

Lesson 16

Thursday March 28, 2024

Pathways to Desistance Dataset (N = 1354/1668)

- Eligibility criteria: < 18 years old; found guilty for a serious offense in PHL/PHX.
- Represents about a 1/3 sample of people in the system during study period.
- Average age: 16.2 years old.
- Average of 2.92 prior petitions (range was 1-15)
- 7 years of follow-up period for each person enrolled.

Demographics and Enrollment - Part I

Table 1 Pathways participation by site and gender

Group	Total eligible	Number of participants	Participation rate (%)
All cases combined	1668	1354	81.2
Males	1434	1170	81.6
Females	234	184	78.6
Philadelphia	882	700	79.4
Phoenix	786	654	83.2
Philadelphia males	756	605	80.0
Philadelphia females	126	95	75.4
Phoenix males	678	565	83.3
Phoenix females	108	89	82.4

Demographics and Enrollment - Part II

Table 2 Participation by race/ethnicity and age

Group	Total eligible	Number of participants	Participation rate (%)
All cases combined	1668	1354	81.2
White	370	274	74.1
Black	708	561	79.0
Hispanic	522	454	87.0
Other	68	65	95.6
Age 13	11	8	72.7
Age 14	278	226	81.3
Age 15	373	292	78.3
Age 16	514	420	81.7
Age 17	476	392	82.4
Age 18	16	16	100.0

Overall Recidivism Rate Analysis

Table 3 Pathways recidivism rate estimates

Calculation	Estimate	95 % CI
Missing completely at random	0.772	0.749,0.794
MA bounds	0.626,0.815	0.600,0.836

Recidivism Rates by Demographic Groups

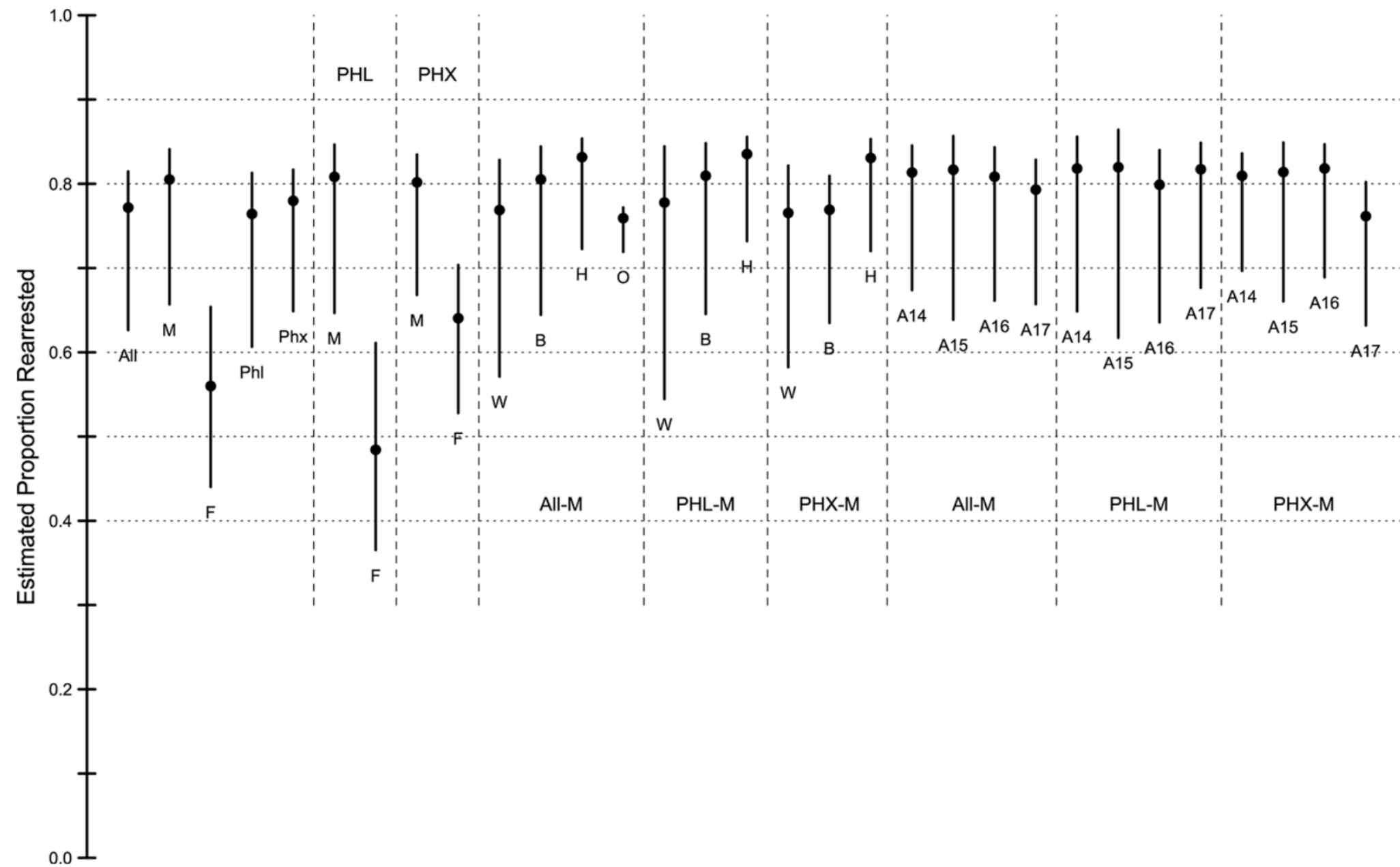


Fig. 1 MCAR and minimal assumptions recidivism rates for different subgroups in the pathways dataset

Recidivism Waiting Time Analysis

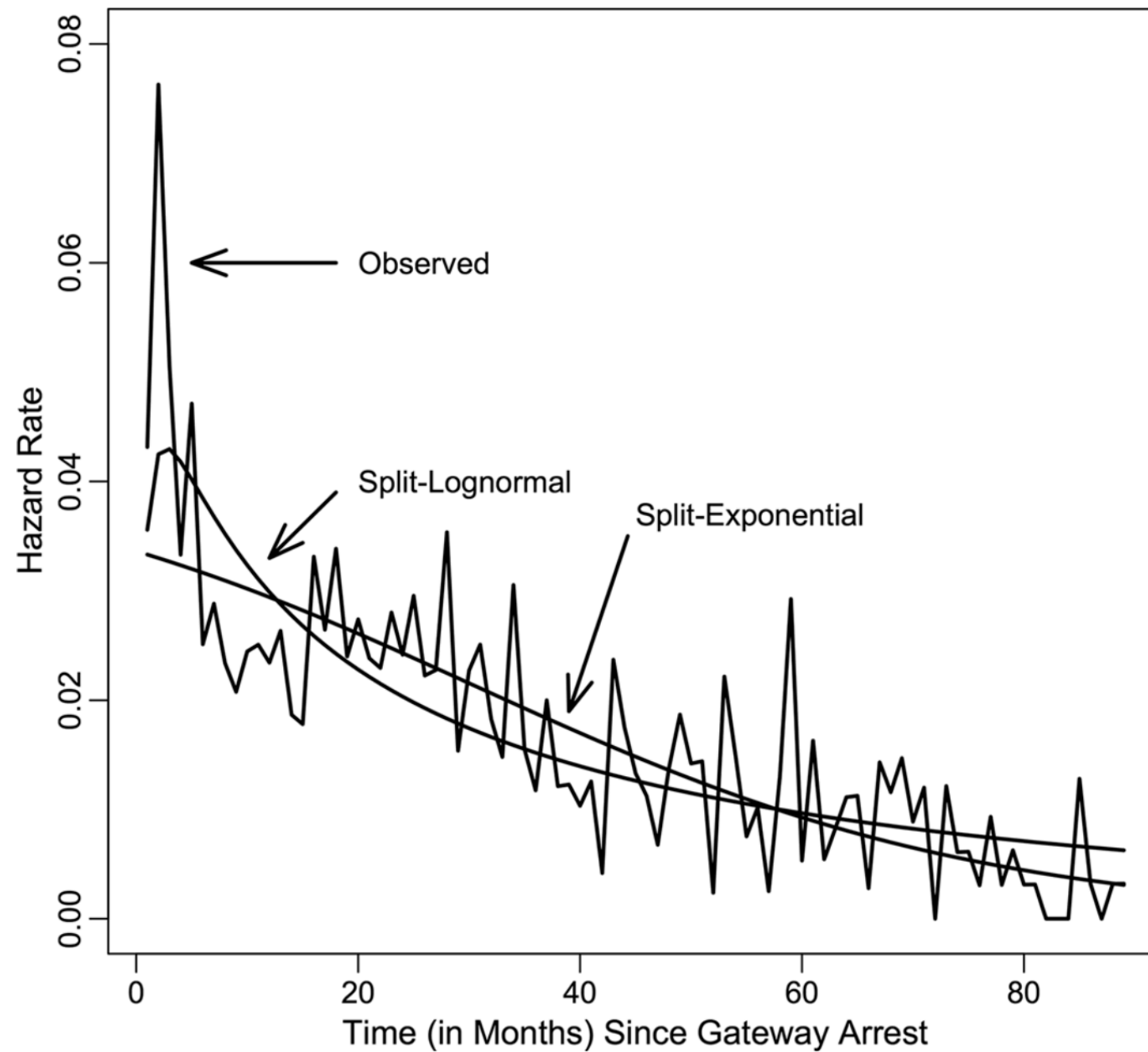


Fig. 2 Pathways hazard rate estimates through the 84 month follow-up period

Cumulative Recidivism Distribution (over time)

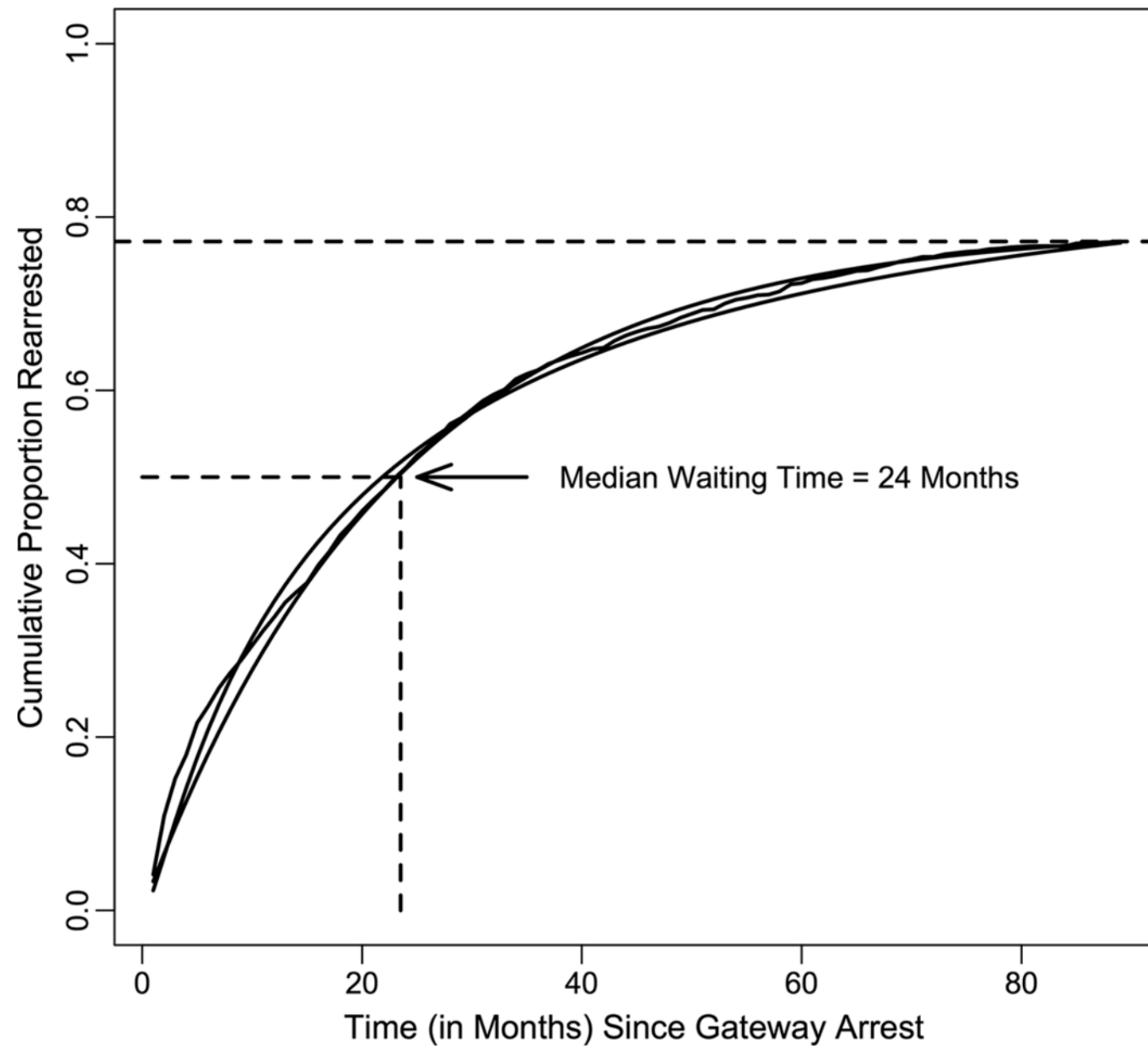


Fig. 3 Pathways cumulative recidivism (CDF) rate estimates through the 84 month follow-up period

Bounds on the Median Waiting Time to Recidivism

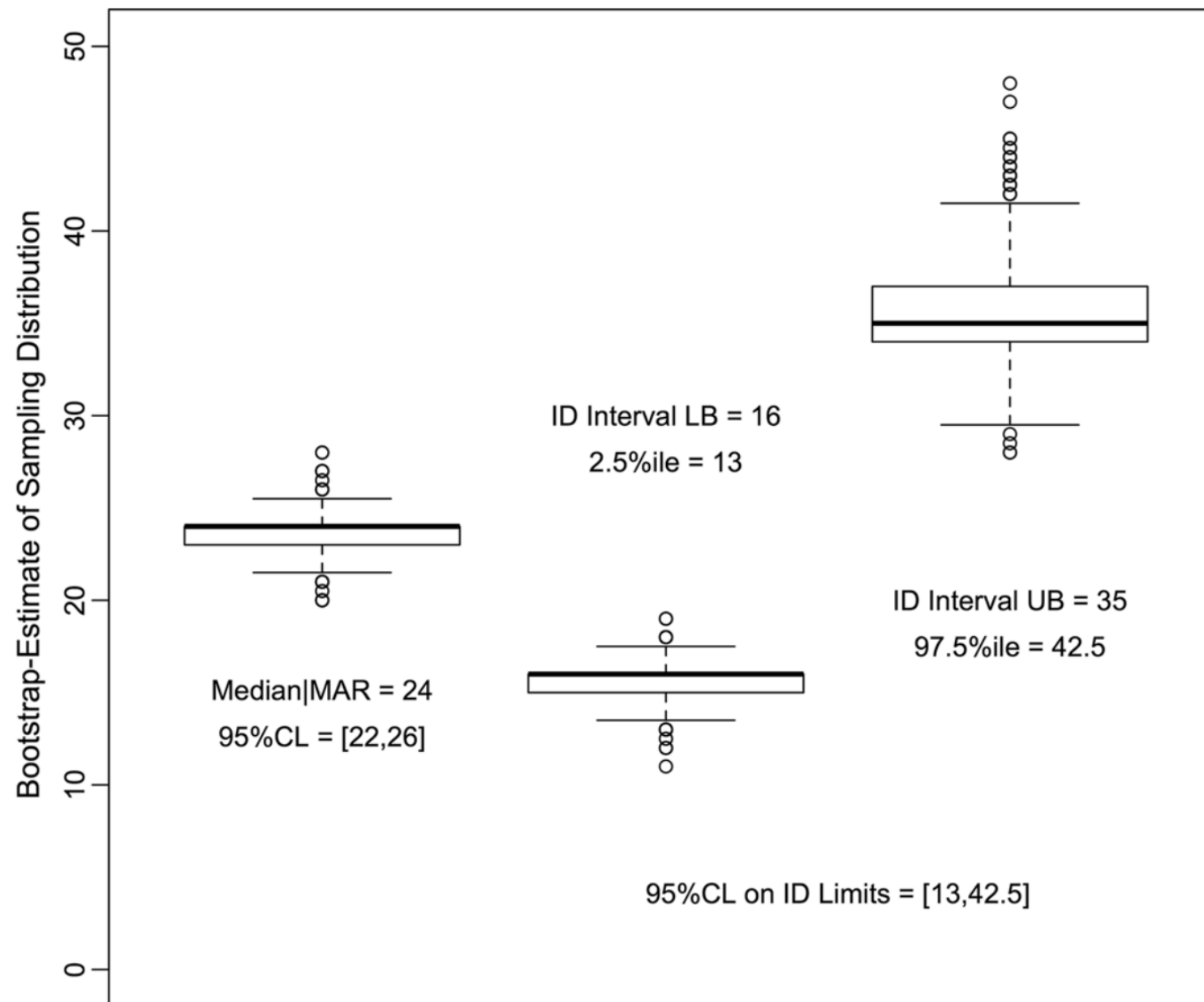


Fig. 5 Bounds on the waiting time to recidivism (entire pathways sample including both participants and nonparticipants)

Bounds on the Median Waiting Time to Recidivism

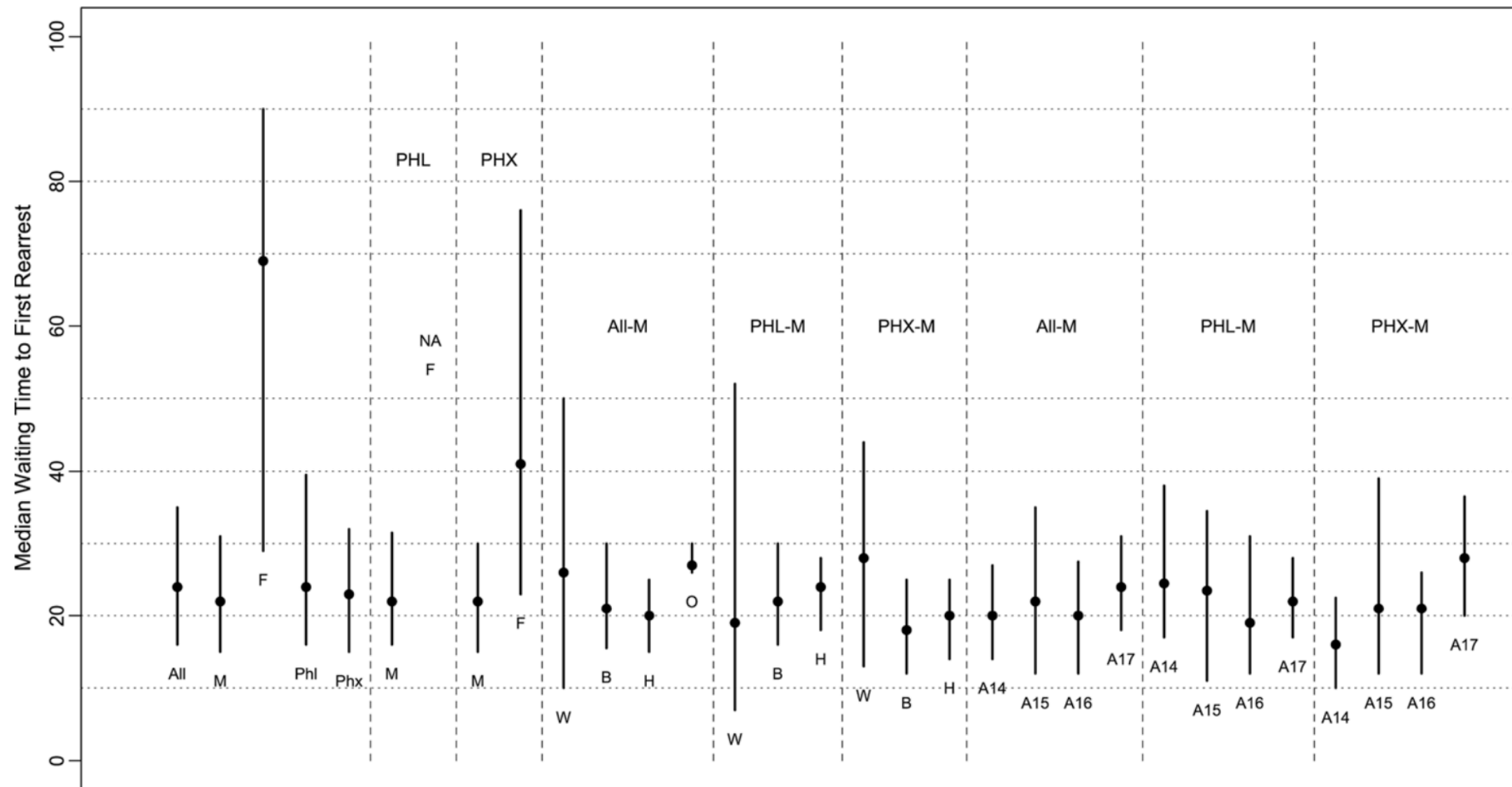
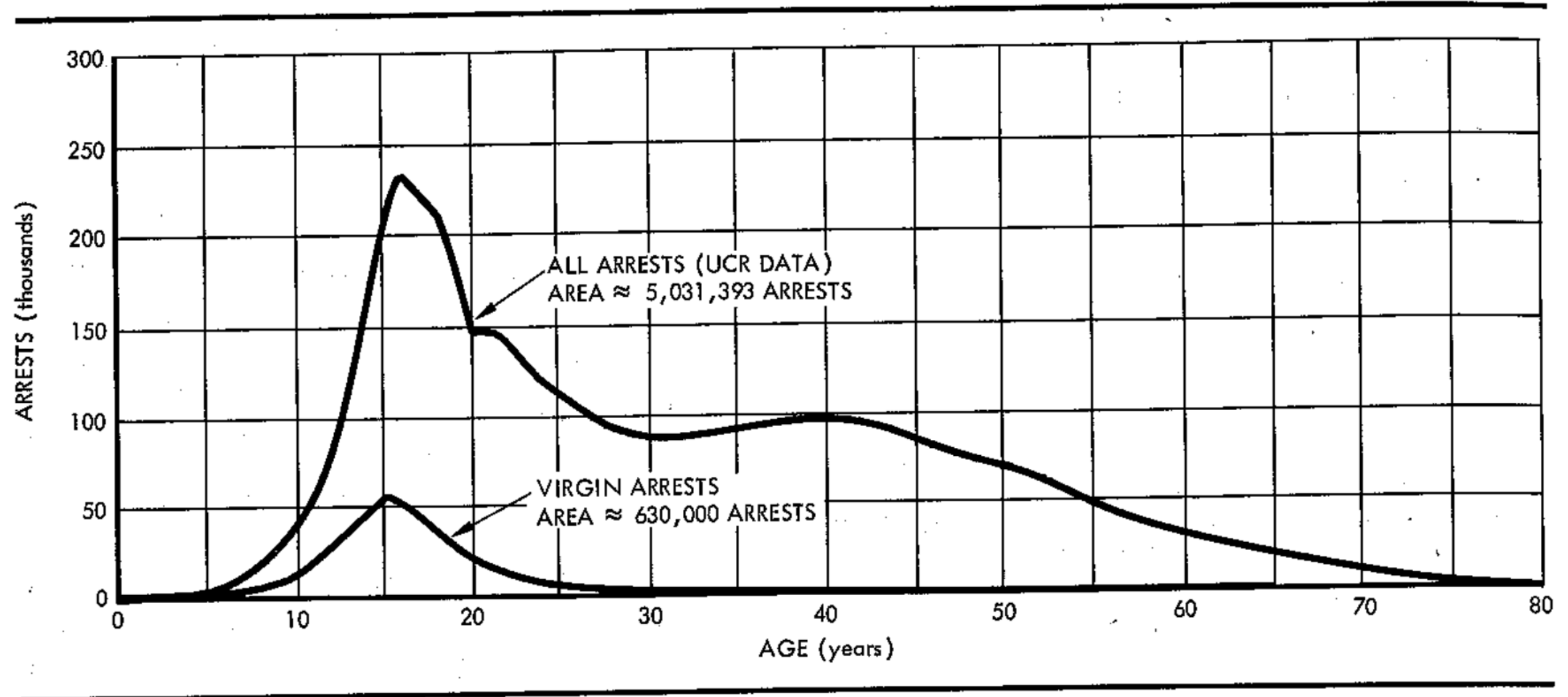


Fig. 6 Bounds on median waiting time to recidivism by different subgroups of the pathways sample (both participants and nonparticipants)

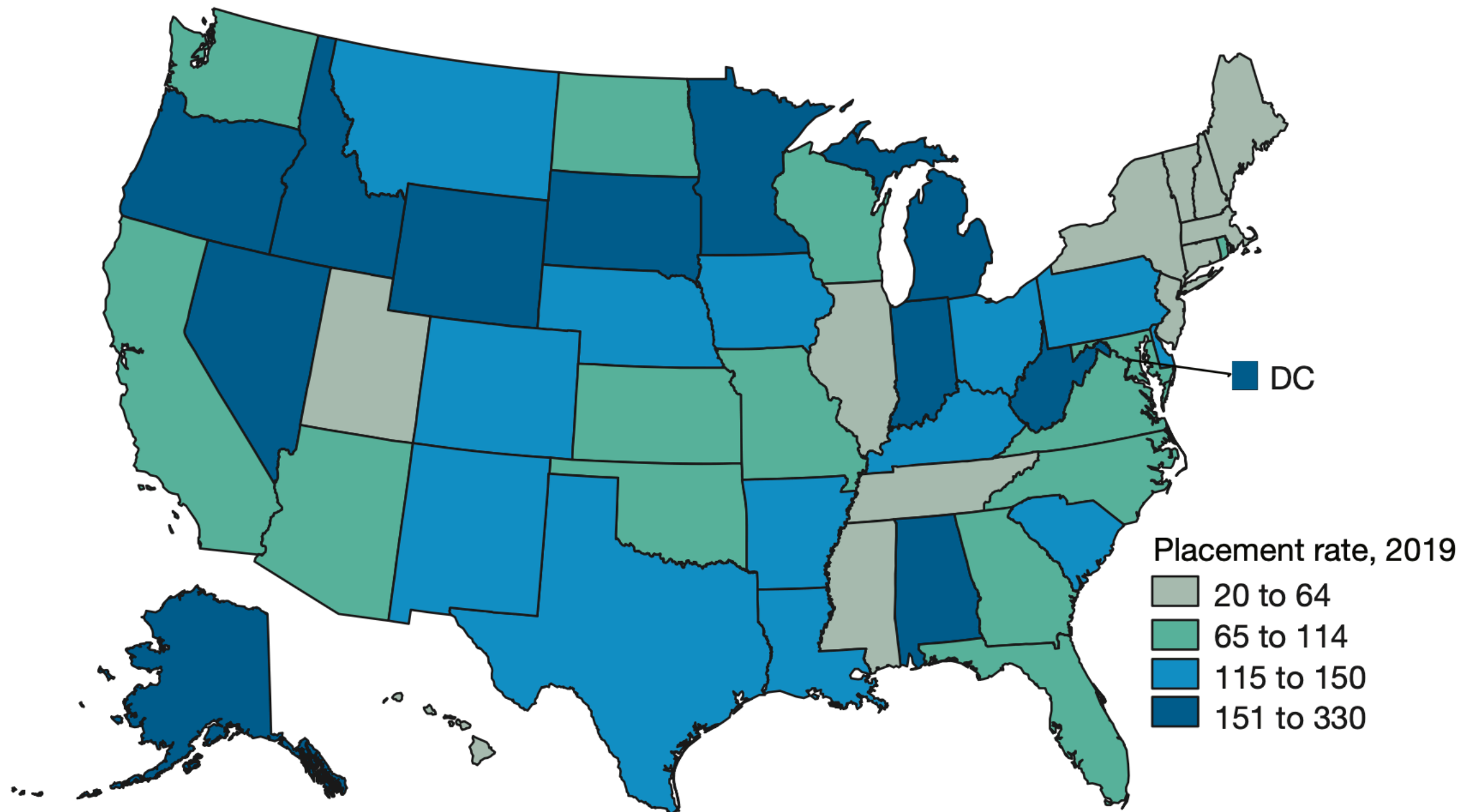
Revisiting Christensen (1967)

FIGURE J-2. 1965 ARRESTS BY AGE FOR ALL NONTRAFFIC OFFENSES



Source: Ronald Christensen (1967). Projected percentage of U.S. population with criminal arrest and conviction records. In Science and Technology Task Force Report, Appendix J, pp. 216-228 at 218.

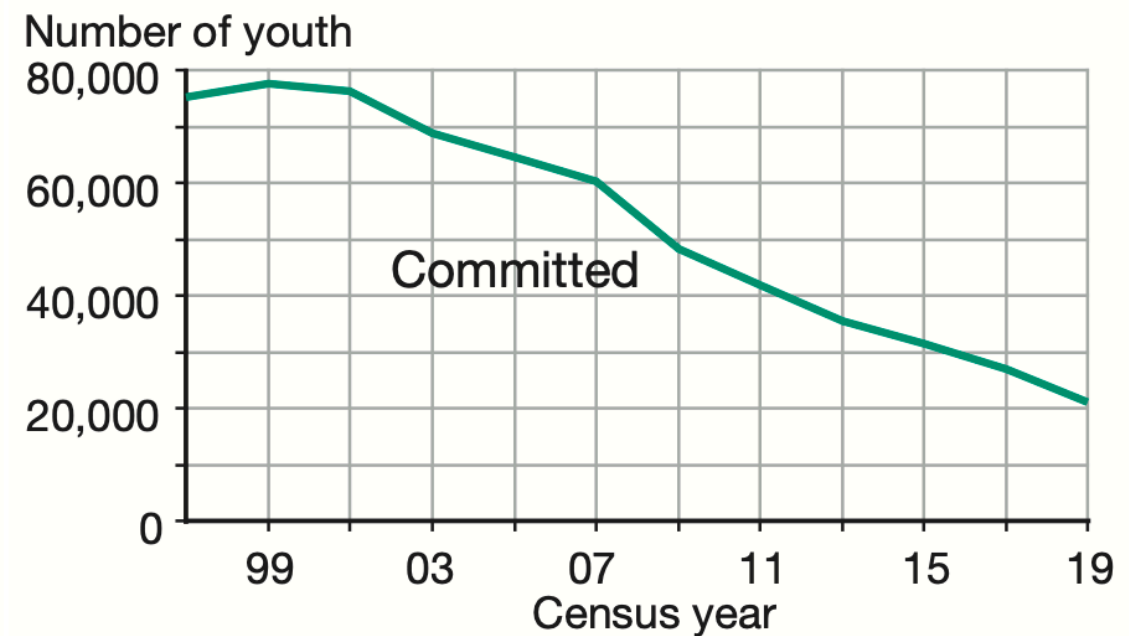
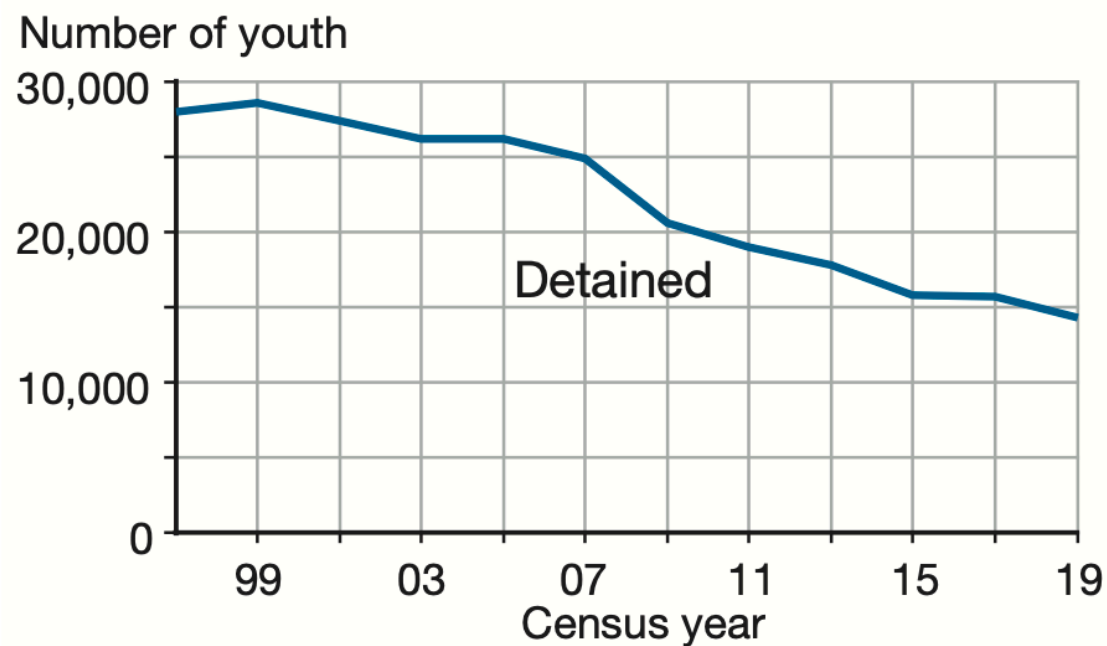
Use of Placement by State (Textbook, p.185)



Trends in the Use of Detention/Placement for Juveniles

(Textbook, p. 186)

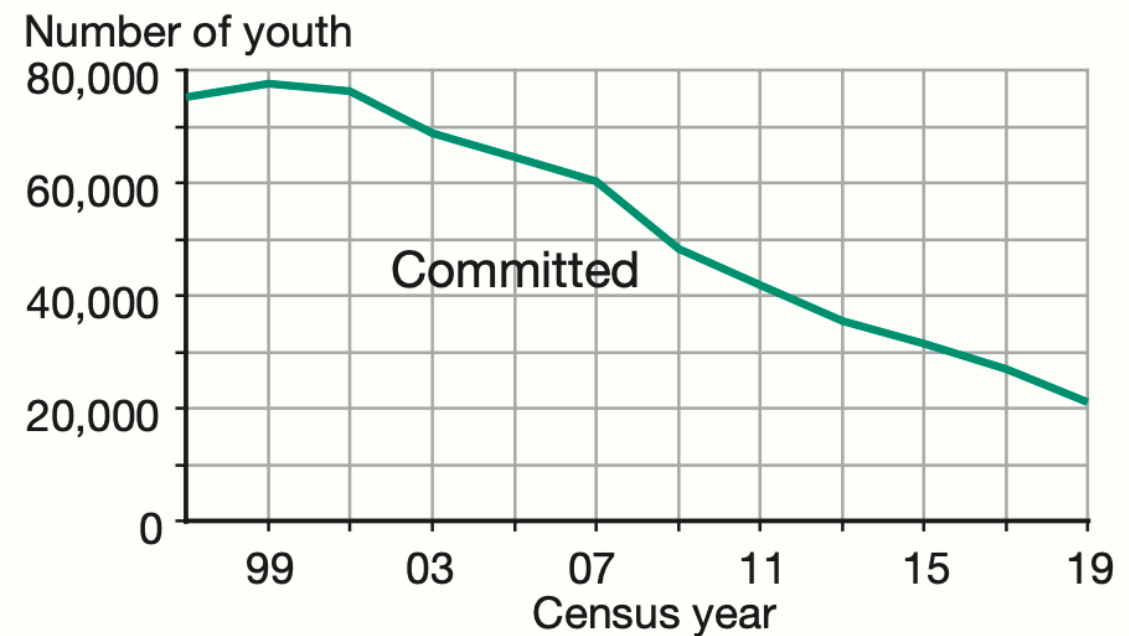
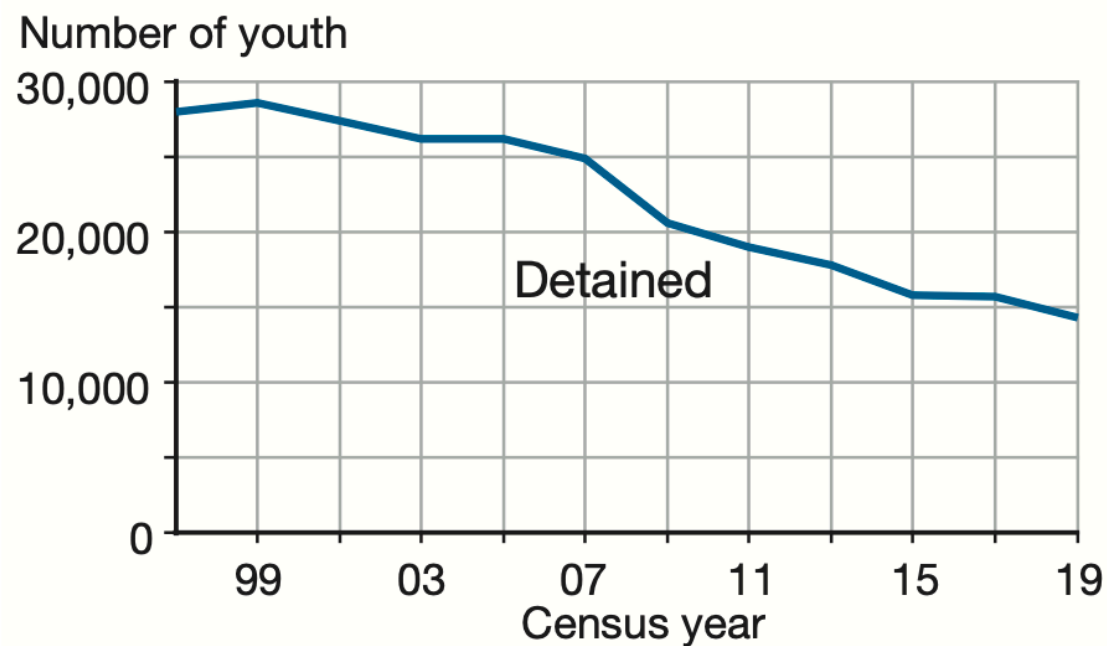
Between 1997 and 2019, the detained population decreased 47% and the committed population fell 72%



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(Textbook, p. 186)

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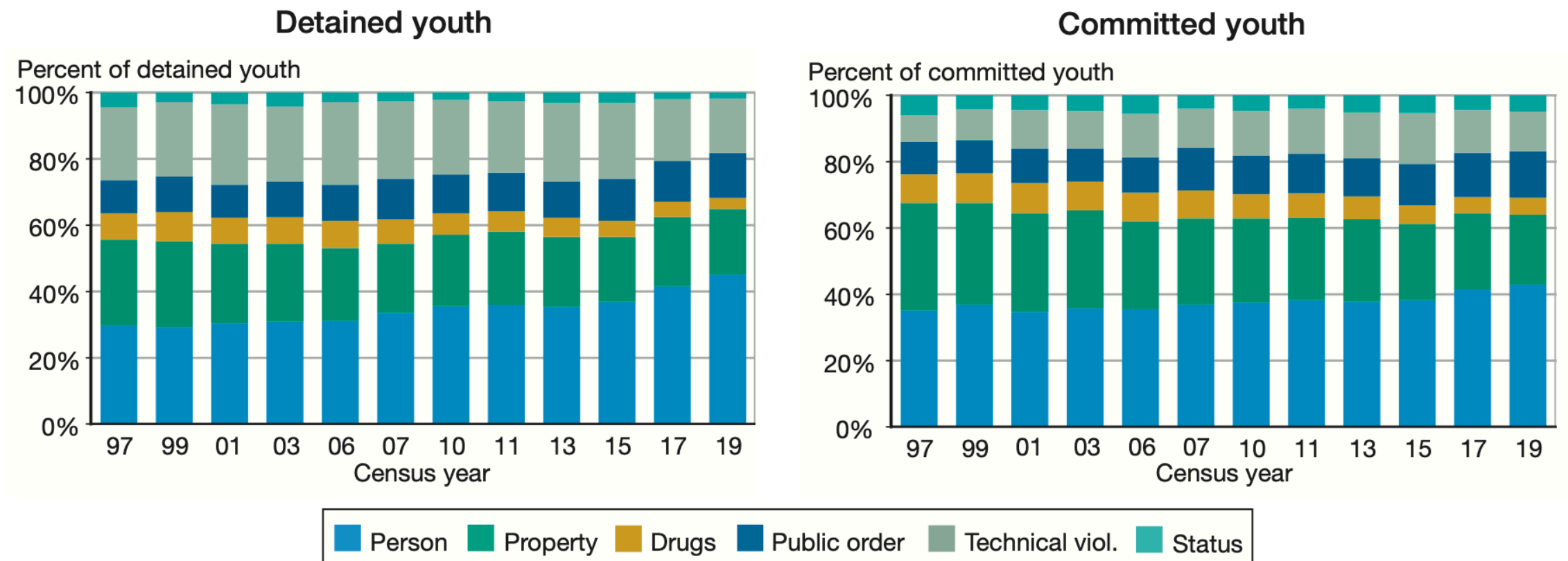
Distribution of Offenses Among Those Committed

The percent of youth committed for a person offense ranged from a low of 18% in Mississippi to a high of 79% in Kansas													
Offense profile of committed youth, 2019							Offense profile of committed youth, 2019						
State	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status	State	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	43%	21%	5%	14%	12%	5%	Missouri	32%	31%	4%	16%	8%	7%
Alabama	33	26	6	11	16	7	Montana*	45	25	10	15 [†]	5	0
Alaska	42	27	3 [†]	13	15	3 [†]	Nebraska	38 [†]	18 [†]	8 [†]	13 [†]	12 [†]	10 [†]
Arizona	27	29	10	23	tel:11%2016%207%2013%2015		29	16	12	23	19	1 [†]	
Arkansas	31 [†]	22 [†]	7	15 [†]	22 [†]	2	New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–
California	37 [†]	16 [†]	4 [†]	16 [†]	26 [†]	1 [†]	New Jersey	60 [†]	10 [†]	10 [†]	15 [†]	4	0
Colorado	54	24	4	16	1 [†]	0	New Mexico	38	10	0	5	44	3 [†]
Connecticut*	36	45	0	9	9	0	New York	35	27	1	10	11	18
Delaware*	38	24	0	29	10	0	North Carolina	39	30	3 [†]	11	15	1 [†]
Dist. of Columbia*	60	10 [†]	0	20 [†]	0	0	North Dakota*	38	19	19	24	0	0
Florida	34	39	4	11	12 [†]	0	Ohio	53	18	3	13	10	3
Georgia	65	21	1	7	0	6	Oklahoma*	52	31	7 [†]	7	3	0
Hawaii*	50	20	10	10	10	0	Oregon	58	22	4	14	2	1
Idaho	30	30	11	26	4	0	Pennsylvania	38	14	10	17	12	11
Illinois	47 [†]	20 [†]	6 [†]	11 [†]	13 [†]	4 [†]	Rhode Island*	42	21	0	17	13	13
Indiana	39	18	12	19	8	4	South Carolina	30	21	3	10	34	2
Iowa	46	31	6	14	2 [†]	1 [†]	South Dakota*	50	17	8	17 [†]	8 [†]	4
Kansas	79	10	3	5	3	0	Tennessee*	18	11	7 [†]	54	4	7
Kentucky	29	11	5 [†]	15	3	37 [†]	Texas	57	17	3	10	11 [†]	2 [†]
Louisiana	46	32	2	11	3	6	Utah	44	29	2	22	0	5 [†]
Maine*	55	45	0	0	0	0	Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryland	33	19	4 [†]	18 [†]	25 [†]	1 [†]	Virginia	59	19	2	7	10	3
Massachusetts	49	13	4	31	0	2	Washington	65	18	2	4	12	0
Michigan	40	18	5 [†]	14	14	9	West Virginia	34	17	6	10	6	28
Minnesota	44	19	2 [†]	24	8 [†]	3	Wisconsin	50	29	2 [†]	16	0	3 [†]
Mississippi*	18	61	12	3	9	3	Wyoming	19	24	19	12	17	7

Source: Textbook, page 189

Changes Over Time in Offenses Among Those Committed

The offense profile of the detained and committed populations has changed



Source: Textbook, page 190

Comparing Arrest Offense Distribution to Commitment Offense Distribution (2019)

- Arrest offenses: Index Violent (35,253), Simple Assault (88,269), Index Property, (87,710), Drugs (55,701); total violent arrests:
 $35,253 + 88,269 = 123,522$
- Violent arrest %'s: violent (46.3%), property (32.9%), and drugs (20.9%)
- Commitment offenses (normalized for 3 categories: violent, property, and drugs): violent (62.3%), property (30.4%), and drugs (7.2%).
- So, commitment offenses over-represent violent offenses and under-represent drug offenses.