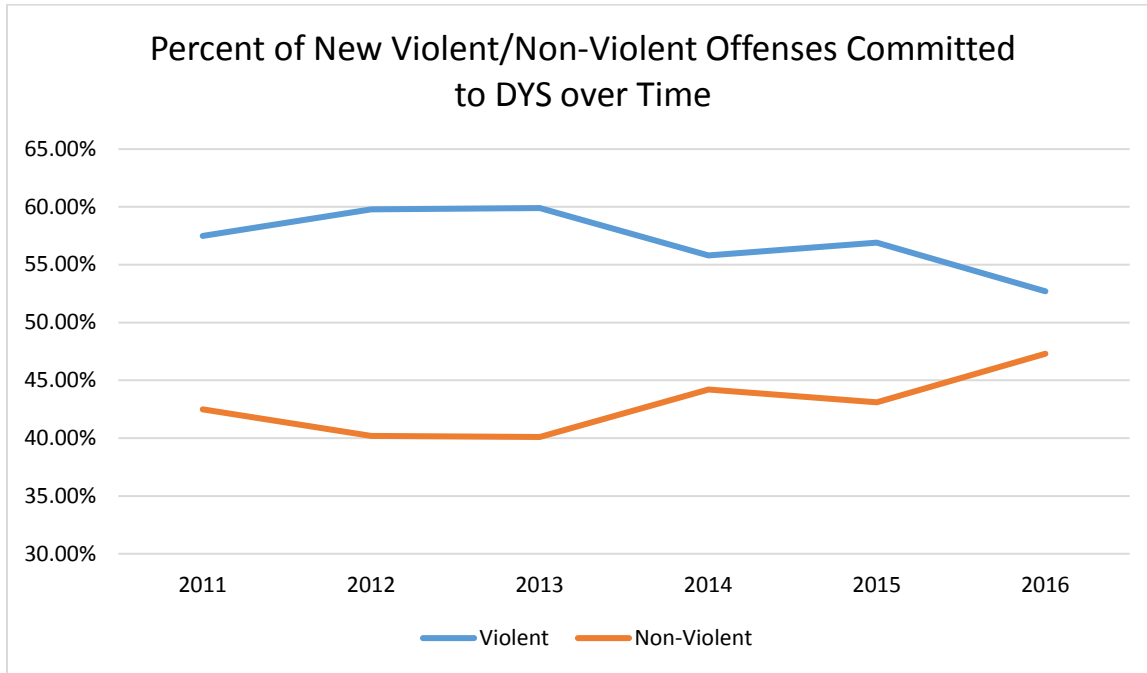


While the number of people committed to DYS has decreased, the number of new and prior offenses committed to DYS has stayed relatively the same over 5 years.

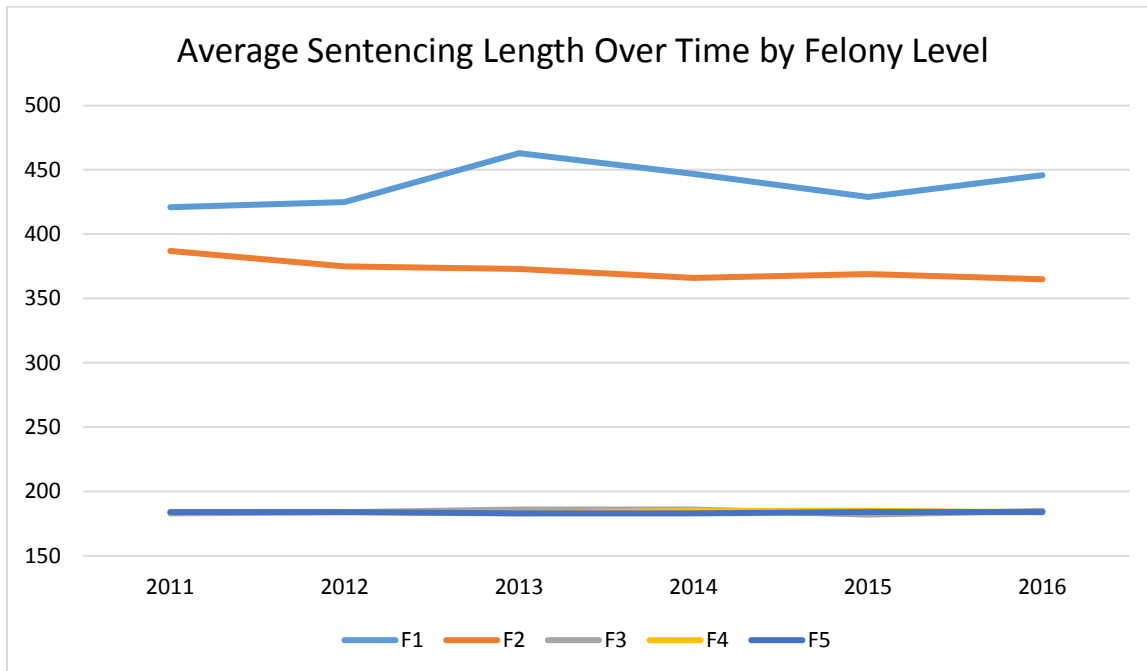


Overall, while the level of offenses in 2011 began with very little difference in prevalence, by 2016 the gaps between the prevalence of offenses widened and diversified. As expected, the % of new F1s and F2s have risen, while the % of F3s and F5s have decreased over time. Surprisingly, the % of F4s has NOT

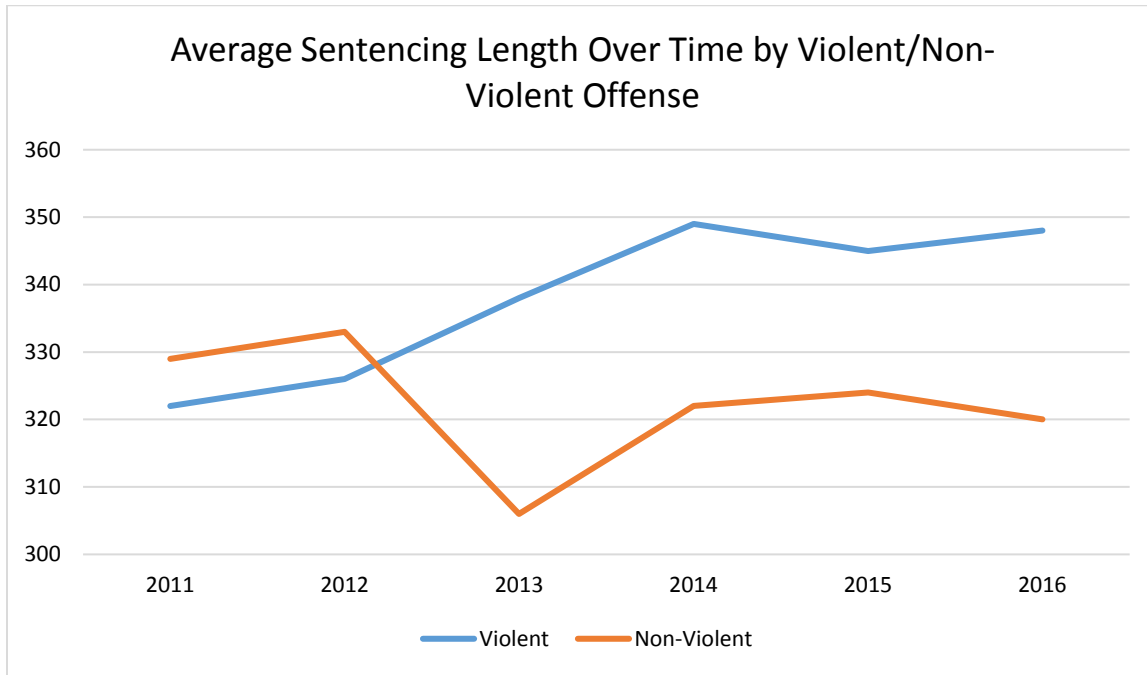
decreased, but rather INCREASED over time (we suspect this is due to the changing in the prevalence of offenses within F4). It seems as well that F1 commitments may be on the decrease.



We found that the gap between the prevalence of new violent and non-violent offenses committed is decreasing over time, resulting in a steady increase in non-violent offenses committed to DYS and a steady decrease in violent offenses committed to DYS. We anticipate that in the next two years barring any changes, non-violent offenses will be more prevalent than violent offenses in DYS.

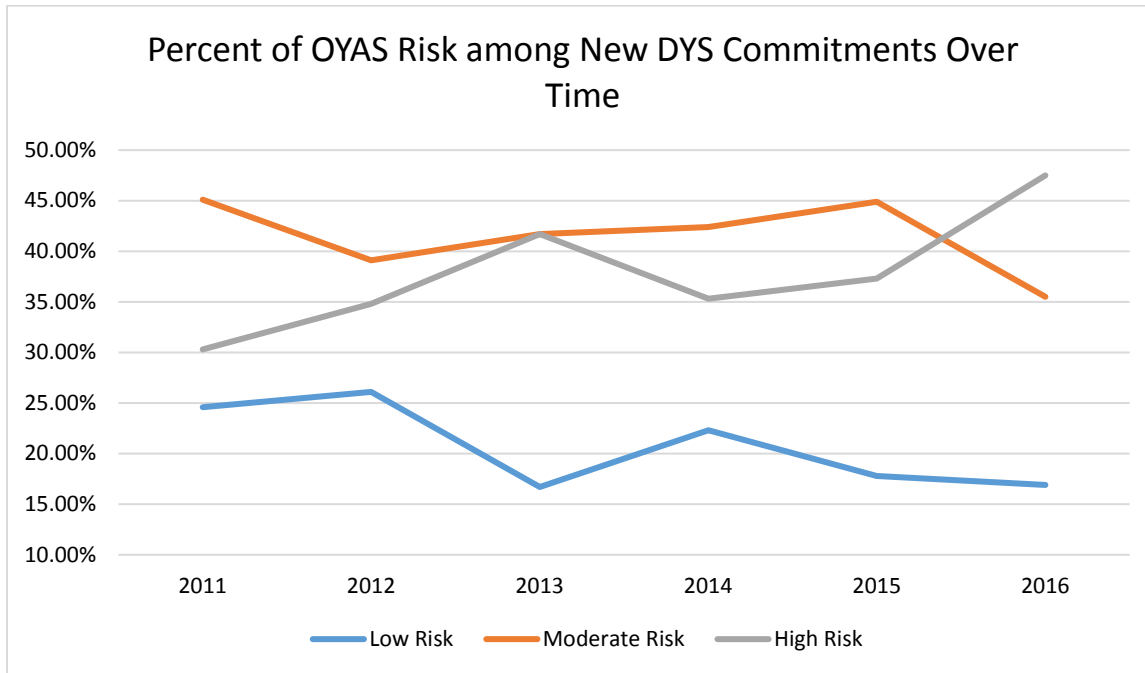


Sentencing length in general has been steady over the past 5 years. As expected, sentencing length has stayed the same and is the same for F3-F5 levels over the years. For F1s, who have the highest sentencing lengths, it seems to be rising slightly, while F2s, the second-lowest, are decreasing slightly.

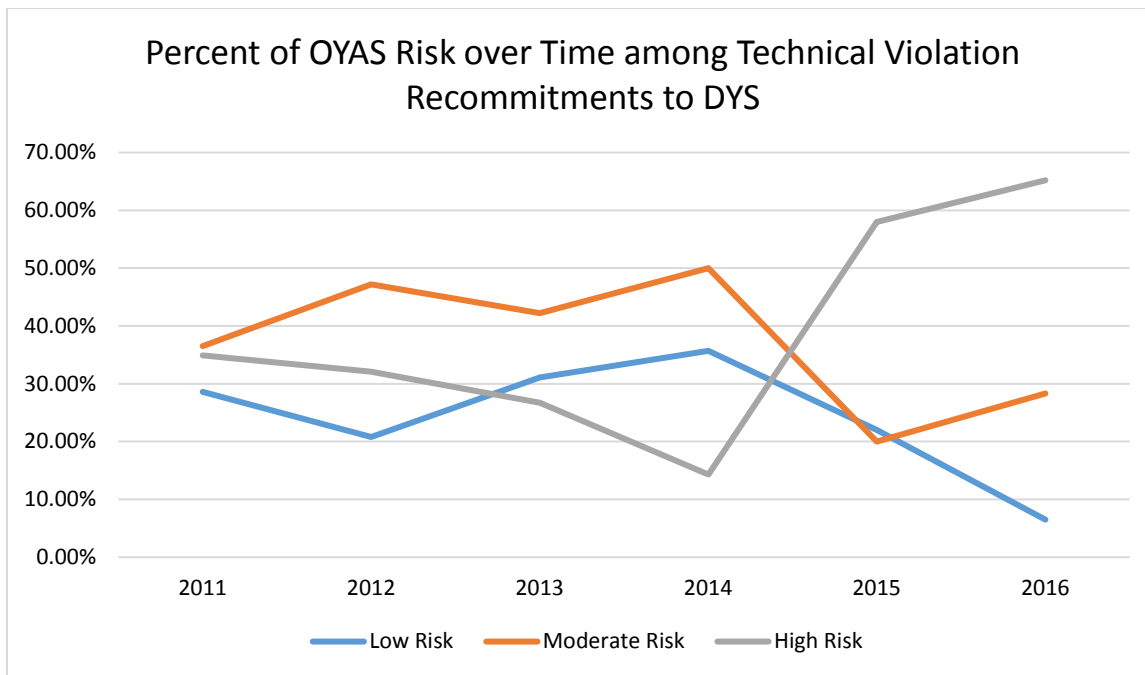


Prior to 2012, non-violent offenders experienced marginally longer sentencing lengths than violent offenders. This changed during 2012 when sentencing lengths for non-violent offenders dropped while sentencing lengths for violent offenders increased. It seems that since 2015, non-violent offenders' sentencing lengths are decreasing, while violent offenders' sentencing lengths continue to be on the rise.

Trends of OYAS-Specific Phenomena over Time

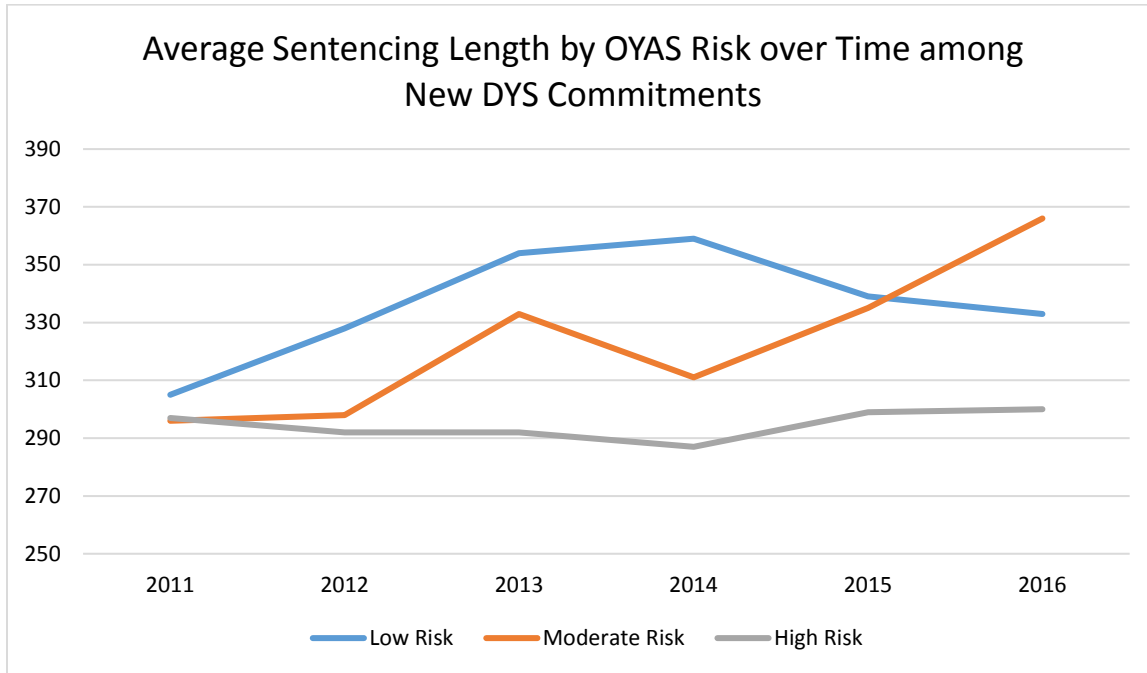


Before 2012, the prevalence of OYAS cases were pretty similarly split, with more moderate risk OYAS cases than high or low. This changed over time, resulting in a higher prevalence of high risk OYAS cases, and a decrease in moderate and low risk OYAS cases.



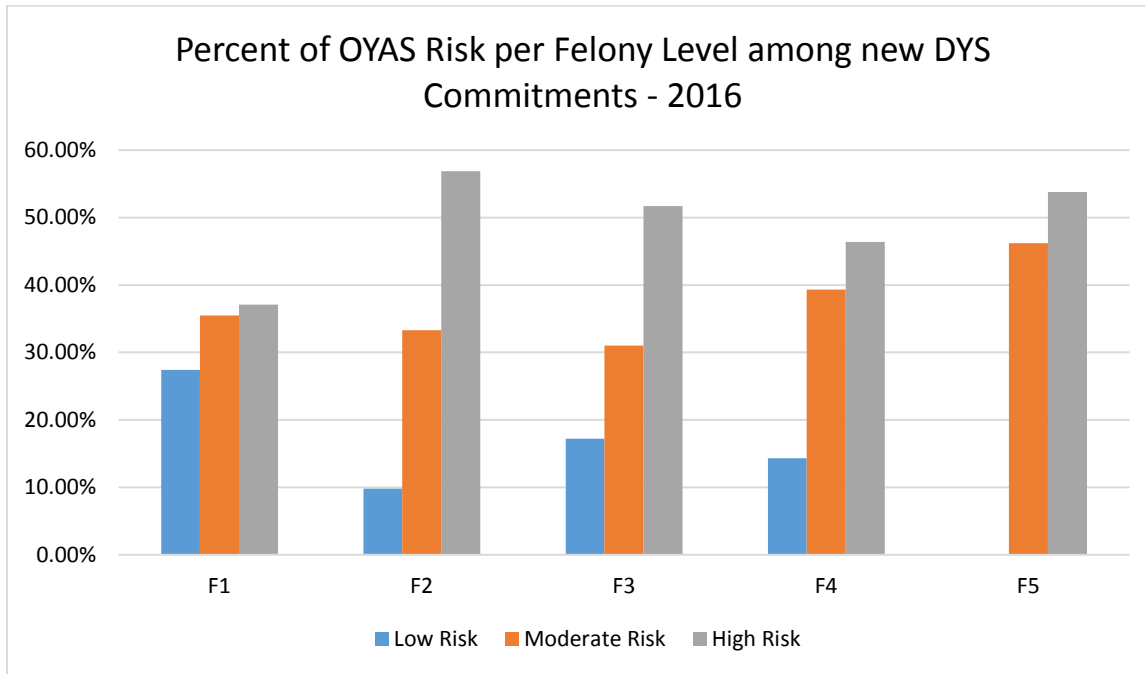
In 2011, the prevalence of each OYAS risk category was very similar, however this has changed over time. We see that sometime after 2014 there was a higher prevalence of high risk offenders among

technical violation recommitments, and that remained in 2016. Low risk offenders seem to be decreasing, to where there may be close to zero in 2017, if current trends continue.

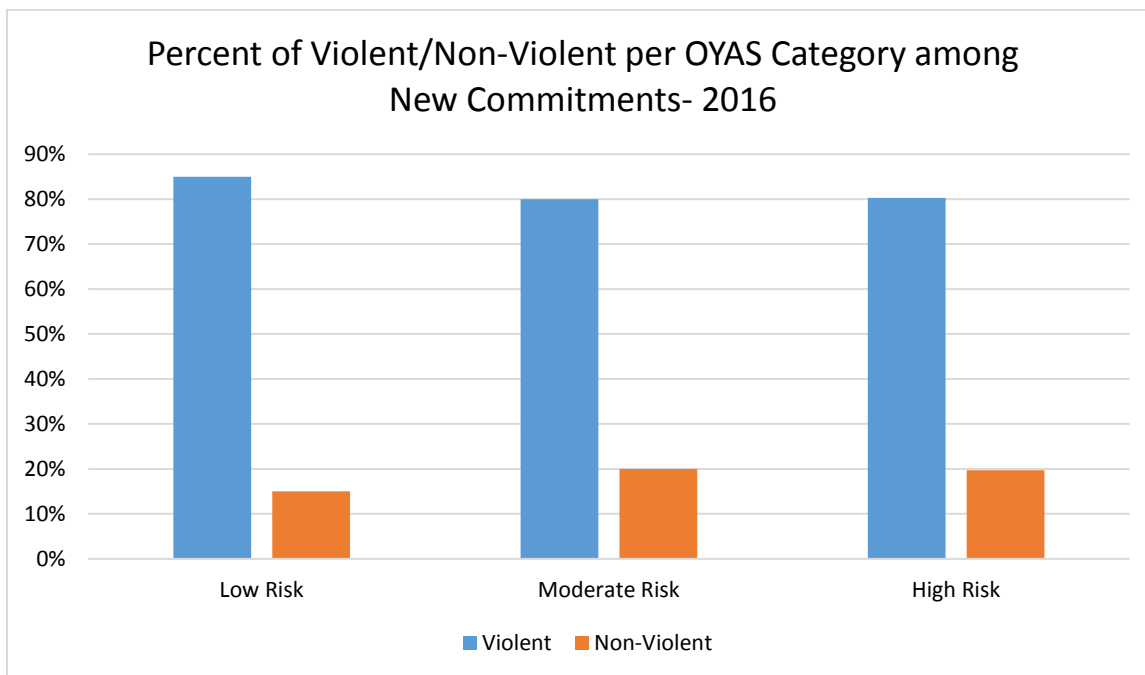


As we have seen with other graphs, there was not much of a difference in sentencing length among OYAS categories in 2011. This changed beginning in 2012, and became more marked moving forward. The most interesting trend from this graph is that sentencing lengths are longest for moderate and low risk new commitments, and lowest for high risk commitments over time and in 2016.

OYAS-Specific Phenomena in 2016



Among F1 offenses, there is very little difference in the prevalence of each OYAS risk category. This changes for F2 and F3 offenses, where we see more high risk OYAS cases than low or moderate. Interestingly, there are no low risk offenders in the F5 category. A possible explanation for this is that the low risk F5's may be diverted from DYS into other services.



For every risk category, there is a higher percentage of violent offenses than non-violent offenses in 2016.