

RECIDIVISM AT THE RHODE ISLAND  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS - a  
followup study of the criminal histories of  
boys detained during the calendar year 1972

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INTRODUCTION

One question that has often been asked is ~~what is the~~ **ACQUISITIONS** recidivism rate at the Boys' Training School. This report considers not only recidivism with regard to boys returning to the Training School, but also considers offenses committed as young adults. The cohort for this study is composed of the 342 boys that were detained at the Training School during any part of calendar year 1972. The follow-up period for this study began with the boys' dates of release and extended up to May 15, 1977. If a boy was released and later re-committed to the Training School during 1972, the earlier date of release was tabulated and the boy was counted in this study as one person.

Recidivism in this study refers to 1) Subsequent committments to the Training School, 2) Subsequent committments to the Adult Correctional Institution or any other jail or prison, 3) Suspended or Deferred Sentences to the ACI, 4) Adult probation or 5) Adult cases pending. Offenses resulting in fines, filed cases, or juvenile probation (without re-admittance to the Training School), are not considered in this study.

The variables considered in this study are:

1. Recidivism, both adult and juvenile as demonstrated by return to the Training School, adult prison or jail sentences, suspended or deferred sentences, adult probation, or adult cases pending.
2. Total number of detentions that each boy served at the Training School.
3. Length of detention at the Training School.
4. Age of first detention at the Training School.
5. Age of release from the Training School.
6. Year of birth

7. Type of offenses resulting in commitments to the Training School.
8. Type of offenses committed by boys in this cohort that resulted in these same boys being sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution or any other adult prison or jail.

### SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL HISTORY

Table I is a summary of the types of recidivism experienced by the 342 boys who make up the cohort of this study. Of the entire cohort of 342, a total of 138 or 40.4 per cent returned to the Training School subsequent to their release from a 1972 detention. This does not even begin to tell the story of recidivism because 45 per cent of these boys were 17, 18, or even 19 years old when released; consequently, any future offenses were most likely processed in the adult criminal justice system. Perhaps a better picture of recidivism as defined strictly within the juvenile criminal justice system is given in Table 2. Of the 342 boys, only 118 (34.5 per cent) were detained at the Training School only once, thus nearly two thirds of these boys were detained on at least one occasion other than their 1972 detention.

In addition to recidivism as measured by re-detention at the Training School, it is necessary also to measure the impact that these 342 boys from the Training School had on the adult criminal justice system. As of May 15, 1977, 109 of these 342 boys had already been sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution. A glance at Table I might cause you to think that juvenile non-recidivists were more likely to land in the ACI (62 cases - 18.1 per cent) than juvenile recidivists (47 cases - 13.7 per cent). That is because juvenile non-recidivist as defined in this table refers to future detentions at the Training School. Because many of these boys' next confrontation with the law would bring them in contact with the adult criminal justice system, they would be juvenile non-recidivists in this narrow sense. Table 2 shows that of the 109 boys who later were sentenced to the ACI, only 22 had one and only one Training School detention, 30 had exactly two detentions, and the remaining 57 had served three or more detentions.

In addition to the 109 boys who later were sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution (or jail or prison in another state), 79 boys were convicted of adult offenses serious enough to warrant probation or suspended or deferred sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution. There were in addition, 28 members of this cohort who have adult charges pending. Thus 126 boys out of this cohort (36.8 per cent) have as of May 15, 1977, not had any contact with the adult criminal justice system with the exception of offenses resulting in fines or cases that were filed or dismissed. When we combine the recidivism as juveniles (returning to the Training School) with recidivism as adults, we come to a recidivism rate of 77.2 per cent, because only 78 boys (22.8 per cent) 1) did not return to the Training School; 2) were not sentenced to prison suspended sentences or deferred sentences; 3) were not placed on probation; and 4) did not have adult changes pending. If we add in the 17 out of these 78 who had Training School experience prior to 1972, we would have only 61 non-recidivists. The resulting recidivism rate would be 82.2 per cent.

Number of Detentions

Table 2 is a cross-tabulation of number of detentions ever served at the Training School and adult criminal history. This number of detentions covers the boys' entire juvenile history including Training School detentions before, during, and after 1972. The data of this table show unmistakably that the probability of contact with the adult criminal justice system increases as the number of juvenile detentions increases. Of those persons who were detained at the Training School just once, 40.7 per cent are known adult offenders (prison, suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation) and 48.3 per cent are possible adult offenders (prison, suspended or deferred sentences, probation, or adult charges pending). The proportion of known adult offenders is 60.2 per cent for those with two Training School detentions, 63.8 per cent for those with three Training School detentions, 63.2 per cent for those with four detentions, and 70.6 per cent for those with five detentions. The proportion of possible adult offenders was 67.0 per cent for those with two detentions, 70.7 per cent for those with three detentions and 81.6 per cent for those with four detentions.

The proportion of boys who later were sentenced to an adult prison or jail was 18.6 per cent for those experiencing one detention, 34.1 per cent for those with two detentions, 41.4 per cent for those with three detentions and 42.3 per cent with four or more detentions.

The proportion of boys who did not incur a prison sentence but were given suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation was about equal for all members of the cohort. The proportion of boys with only one Training School sentence who were later placed on probation, or suspended or deferred sentences was 22 per cent. The corresponding figure for boys with two detentions was 26.1 per cent. The figure for those with three or more such detention was 22.1 per cent.

No definitive relationship could be observed with regard to those with charges pending. The combined impact of all three types of adult recidivism is discussed in the first paragraph of this section. The conclusion reached was that the probability of contact with the adult criminal justice system increases as the number of Training School detentions increases.

### Length of Detention

Table 3 is a cross tabulation of length of detention and recidivism. Length of detention is defined as the entire length of time in which the boy is legally detained at the Training School. This includes time spent in Temporary Community Placements, on other authorized absences from the Training School, or on runaway status. This represents the entire span of time beginning when the court detains the boy and ending when the court releases him. The data in this table tend to support the conclusion that the probability of recidivism increases with increasing length of detention. Four of the five measures of recidivism in this table support this conclusion (The exception is the category "suspended or deferred sentences or probation".)

The first measure of recidivism in this table is the rate of return to the Training School subsequent to the 1972 detention. At first glance these figures may seem to be quite random, but even superficially one would note that only 16 per cent of those detained for 0-7 days ever returned to the Training School. If we add to the 25 boys who were detained 0-7 days the 54 boys who were detained 8-30 days, we would find that 30.4 per cent of those detained less than a month did return to the Training School. Similarly we could combine those detained for 31-60 days with those detained for 61-90 days and find that the proportion of those detained for one to three months who returned to the Training School was 43.3 per cent. More than half (54.4 per cent) of those detained for three to six months returned to the Training School. The proportion of boys returning to the Training School appeared to drop for those sentenced to six months or longer. This is probably due to the fact that these boys were older and more likely to have been considered an adult when their next contact with the criminal justice



system occurred. The proportion of boys returned to the Training School was 43.6 per cent for those detained for six to eleven months and 36.1 per cent for those detained for one year or longer.

The second measure of recidivism in this table is the proportion of boys who were later sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution or any other jail or prison. The findings of this table definitely support the conclusion that the proportion of persons sentenced to prison increased with increasing length of detention at the Training School. Just over one fifth (21.5 per cent) of those whose detention lasted less than a month were found among those persons who were later sentenced to jail or prison. Similarly, 20.9 per cent of those detained for 31-90 days became prison inmates. The proportion of future inmates was 32.6 per cent for those detained three to six months, 41.0 per cent for those detained for 6-12 months and 43.1 per cent for those detained for one year or longer.

The third measure of recidivism in this table is the proportion of the members of the cohort who were never sentenced to jail or prison, but did receive suspended or deferred sentences or probation. A surprising conclusion is the fact that the proportion of persons who fell within this category of recidivism increased with decreasing length of sentence. Nearly 28 (27.8) per cent of those who were detained for less than a month were found among the group of persons who although avoiding prison, did incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation. The proportion of those whose detention lasted one to three months who incurred suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation (but no prison sentences) was 25.4 per cent. The corresponding figure for those sentenced for three to six months was 26.1 per cent, while the analagous figures were 20.5 per cent for those detained for 6-12 months, and 16.7

per cent for those detained for a year or longer.

The fourth measure of recidivism in this table is pending adult charges. The small numbers involved render any inferences drawn from this data as inconclusive. The proportion of persons detained for less than one month who have adult charges pending (but no prison or jail sentences, and no probation or suspended or deferred sentences) is 6.3 per cent. The corresponding figures were 9.0 per cent for those detained for 1-3 months, 2.2 per cent (one person) for 3-6 month detentions, and 12.5 per cent for detentions lasting one year or longer.

The fifth measure of recidivism is really a composite of the other four -- the proportion of these 342 boys who 1) avoided jail or prison; 2) did not return to the Training School; 3) did not incur any suspended or deferred sentences; 4) were not placed on probation, and 5) did not have any adult charges pending on May 15, 1977. This proportion of non-recidivists was only 22.8 per cent. From these data I derived recidivism rates of 69.6 per cent for those detained for 0-30 days; 73.1 per cent for those detained for 31-90 days; 87.0 per cent for those detained for 3-6 months, 79.5 per cent for those detained 6-11 months, and 80.6 per cent for those detained for one year or longer.

Age of First Detention

Table 4 is a cross-tabulation of age at first Training School detention and the five measures of recidivism. Because of the small numbers involved, percentages were not calculated for ages 10 and 18.

The first measure of recidivism - returning to the Training School - shows that the boys whose first detention at the Training School was at an earlier age were more likely to return to the Training School than those whose first detention was at a later age. Indeed more than 60 per cent (62.2) of those whose first detention was at age 13 or earlier returned to the Training School subsequent to their 1972 detention. Table 5 shows that of the 74 boys whose first detention was at ages 10-13, only seven (9.5 per cent) did not eventually incur two or more detentions (including detentions both before and after 1972). In fact, 43 of these 74 boys (58.1 per cent) served four or more detentions at the Training School. Boys detained at age 14 did slightly better. Over half (51.8 per cent) of those detained for the first time at age 14 returned to the Training School subsequent to their 1972 detention. Of the 83 boys whose first detention was at age 14; 16.9 per cent only served one detention, 28.9 per cent served two detentions, 25.3 per cent served three detentions, and 28.9 per cent served four or more detentions. There were 74 boys whose first detention was at age 15. Only 29.7 per cent of these boys returned to the Training School subsequent to 1972; but only 29 of these boys (39.2 per cent) served only one detention during their juvenile career. Twenty-two of these 74 boys (29.7 per cent) served exactly two detentions and 23 persons (31.1 per cent served three or more detentions. An additional 64 boys were first detained at the Training School at age 16. A surprising 35.9 per cent returned to

the Training School subsequent to 1972 and 59.4 per cent incurred two or more detentions during their juvenile career. Boys whose first detention was at age 17 rarely showed up at the Training School for a second time. Indeed only five out of these 45 boys had two detentions and none had three or more.

The second measure of recidivism is the proportion of the cohort who have been sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution. The data in table 4 show that a boy whose first detention at the Training School was at an earlier age were slightly more likely to have become an inmate in an adult prison. Chi-square tests show that the correlation between age of first detention and probability of incarceration in an adult jail or prison is not significant. ( $p=.75$ ) It should be noted however that most of this cohort was born between 1954 and 1957 and that there is likelihood that additional members of this cohort may reach the ACI or a similar institution in the future. It should be noted that the average (mean) age on May 15, 1977 of those whose first detention was at age 17 or 18 was 22.7 years; while the average (mean) age of those whose first detention was at age 13 or younger was only 20.3 years on that date. Thus the boys whose first detention at the Training School was at ages 10-13 have been adults for an average of 2.3 years; while those whose first detention was at age 17 or 18 have been adults for an average of 4.7 years. In spite of the fact that those whose first detention at age 17 or 18 have been adults twice as long as those whose first detention was at ages 10-13; only 21 per cent of the older portion of the cohort have incurred sentences to an adult jail or prison, while 29.7 per cent of the youngest part of the cohort have already been sentenced to an adult jail or prison. Thus it can probably be stated that boys admitted to the Training School at an earlier age are more

likely to become inmates at the ACI than those whose first detention at the Training School occurs when the boy is older.

The third measure of recidivism is the proportion of the cohort who incurred adult probation or suspended or deferred sentences. Table 4 seems to show that the boys whose first detention at the Training School was at an earlier age were less likely to incur adult probation or a suspended or deferred sentence than were those whose first detention was at a later age. Chi-square test show that this relationship is significant at the .95 level of confidence. A glance at date of birth data, however, shows that the higher recidivism figures for older members of the cohort are more likely to reflect current age (as of May 15, 1977) rather than age of first detention. The average (mean) age on May 15, 1977 of those whose first detention was at age 17 or 18 was 22.7 years old while the average age of those whose first detention was at ages 10-13 was only 20.3. Thus it is not surprising that the group which has been adults for an average of 4.7 years committed more adult offenses than the group which has been adults for an average of only 2.3 years.

The fourth measure of recidivism is adult charges pending. Table 4 shows that members of the cohort who have adult charges pending were detained at the Training School for the first time at slightly younger ages. The median age at first detention for those with adult charges pending was 14.7 (as compared to 15.2 for the entire cohort). It is interesting to note that the older boys, although having had a longer period of time in which to incur a pending charge, have in spite of this, incurred fewer pending charges than the younger members of the cohort.

The fifth measure of recidivism is the proportion of members of the cohort who 1) avoided jail or prison; 2) did not return to the

Training School; 3) did not incur suspended or deferred sentences; 4) were not placed on adult probation and 5) did not have any adult charges pending on May 15, 1977. This is really a composite of the first four measures. This measure clearly shows that probability of a child becoming a recidivist increases with decreasing age of first detention. The vast majority (85.1 per cent) of those whose first detention was at age 13 or younger fell into one of the four categories of recidivism. The recidivism rates for ages 14, 15, 16, and 17 are 84.3 per cent, 67.6 per cent, 82.8 per cent, and 57.8 per cent respectively. The median age of first detention for non-recidivists (15.6) was slightly older than the median age for the recidivists (15.0).

### Age At Release

Table 6 cross-tabulates age of release with each of the five measures of recidivism. Because of the small numbers involved, no percentages were calculated for ages 11 or 12. The first measure of recidivism - rate of return to the Training School behaved as expected. Those boys that were released at younger ages more frequently returned to the Training School than those boys who were released at older ages. Of the 51 boys released at age 14 or younger, nearly three-quarters (74.5 per cent) returned to the Training School subsequent to their 1972 detention. The analagous recidivism rates for ages 15 through 18 were 62.7 per cent, 46.5 per cent, 21.6 per cent, and 8.0 per cent.

The second measure of recidivism - sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution also behaved as expected. The boys released from the Training School at earlier ages have had less time in which to commit offenses resulting in imprisonment and therefore are less likely to have been in prison. Over 40 per cent (41.1) of the boys released at age 18 or 19 have already been sentenced to the ACI (or other adult person) and 42.3 per cent of the boys released at age 17 have been sentenced to prison. The proportion of members of the cohort who have adult prison records drops to 28.2 per cent for those released at age 16, 25.4 per cent for those released at age 15, and 15.7 per cent for those released at age 14 or younger.

The third measure of recidivism (suspended sentences, deferred sentences and probation) behaved in a similar manner. Only 15.7 per cent of those boys who were released at age 14 or younger have received suspended or deferred sentences or probation; and an even lower 11.9 per cent of those released at age 15 have fallen into this category of recidivism. The corresponding figures for ages 16, 17, and 18 are 28.2

per cent, 23.7 per cent and 38.0 per cent respectively.

The fourth category of recidivism - adult charges pending - presents a different picture. Most of the members of the cohort who have charges pending were released at ages 15-17. The median age of release for this category of recidivist was 16.2 years (as compared to 16.7 years for the entire cohort).

The fifth measure of recidivism - the composite of the first four measures shows that the median age of release was similar for recidivists (16.8) and non-recidivists (16.7). The increased recidivism at the Training School for the younger boys was balanced by the increased adult recidivism of the older boys. The composite recidivism rates were 80.4 per cent for ages 11-14; 76.1 per cent for age 15; 73.2 per cent for age 16; 76.3 per cent for age 17; and 82.1 per cent for ages 18-19.



### YEAR OF BIRTH

Table 7 is a cross tabulation of year of birth with the five measures of recidivism. The most significant finding was that the older boys were less likely to return to the Training School, but more likely to appear in the adult criminal justice system. The composite measure of recidivism shows that recidivism remained at approximately the same level for members of the cohort born between 1953 and 1956. Those boys born in 1957 and 1958 appeared to have a worse rate of recidivism. This is probably due to their having been detained at the Training School at an early age. (Consult the section of this report entitled Age of First Detention)

Data in Table 7 support the finding of Table 2, that nearly two-thirds of all residents at the Training School were detained more than once during their juvenile career. As expected, those born in 1951-1954 accounted for a very small proportion of those returning to the Training School subsequent to 1972, simply because these boys either were 18 years old or became 18 years old during that year. Just over one-third of those born in 1955 returned to the Training School and just over half of those born in 1956 returned to the Training School. More than 70 per cent of those born in 1957 or later returned to the Training School subsequent to 1972.

The second measure of recidivism - sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution - shows that more than one-third of those who were detained at the Training School in 1972 can expect to be sentenced to the Adult Correctional Institution. Exactly one-third of those members of the cohort who were born in 1951-1953 were found to have incurred prison sentences. An astounding 45 per cent of those 74 persons who were born in 1954 have been sentenced to prison. The figures for the boys born in 1955 and 1956 show approximately one-third became ACI inmates. The lower

levels of adult recidivism for those born in 1957 or later are undoubtedly due to the fact that no members of this cohort are over 20 years old. Consequently their exposure to the risk of adult imprisonment has been of much shorter duration. The proportion of ACI inmates for those born before 1957 was 36.8 per cent. It is reasonable to assume therefore that between 35 and 40 per cent of the 1972 cohort will eventually be sentenced to an adult prison.

The third measure of recidivism - adult suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation - show that in addition to the 35 to 40 per cent who will eventually be sentenced to prison, an additional 25 to 30 per cent will incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation in the adult criminal justice system.

The 28 persons who have adult charges pending include boys born between the years 1953 and 1958. These persons will undoubtedly increase the proportion the cohort who will eventually enter prison or incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation.

Type Of Offense

Table 8 is a cross tabulation of the types of offense committed as juveniles and the five measures of recidivism. The most common offenses that resulted in detentions at the Training School for Boys were:

1. Breaking and Entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 95 cases
2. Assault - 46 cases
3. Possession of stolen motor vehicle or driving off auto - 41 cases
4. Robbery - 31 cases
- 5/6. Larceny (other than from person) - 25 cases
- 5/6. Violation of Probation - 25 cases
7. Receiving Stolen Goods - 12 cases (other than motor vehicle)
8. Drug Offenses - 11 cases
9. Rape or assault with intent to rape - 9 cases
- 10/11. Truancy - 7 cases
- 10/11. Disorderly conduct or disturbing a school session - 7 cases

More than half (52.0 per cent) were detained for crimes against property; 28.9 per cent were detained for crimes against person; 3.8 per cent were detained for Status Offenses; and 15.2 per cent were detained for other offenses.

There was very little difference between the proportion of property offenders (44.4 per cent) and the proportion of violent offenders (43.4 per cent) who returned to the Training School. The proportion of Status Offenders who returned to the Training School was only 7.7 per cent and the proportion of other types of offenders who returned to the Training School was 28.8 per cent.

There were differences noted in the proportion of adult prisoners found among the varying types of juvenile offenders. Among the 99 juveniles who committed crimes against person, 36.4 per cent have been sentenced to adult jails or prisons. A slightly lower proportion (33.1 per cent) of the property offenders have been imprisoned. Only two of the 13 status offenders have been sentenced to prison, and just under one-fourth (23.1 per cent) of the other types of offender have reached the ACI or similar institution.

One surprising finding in this table is that boys who committed crimes against person were least likely to be found among those who incurred suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation. Only 18.2 per cent of the violent offenders were found among those who although avoiding prison, did receive suspended or deferred sentences. The corresponding figures were 27.0 per cent for property offenders, 23.1 per cent for status offenders and 19.2 per cent for other types of offenders.

The composite recidivism rate shows that the property offenders have the highest recidivism rate of all (81.5 per cent). Members of the cohort who were detained for crimes against person also had a high recidivism rate - 79.8 per cent. The recidivism rate was 53.8 per cent for status offenders and 63.5 per cent for other types of offender. Two of the eleven leading types of offender had recidivism rates of over 90 per cent - those convicted of receiving stolen goods (91.7 per cent) and those convicted of possession of stolen motor vehicle or driving off an auto (90.2 per cent).

Offenses Resulting In Imprisonment

Table 9 shows the type of offenses committed as adults for the 109 members of the cohort who were sentenced to an adult prison or jail.

The five leading offenses were:

1. Robbery - 28 cases
2. Breaking and entering - 25 cases
3. Assault (except with intent to kill) - 18 cases
4. Larceny from person - 8 cases
5. Rossession of stolen auto or driving off auto - 6 cases

Over half (53.2 per cent) of these men were imprisoned for crimes against person and 37.6 per cent were imprisoned for crimes against property. Crimes against neither person nor property accounted for only 9.2 per cent of the imprisoned.

TABLE I

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juvenile and as Adults (All known offenses through May 15, 1977)

Adult Experience

TRAINING SCHOOL RECIDIVISM SUBSEQUENT  
TO 1972 DETENTION

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>RECIDIVIST</u>		<u>NON-RECIDIVISM</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Entire Cohort	342	100.0	138	40.4	204	59.6
Sentenced to Adult Correctional Institution*	109	31.9	47	13.7	62	18.1
Adult Probation, Deferred Sentence, or Suspended Sentence but no Imprison- ments -	79	23.1	31	9.1	48	14.0
No Imprisonments, Proba- tion or Suspended or De- ferred Sentences but has Charges Pending	28	8.2	12	3.5	16	4.7
None of the above	126	36.8	48	14.0	78	22.8

\* or out of state adult prison or jail.

TABLE 2.

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Adult Correctional Experience and Number of Times ever Detained at the Training School (known offenses through May 15, 1977)

	<u>Number of Detentions</u>							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four</u>	<u>Five</u>	<u>Six</u>	<u>Seven or More</u>
Entire Cohort	342	118	88	58	38	17	14	9
Sentenced to Adult Correctional Institution*	109	22	30	24	15	7	7	4
Adult Probation, Deferred Sentence, or Suspended Sentence but no imprisonments -	79	26	23	13	9	5	1	2
No imprisonments, Probation or Suspended or Deferred Sentences but has Charges Pending	28	9	6	4	7	1	0	1
None of the above	126	61	29	17	7	4	6	2
Per Cent Known Adult Offenders	55.0	40.7	60.2	63.8	63.2	70.6	57.1	66.7
Per Cent Possible Adult Offenders	63.2	48.3	67.0	70.7	81.6	76.5	57.1	77.8

\* or out of State Adult Prison or Jail

TABLE 3

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juveniles and as Adults and by Length of Detention at the Training School (If two such detentions, the lower of the two)

TYPE OF RECIDIVIST

<u>Length of Detention (Days)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Returned to Training School</u>		<u>ACI Sentenced*</u>		<u>Adult Prob., Susp. or Def. Sent. but no Imprisonments</u>		<u>Charges Pending (Adult)</u>		<u>None Of These</u>	
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
TOTAL	342	138	40.4	109	31.9	79	23.1	28	8.2	78	22.8
0-7	25	4	16.0	6	24.0	5	20.0	1	4.0	12	48.0
8-30	54	20	37.0	11	20.4	17	31.5	4	7.4	12	22.2
31-60	38	11	28.9	9	23.7	10	26.3	2	5.3	13	34.2
61-90	29	18	62.1	5	17.2	7	24.1	4	13.8	5	17.2
91-120	18	10	55.6	9	50.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	1	5.6
121-180	28	15	53.6	6	21.4	8	28.6	1	3.6	5	17.9
181-270	42	18	42.9	16	38.1	10	23.8	4	9.5	8	19.0
271-365	36	16	44.4	16	44.4	6	16.7	3	8.3	8	22.2
366-550	31	12	38.7	16	51.6	2	6.5	5	16.1	6	19.4
551-750	19	9	47.4	9	47.4	2	10.5	2	10.5	3	15.8
751-1000	17	5	29.4	3	17.6	6	35.3	2	11.8	5	29.4
1001 or more	5	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

\* or out of state adult prison or jail



TABLE 4

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juveniles and as Adults and Age of First Detention at the Training School (All known offenses through May 15, 1977)

<u>Age of First Detention</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of Recidivist</u>		<u>Returning to Training School</u>		<u>ACI# Sentenced</u>		<u>Adult Prob., Susp. or Def. Sent. but no Imprisonments</u>		<u>Charges Pending (Adult)</u>		<u>None Of These</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
TOTAL	342	138	40.4	109	31.9	79	23.1	28	8.2	78	22.8		
10	1	1	*	1	*	0	*	0	*	0	*		*
11	7	5	*	3	*	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3		
12	18	9	50.0	7	38.9	2	11.1	3	16.7	4	22.2		
13	48	31	64.6	11	22.9	12	25.0	4	8.3	6	12.5		
14	83	43	51.8	30	36.1	15	18.1	10	12.0	13	15.7		
15	74	22	29.7	23	31.1	13	17.6	4	5.4	24	32.4		
16	64	23	35.9	24	37.5	21	32.8	4	6.3	11	17.2		
17	45	4	8.9	10	22.2	13	28.9	3	6.7	19	42.2		
18	2	0	*	0	*	2	*	0	*	0	*		*
Median Age	15.2	14.5		15.3		15.7		14.7		15.6			

# or out of state adult prison or jail

\* Figure not meaningful

TABLE 5

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Age at First Detention and Number of Detentions Experienced at the Training School (Includes all detentions through May 15, 1977)

Number of Detentions ever Incurred

<u>Age at First Detention</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four</u>	<u>Five</u>	<u>Six</u>	<u>Seven or More</u>
TOTAL	342	118	88	58	38	17	14	9
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	18	3	1	4	5	0	3	2
13	48	3	4	13	12	7	7	2
14	83	14	24	21	12	7	2	3
15	74	29	22	13	7	2	1	0
16	64	26	31	6	1	0	0	0
17	45	40	5	0	0	0	0	0
18	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median Age	15.2	16.3	15.6	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.3

TABLE 6

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juveniles and as Adults and by Age of Release from the Training School (If two such detentions, the earlier of the two)

<u>Age of Release</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of Recidivist</u>									
		<u>Returning</u>		<u>ACI#</u>		<u>Adult Prob., Susp.</u>		<u>Charges</u>		<u>None of</u>	
		<u>to Training</u>		<u>Sentenced</u>		<u>or Def. Sent. but</u>		<u>Pending</u>		<u>These</u>	
		<u>School</u>				<u>no Imprisonments</u>		<u>(Adult)</u>			
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
TOTAL	342	138	40.4	109	31.9	79	23.1	28	8.2	78	22.8
11	1	1	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*
12	2	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	2	*
13	14	11	78.6	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	3	21.4
14	34	26	76.5	7	20.6	7	20.6	3	8.8	5	14.7
15	67	42	62.7	17	25.4	8	11.9	10	14.9	16	23.9
16	71	33	46.5	20	28.2	20	28.2	6	8.5	19	26.8
17	97	21	21.6	41	42.3	23	23.7	7	7.2	23	23.7
18	50	4	8.0	20	40.0	19	38.0	1	2.0	9	18.0
19	6	0	0.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7
Median Age	16.7	15.7	--	17.2	---	17.2	----	16.2	----	16.7	----

\* Figure not meaningful

# or out of state prison or jail.

TABLE 7

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juveniles and as Adults and Year of Birth (All known offenses through May 15, 1957)

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of Recidivist</u>									
		<u>Returning to Training School</u>	<u>ACI Sentenced*</u>		<u>Adult Prob., Susp. or Def. Sent. but no Imprisonments</u>		<u>Charges Pending (Adult)</u>		<u>None of These</u>		
		<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Per Cent</u>				
TOTAL	342	138	40.4	109	31.9	79	23.1	28	8.2	78	22.8
1951-1952	3	0	#	1	#	1	#	0	0	1	#
1953	18	1	5.6	6	33.3	5	27.8	2	11.1	5	27.8
1954	74	7	9.5	33	44.6	21	28.4	3	4.1	17	23.0
1955	84	29	34.5	28	33.3	24	28.6	8	9.5	19	22.6
1956	71	36	50.7	24	33.8	15	21.1	6	8.5	17	23.9
1957	56	40	71.4	14	25.0	10	17.9	4	7.1	10	17.9
1958	27	20	74.1	2	7.4	1	3.7	6	22.2	5	18.5
1959	6	4	66.7	1	#	1	#	0	#	2	33.3
1960-61	3	1	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	2	#

\* or out of state prison or jail

# Figure not meaningful

TABLE 8

Boys Detained at the Rhode Island Training School during 1972 according to Recidivism both as Juveniles and as Adults and Type of Offense committed as a Juvenile (All known recidivists through May 15, 1977)

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Type of Recidivism</u>									
		<u>Returned to Training School</u>		<u>ACI* Sentenced</u>		<u>Adult Prob. or Susp. or Def. Sentences**</u>		<u>Adult Charges Pending</u>		<u>None of These</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	342	138	40.4	109	31.9	79	23.1	28	8.2	78	22.8
Murder or Manslaughter	5	2	#	1	#	0	#	1	#	2	#
Rape or asslt. int. to rape	9	3	33.3	4	44.4	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1
Indescent Assault	1	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	1	#
Kidnapping	1	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	1	#
Robbery	31	14	45.2	11	35.5	3	9.7	2	6.5	7	22.6
Assault	46	20	43.5	17	37.0	11	23.9	5	10.9	7	15.2
Weap. Off.	3	1	#	1	#	0	#	0	#	1	#
Lar. from Pris.	3	3	#	2	#	1	#	0	#	0	#
Arson	1	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	1	#
Breaking & Ent Ent. a dwell or poss. of burg. tools	95	44	46.3	31	32.6	23	24.2	5	5.3	20	21.1

TABLE 8 (Continued)

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Training School</u>		<u>ACI*</u> <u>Sentenced</u>		<u>Adult Prob. or Susp.</u> <u>or Def. Sentences **</u>		<u>Adult Charges</u> <u>Pending</u>		<u>None of</u> <u>these</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Possession of stolen motor vehicle or driving off auto	41	19	46.3	16	39.0	14	34.1	3	7.3	4	9.8
Receiving stolen goods (other than motor vehicle)	12	3	25.0	5	41.7	4	33.3	1	8.3	1	8.3
Larceny(not else- where class.	25	13	52.0	5	20.0	7	28.0	1	4.0	7	28.0
Damage to prop.	3	0	#	1	#	0	#	2	#	0	#
Forger	1	0	#	1	#	0	#	0		0	
Drug Offenses	11	4	36.4	2	18.2	2	18.2	1	9.1	6	54.5
Violation of Prob.	25	9	36.0	7	28.0	6	24	5	20.0	4	16.0
Motor veh. traffic off.	4	1	#	1	#	1	#	0	#	2	#
Disorderly con. or disturbing school session	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	0		4	57.1
Poss. or abuse of alcohol	3	0	#	1		0		0		2	#
Throwing glass in street	1	0	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	1	#

TABLE 8 (Continued)

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Training School</u>		<u>ACI*</u> <u>Sentenced</u>		<u>Adult Prob. or</u> <u>Susp. Def. Sent.**</u>		<u>Adult Charges</u> <u>Pending</u>		<u>None of</u> <u>These</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Obstruct Police Officer	1	0	#	0	#	0	#	1	#	0	#
Runawa	4	1	#	0	#	1	#	0	#	2	#
Truanc	7	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1
Disobedient child	2	0	#	0	#	1	#	1	#	0	#

\* or other adult prison or jail

# Figure not meaningful.

\*\* But never sentenced to prison

TABLE 9

Boys Detained at the Training School in 1972 according to Type of Offense that resulted in Sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution (Only the most serious offense is tabulated)

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>Number Of Cases</u>	<u>Per Cent All Cases</u>
TOTAL	109	100.0
Manslaughter	1	0.9
Kidnapping	1	0.9
Assault - intent to kill	1	0.9
Assault except with intent to kill	18	16.5
Robbery	28	25.7
Larceny from Person	8	7.3
Illegal Possession of Firearm	1	0.9
Breaking And Entering	25	22.9
Possession Stolen Auto or Driving off Auto	6	5.5
Tampering with auto	2	1.8
Receiving Stolen Goods (other than auto)	4	3.7
Larceny not elsewhere classified	4	3.7
Drug Offenses	1	0.9
Violation of Probation or Suspended Sentence	4	3.7
Motor Vehicle Traffic Offenses	2	1.8
False Fire Alarm	1	0.9
Littering	1	0.9
Unknown	1	0.9