

JUVENILES

In Rhode Island:



Data Analysis and Statistical Study Concerning Key Information of Recent Years



**March, 1992
Report No. 29**

**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
Office of Substance Abuse
Governor's Justice Commission
Statistical Analysis Center**

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The Governor's Justice Commission (GJC) is Rhode Island's State Criminal Justice Planning and Coordinating Agency, involved in activities such as juvenile justice program funding, and criminal justice policy development, research, and statistical analysis.

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Juveniles in Rhode Island:

A Data Analysis and Statistical Study Concerning Key Information of Recent Years



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Rhode Island General Law defines a juvenile as a child who is under the age of eighteen (18). A juvenile delinquent is any individual under the age of eighteen who has committed any offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony or misdemeanor, or who has on more than one occasion violated any state or federal law or ordinance of a unit of local government other than certain violations relating to the operation of motor vehicles.

The Rhode Island juvenile justice system consists of the juvenile bureaus and juvenile operations within thirty-seven municipal police departments, the Rhode Island Family Court, and organizational components of the Department For Children, Youth and Families (DCYF). Additionally, the Office of the Attorney General has established a juvenile prosecution unit and participates in prosecution hearings and other proceedings strictly related to juvenile affairs. Also, the Public Defender's Office is constantly active in defending a significant segment of juveniles. Moreover, the Departments of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals (MHRH), and Human Services serve the Family Court as major referral agencies. Numerous private institutions and social service agencies provide health care, counseling, youth involvement and programs, and residential treatment facilities.

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Reports, printouts, graphics, tables, charts, etc., of different amounts, sizes and shapes were forwarded to the SAC for analysis by the following state and federal personnel to whom we acknowledge a deep sense of gratitude:

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Rather than repeat, over and over again, page after page, the identification of sources of information, we have chosen to list below by subject, its relative source(s) of information. Your understanding is appreciated.

<u>Subject/Type of Information</u>	<u>Source</u>
Arrests	FBI - R.I. State Police
Family Court Statistics	R.I. Family Court
Intake	R.I. Family Court
Recidivism	R.I. Family Court
Child Abuse, Cases, Etc.	DCYF
Probation - Juveniles	DCYF
Prosecution - Juveniles	Attorney General's Office
Defense of Juveniles	Public Defenders Office
Education Statistics	R.I. Department of Education
Population Statistics	U.S. Bureau of Census and R.I. Statewide Planning
Training School Statistics	R.I. Training School (RITS)

BACKGROUND: RHODE ISLAND'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The purpose of this report is to consolidate into one document available, useful and pertinent juvenile justice data and information. Rhode Island, like many of its fellow states, has recognized the fact that although much juvenile information is available, no particular agency is "pulling it all together" to arrive at the production of a reasonable juvenile statistics report. Further, it is hoped that this current report would be useful as an analysis, tracking and planning tool.

The juvenile justice system in Rhode Island is an integral part of the state's criminal justice system. It presently offers more outlets or services for treatment than its adult counterpart. In short, the traditional justice components of law enforcement, courts, corrections, and community residential facilities, etc., constitute but one large factor in a complex and diverse system which attempts to address the problems of children in trouble. Various other social institutions in Rhode Island play an equally important role in this mission. The other state and privately supported principal contributors include the education, social services and mental health systems.

The State of Rhode Island maintains the distinction of being the first state in the nation to recognize the necessity of separating juvenile adjudicatory hearings from adult proceedings. In 1898, legislation was enacted which created separate hearings, calendars and dockets for juvenile cases in Providence and Newport counties. These procedures were extended to include the remainder of the state by legislation enacted in 1915. In 1944, the appointment of a separate Chief Justice of the Juvenile Court contributed to the autonomy of its operations. In 1961, the authority of the court was enlarged to include all domestic matters, as well as juvenile considerations. At that time, the name of the court was changed to the Rhode Island Family Court and the facility was "temporarily" relocated at the old Rhode Island Normal School. Finally, in 1981, a new Family Court building was dedicated in downtown Providence. The building, formally named the J. Joseph Garrahy Judicial Complex, provides very modern and adequate courtroom, administrative and computer-center space.

On January 1, 1980, the Department for Children, and Their Families (DCF) was created in order to unify services for children and their respective families. More specifically, DCF's major thrust is to "promote, safeguard and protect the social well-being of children throughout the state via a comprehensive support program of in-home and substitute care, including institutional care, and to plan and implement support programs and service delivery systems which achieve the goal of developing the full potential of children in care." DCF's many services include foster care, protective services, legal supervision, investigatory responsibilities, shelter placement, emergency response, evaluation and assessment, juvenile probation and various institutional and community services.

In closing, we kindly call your attention to the Data Analysis Section. This Section allows the busy executive/person to quickly analyze this report's many tables, graphs, etc.

FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE RESEARCH

In the SAC's 1986 report on juvenile statistics, a section was directed at reviewing information produced by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U. S. Department of Justice. Its second edition of: Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice has also been used for this report. The publication, which presents statistical information in a "news magazine" format, contains data from several sources.

When analyzed, the data provides a *profile of juveniles* who become involved with the justice system. In addition to young males having the highest victimization rate of any other group, the following information was also discussed:

Juveniles Involved in Crime

- Most crimes are committed by males under the age of twenty.
- Age group of 18-20 has the highest arrest rate followed by 21-24.
- 23-34% of juveniles involved in crime are responsible for 61-68% of all crimes committed by juveniles.
- Most juveniles involved in crime do not go on to become adult criminals.
- 42% of all persons arrested for UCR index crimes in 1985 were under the age of 20.
- The greater likelihood of arrests for young people may result partly from:
 - 1) Their inexperience in offending and their involvement in types of crimes such as purse snatching versus fraud.
 - 2) Youths often commit crimes in groups with the resolution of one crime resulting in several arrests.
- Criminal behavior slackens off after the teens, and continues to decline with age.
- Repeat offenders often serve longer sentences incapacitating them for long periods.
- The more serious the juvenile career, the greater the chances of adult criminality.
- The main motivations for crime among juveniles seem to be thrill seeking, attention getting, or peer influence.

Types of Crimes Committed

- Those younger than 18 have a higher likelihood of being arrested for robbery and Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) offenses than any other group.
- Crimes committed by juveniles are usually not as serious as adult crimes.
- Youths under 21 were arrested for 50% of all UCR Index property criminal arrests and almost 1/3 of all violent crime.
- During the period of 1976 to 1985, the number of arrests of juveniles fell by 18% reflecting a decline in the size of that age group and a 15% drop in their arrest rate.

Section 1

"One Day in America"

How Many?

ONE DAY IN AMERICA

- 27 children die from poverty and 10 from guns.
- 6 teen-agers commit suicide.
- 135,00 children bring a gun to school.
- 7,742 teen-agers become sexually active.
- 211 children are arrested for drug abuse and 437 for drinking.
- 1,512 teens drop out of school.
- 1,849 children are abused or neglected.
- 3,288 children run away from home.
- 2,556 children are born out of wedlock.
- 2,989 children see their parents divorce.

– Children's Defense Fund

HOW MANY?
Juvenile Statistics Comparing 1988 to 1989
 (1987 Presented for Trend Review)

Category	1987	1988	1989	% Change 88 vs 89 only
Total Arrests (Adults & Juveniles)	41,085	40,719	48,068	+18%
Total Juvenile Arrests	8,343	7,825	9,660	+24%
Total Male Arrests (Juvenile)	6,359	5,966	7,364	+24%
Total Female Arrests (Juvenile)	1,984	1,859	2,296	+24%
Total White Arrests (Juvenile)	7,422	6,616	8,350	+26%
Total Black Arrests (Juveniles)	900	1,033	1,245	+21%
Total Asian Arrests (Juvenile)	10	28	58	+107%
Juvenile/Family Court Charges	—	7,972	8,584	+8%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	—	497	535	+8%
Intake Cases Screened – Family Court	4,342	4,517	4,378	-3%
Probation – Total Juvenile Cases	1,874	1,905	1,986	+4%
R.I. Training School – Average On-Grounds Population	197	208	183	-19%
Child Abuse & Neglect Investigations (Founded)	2,663	2,939	3,281	+11%
Number of Children Served on a <u>Daily</u> Basis by DCYF:				
Children at Home	2,031	1,940	1,968	+2%
Children in Placement	2,386	2,666	3,028	+12%

Key Juvenile/Adult Demographics/Rhode Island (1990 Census)

Total State Population:	1,003,464
Under 18 Population:	225,690
Juvenile Percentage to Adult Population:	22.5%
Decrease in Juvenile Population ('80 vs. '90):	7.2%

Section 2

Data Analysis

DATA ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Occasionally, it is said "what good is data because I don't understand what it means". For over 15 years, it has been the mission and responsibility of the GJC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to properly and carefully interpret and analyze justice system data, statistics and research findings and transform them into practical, meaningful conclusions. Likewise, it has also been a goal of the Commission to "turn data into policy".

Thus, it is the purpose of this section to provide state, local and private agencies with detailed, though not exhaustive, analysis of the various juvenile justice statistics collected from a myriad of public agencies scattered throughout Rhode Island.

The SAC welcomes feedback from any agency or person relative to either this section or the entire report. We do not regard either as a fait accompli, but simply as our interpretation of the data as observed, calculated, and analyzed by the Center.

In 1986, the GJC/SAC released its first juvenile statistics report which focused on year 1984, thus establishing a baseline year, or simply stated, a measurable starting point. Throughout the following analysis we will make constant reference to "baseline year 1984". Moreover, reference may be made to the SAC's finding that the juvenile population in Rhode Island decreased, according to the 1990 census (initial release). Specifically, in 1980, Rhode Island's under 18 population was 243,170; in 1990 the census count was 225,690, thus resulting in a 7.2% decline.

THE 1980's DECADE: A BRIEF SUMMARY

In attempting to measure Rhode Island's juvenile/juvenile justice crime and other social patterns in the 1980's, one rather outstanding theme comes through clearly: that despite declining juvenile population during the years approaching the 1990's, the volume of juvenile crime or involvement with the justice system did not decrease (in some cases increases occurred), but in terms of violent crime involvement a reverse effect took place. For example, juvenile arrests reports provide data that violent crime arrests for the years 1980 through 1985 exceeded juvenile arrests for violent crimes by as much as 40% for the period 1986-1989.

Moreover, another message coming through very clearly is that despite a lesser violent crime involvement, more criminal activity by juveniles was noted in the property crime category. This may have some bearing on the continuing high amounts of juvenile drug abuse arrests, lending credence to the philosophy of the need to steal/sell to support a drug addiction habit.

In short, despite declining 1980's decade juvenile population, Rhode Island appears to be very active in the justice system as the volume remains stable particularly in the areas of: public defense, prosecution, juvenile intake, training school, probation, etc. Specifically, over the last decade there were 17,480 fewer juveniles (or 7.2% less) in the overall population since the 1980 census period. However, Family Court (Juveniles) system processing, seems to be at conflict with the state's UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) statistics, as they reported during the latter part of the '80's decade, much higher homicide (murder) and sex offense charges for juveniles. This most likely is a result of counting, early-on in the calendar year, offenses that were committed during the latter part of the previous calendar year.

The aforementioned paragraph describes a common illustration or occurrence of a growing system: that certain statistical counts do not bear resemblance or results to other segments of the system. Thus, this forces analysts to look much deeper for overall conclusions, if it is at all possible. On a brighter side, Rhode Island may be capturing/retrieving improved data via the future CJIS-HUB system (e.g., offender tracking improvement) and the Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) program (e.g., court dispositions to match arrests information). The GJC and SAC continue to be committed to justice information systems improvements.

Finally, the following analysis is based only on collectible, available data, with generally a cut-off period of year 1989, and is not based on observation, monitoring or in-depth interviewing, nor lengthy written report requirement.

FAMILY COURT (Juveniles)

- During 1989, the Family Court system processed 8% more case charges than in 1988. A total of 7,972 charges were processed in 1988 versus 8,584 in 1989.
- Homicide charges for both 1988 and 1989 far exceed a single homicide charge of 1984 (baseline reporting year). In 1988 and 1989, seven and four charges were brought against juveniles, respectively, for the violent crime of homicide.
- Sex offenses increased substantially over 1984 baseline year when 78 offenses were reported. In 1988 and 1989, respectively, 105 and 111 sex offenses were reported.
- In keeping with a statewide trend, motor vehicle theft (charges) increased by 24% in 1989.
- In fact, every serious crime category during 1989 increased over year 1988, with robbery the highest at plus 97% and burglary the lowest at plus 3%.

RECIDIVISM

- Repeat offenders (recidivism), in comparison to 1984 (baseline year) continued to increase. For example, offenders who appeared twice before the court went from 526 in 1984, to 579 in 1988 and further, to 611 in 1989.
- The number of repeat offenders who appeared three times before the court, also progressively increased. In 1984, 188 "three-timers" made repeat court appearances compared to 253 in 1988 and 231 in 1989.

INTAKE SERVICES - FAMILY COURT

- Although Rhode Island's juvenile population decreased by 7.2% during the 1980's decade, Intake Services remained a very busy unit of the Family Court service system. For example, in 1984 (baseline year) they screened 4,119 cases; in 1988 and 1989 they screened 4,583 and 4,378 cases, respectively.
- Administratively (i.e., non-judicial) handled cases over the years, since 1984, have leveled or averaged out to approximately 1,860 cases per year.
- A fast-growing referral that the Intake Services Unit utilizes quite frequently is the Community Service(s) aspect. In 1989, Intake made 300 referrals of juveniles to Community Service(s).

PROBATION

- Juveniles placed on probation continue to grow on a year-to-year basis and also in overall comparison to baseline year 1984. For example, in FY 85, 1,664 youths (and families) were serviced, 1,905 in FY 89 and 2,043 in FY 90.
- According to Juvenile Probation department records, youths sentenced to the R.I. Training School (for detainment) increased substantially over baseline FY 85. In FY 85, 83 youngsters were referred to RITS, while in FY 89 and FY 90, 114 and 163 were sentenced, respectively.
- Cases closed reached the one thousand level in FY 90 (1,048 to be exact). Five previous fiscal years were examined and none had reached the one thousand level.

CHILD ABUSE COMPUTERIZED PROGRAM/CANTS

- Child abuse (founded) investigations increased by 11.6% during FY 1989. Specifically, 2,939 cases were investigated in FY 88; 3,281 in FY 89.
- Child maltreatment (physical abuse, neglect and sexual abuse combined) cases reported into the CANTS system have risen substantially since the baseline FY 85 starting date. In FY 85, 9,054 child maltreatment cases were reported as opposed to 11,979 cases in FY 88 and 12,470 cases in FY 89 (24% and 27% increases, respectively).

- Cases or calls to the CANTS considered as "Other" (non-child maltreatment) have averaged approximately 26,000 annually for the three years examined.
- For FY 1987 through 1989, "Children Served in Placement" increased each and every year, while for "Children Served at Home" just the opposite took place as decreases were experienced each and every year. Placement service(d) averaged 2,693 per year; Home service(d) averaged 1,980 per year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE: JUVENILE PROSECUTIONS UNIT

- The Juvenile Prosecution Unit of the Attorney General's Office is but one of thirteen units within the Criminal Division. Specifically, this unit prosecutes youths charged with felonies by local police.
- Although both individuals and charges processed by this Unit declined in 1989, the overall average caseload has increased since 1986.
- Concerning court dispositions: felonies disposed increased (+12%), plea bargains also increased (+14%), however, those cases going to trial decreased (-33%), as well as those who were sentenced to RIT (-23%). The previous aforementioned are calendar years 1988/1989 comparisons.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

- This reporting year is a first time for the Public Defender's Family (Juvenile) Court Unit. However, no comparison could be made, due to unavailability of previous year(s) data. However, we can make a casual non-formal numerical comparison to this department's major "adversary" that is to say, the Attorney General's Office. Following our examination of the most serious crime category "felonies," we are pleased to recognize that both departments are reporting like-statistics and not disparate, seemingly unrelated statistics. For example, in 1989 the Public Defender reported a caseload of 1,048 felonies, while the Attorney General's Department for 1988 (specific 1989 breakdown not available) reported that they disposed of 1,138 felonies.
- There is a seemingly distinguishable difference in the magnitude of services extended by the Juvenile Units in the above subject departments. The Attorney General's Juvenile Unit's major thrust is the handling of those charged with felonies by local police, while the Public Defender must handle all felonies, misdemeanors, and status offender cases/charges. Moreover, the Public Defender's Juvenile Unit must oppose lawyers from DCYF and City solicitors (representing various communities from throughout the state), in addition to their standard workload in handling cases in conjunction with the state's centralized prosecutorial office, i.e., the Office of the Attorney General.

RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL (RITS)

- Planned new facility(s) for resident youths at the RITS will prove to be a positive move for the State, as on-grounds population is a maximum/over (crowding) conditions continue. The average total number of residents at the School in 1989 was approximately 150. Indications for 1990 are that in mid-year capacity reached 167 several times.
- A late summer (1990) geographical distribution pertaining to the residents revealed that once again juveniles from the city of Providence accounted for more than half of the allotted bed spaces. To be exact, 54% of the residents had previous Providence addresses. Given that the capitol city only contains an estimated 18% of the state's overall population, it appears obvious that the city continues to experience disproportionate juvenile crime patterns.
- The racial composition at RITS was exactly the same during the 1990 profile study, for both blacks and whites (38% each). Hispanics comprised 14% and Asians and "unknowns" comprised the remaining 10%.
- Males housed at the RITS are by far the largest population of the two sexes. 96% or 155 male residents were housed there at mid-year compared to only 4% of the female sex.

ARRESTS - JUVENILE CATEGORY

- In 1989, juvenile arrests were the second highest (9,261) since the initial juvenile statistics report focusing on Year 1984 was published. Only Year 1986 topped 1989, when 9,674 arrests of juveniles were made. The lowest amount of arrests remains for Year 1984 when 7,765 juvenile arrests took place.
- GJC/SAC records show that annual juvenile arrests totals vacillate more than adult arrests totals do. For example, when examining complete 1980's decade arrests statistics, Year 1981 resulted in a record 11,597 juvenile arrests; when compared with Year 1984, a 49.4% decrease results. No adult arrests trends/results had any such vacillations.
- Contrary to most public perception murder (homicide) by juveniles, according to arrests records, averages at most two (2) per year. However, the Year 1990 (arrests statistics not available as yet) may prove otherwise, in light of tragic, much-publicized murders committed by the R.I. juveniles.
- Again, contrary to public perception, the major four categories of violent crime (murder, rape, robbery and assault) did not show a sharp increase over the latter part of the 1980's. Year 1989, did however result in one to fourteen increased arrests for: murder (+1), rape (+3) and robbery (+14) in comparison

to Year 1988. But when measured against the balance of the 1980's decade, Year 1989, overall, is not outstanding.

- Arson arrests reached an all-time high for juveniles in 1989 when 101 youths were apprehended. Moreover, this total is almost a 100% increase over the general average of 52 annual arson arrests.
- Drug abuse arrests continued at a high pace as years 1988 and 1989 yielded 487 and 478, respectively. These statistics compare much higher than most 1980's decade years which averaged 350 juveniles arrested for violating drug laws, with the exception of year 1983 when 462 drug arrests were recorded.
- Driving under influence (a.k.a. DWI) arrests concerning juvenile-aged youth has decreased dramatically since Year 1983 when 61 arrests took place, while the remainder of the decade averaged 35 DWI arrests per year.
- Vandalism (property crime) continues to be a high criminal activity for juveniles as the annual average for a six-year (1984-1989) period examined is 775 arrests per year.
- Somewhat related to drug abuse violations are stolen property crimes (i.e., support of habit), yet from 1987-1989 these crimes decreased from 20 to 30% during this period. In other words it is not a usual course that drug abuse violations increase, while stolen property crimes decrease.
- Larceny remains to be the most committed serious crime attributable to R.I. juveniles. In both years examined ('88 & '89) larceny arrests were 1,223 and 1,382, respectively.
- Total violent crime arrests decreased in 1989 by 2.6%, however, over the 1980's decade, this category has averaged 12% per year (% to total). Property crimes, for which most juveniles are arrested, has remained fairly constant at 87% to 90% of total arrests (that is, violent crime arrests and property crime arrests = 100%).
- Nationally, in 1989 the % of total juvenile arrests was 27.3%, which was higher than Rhode Island's juvenile arrests which was 23.6% of total state wide arrests. Put another way, in 1989 juveniles nationwide were arrested more than R.I. juveniles; however, the nationwide versus Rhode Island annual juvenile arrests have had a history of flip-flopping results.
- When the crimes of murder, rape robbery and assault (all violent crimes) are isolated in 1989 and compared on a U. S. vs. R.I. basis mixed results ensue as follows: murder - U. S. higher +5.3%, rape - R.I. higher +3%, robbery - U. S. higher +4.4%, and assault - R.I. higher 1.5%.

JUVENILE POPULATION - 1990 CENSUS

The following is an analysis or comparison of 1980 to 1990 juvenile population in Rhode Island. Census statistics tabulated by the SAC have not been confirmed by any official body of government.

- The juvenile population in Rhode Island decreased by 7.2% since the 1980 census period.
- In 1980 there were 243,170 under 18 youngsters in the population; in 1990 it took a downturn to 225,690 youngsters, or a 17,480 numerical difference.
- As a percent of total population, juvenile population decreased by 3.2% since the 1980 census period.
- In Providence, the state's largest city, the juvenile population increased by 1,653 (+4.6%) youngsters. Only the city of Central Falls also experienced increased juvenile population. Warwick, Newport, Cranston and Woonsocket, some of the state's other cities, experienced substantial decreases. Additionally, Pawtucket experienced a decrease, but only moderately.
- The only county to experience a juvenile population increase was Washington County (+4.9%). Washington County also enjoyed an increase of 16,689 (+15%) overall population. Kent County experienced the highest juvenile population decrease at 13.5%. The remaining counties' juvenile populations decreased as follows: Bristol County (-11.5%), Newport County (-12.7%) and Providence County (-6.1%).
- Town(s) increases were practically non-existent throughout the state, with the exception of those within the jurisdiction of Washington County. Seven of nine towns within this county experienced juvenile population increases since the census was last enumerated in 1980.
- If public or private agencies/ departments are receiving juvenile population funds based on a per capita basis (or formula grant etc.), then it is conceivable that they may expect less funds during the 1990's decade. The previous statement is but a supposition on the part of the SAC. Conversely, Rhode Island may enjoy the receipt of more federal funds based on its increased aging/elderly population.

SCHOOL STATISTICS:

DROPOUT RATES; SAT SCORES, PER PUPIL COSTS; ATTENDANCE AND MINORITY RATES

NOTE: The GJC/SAC does not have sufficient enough historical data to make a respectable analysis of school statistics and/or data. Moreover, given that the Department of Education has a planning and research group that performs educational analyses, and given that the data is non-criminal justice, it appears best that the SAC will simply make comparisons or highlight statements based on the tables presented elsewhere in this report.

DROPOUT RATES

- In school year 1988-1989, Providence had the highest school dropout rate at 13.6%, followed by Woonsocket at 10.9%, Central Falls at 9.4%, West Warwick at 8.9% and Newport at 7.7%. Of the other communities reporting it appears that Smithfield and East Greenwich experienced low dropout rates with 1.5% and 1.6%, respectively.

SAT-COMBINED SCORES

- For those communities that reported their 1988-89 SAT-Combined scores, the five highest reporting jurisdictions were as follows: East Greenwich 991, Barrington 976, North Kingstown 952, North Smithfield 947 and Newport 905. Central Falls appears to have the lowest combined score (741) of the reporting communities.

PER PUPIL COSTS

- Financial support or per pupil costs in Rhode Island, according to 1988-89 information provided, appears to vary a great deal. For example, a low of \$4,612 was reported by Jamestown; a high of \$8,514 by New Shoreham (Block Island). Only three communities reported in the \$6,000+ category, as follows: Newport \$6,757, Narragansett \$6,307 and East Greenwich \$6,011. The average per pupil costs for the state as a whole was \$5,373.

ATTENDANCE RATES

- According to data gathered by the GJC/SAC, every community in Rhode Island reported their attendance rates for 1988-89. The only community to report below the 90+% attendance level was Providence which reported a 87.1% rate. Central Falls reported the next lowest rate with a 90.7% level. The state's average attendance rate was 92.3%.

MINORITY STUDENT DISTRIBUTION

- Again, all communities throughout the state reported information for a particular student-related category. By far, Providence has the highest minority student distribution with 58.8%. Next, Central Falls reported 38.5% minority students, followed by Newport 20.7%, Pawtucket 17.1%, and Woonsocket 16.7%. In terms of whole numbers, the range in Rhode Island communities for total minority students ranged from 1 (Little Compton) to 11,617 (Providence). Again, in terms of whole numbers, Woonsocket followed Providence with 1,129 minority students, followed by Central Falls with 1,028 minority students.

Section 3

Juvenile Intake

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

All Family Court Wayward/Delinquent referrals, except for emergencies authorized by the Judges, are screened by the Intake Department. The Intake Unit reviews the facts of the case to ensure that it comes within the jurisdiction of the court and within established Intake Guidelines.

Should it appear that the case could possibly be handled non-judicially (informal adjustment), it would be set down for an Intake hearing/conference or in the case of status offenses (runaway, disobedient child or truancy), be referred to the Juvenile Services Unit for home study and monitoring.

If the matter is handled by informal adjustment, there are various conditions that can be imposed - i.e., order restitution, community service, refer to community agencies for mental health counseling, family counseling, substance abuse counseling, etc.

If it is decided that the case cannot be informally adjusted (non-judicial), then the Intake Department will authorize the petition to be placed on the juvenile court calendar. The Juvenile Clerk's Office then calendars it and issues summonses and notices to all parties of interest.

**FAMILY COURT JUVENILE SERVICES INTAKE
STATISTICS AND REFERRALS/OTHER ACTIONS
1988-1989**

<u>Case Status</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Cases Screened	4,583	4,378	-4.5%
Cases Handled Non-Judicially (i.e., administratively)	1,902	1,768	-7.1%
Cases Handled by the YDU (Youth Diversionary Unit)	554	492	-11.2%

<u>Referrals/Other Actions (1989 Estimates Only)</u>	<u>1989</u>
Alcohol/Drug Counseling	3
Community MH Clinic	31
Curfew/Family Restrictions	44
Driver Training	7
Driving Restrictions	26
Family Services	1
Letter of Apology (Client to Victim)	83
Private Counseling	8
Progress Letter	60
Restitution	249
School Programs	6
T.A.S.C (Drug Counseling)	88
Y.D.U. Counseling	141
Y.D.U. Investigations	412
Parent Holds Driver's License (of Youth)	10
Probation-Informal	3
Community Service	300
YDP Project	65
Other	18

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year 1984 (Baseline)

Cases Screened	4,119
Cases/Hand. Non-Judicially	1,844

Section 4

***Family Court:
Key Statistics and
Recidivism (Frequency) Report***

FAMILY COURT'S JUVENILE COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program "Juvenile Distribution of Family Court Charges" is but one of many programs developed by the Rhode Island Judicial Systems and Sciences (RIJSS) computer center. Specifically, for its juvenile tracking needs, the Family Court had designed approximately a dozen years ago, a program called Juvenile Information Systems Records Access (JISRA). The JISRA program was developed, for the most part, by an experienced national consultant, and said program presently forms the backbone of an information system in conjunction with the Family Court's juvenile management, monitoring and tracking operations.

**ANNUAL (INDIVIDUAL) JUVENILES APPEARING IN
FAMILY COURT ON VARIOUS CHARGES**

<u>Year</u>	<u># of Individual Juveniles</u>
1989	5,545
1988	5,266
1987	4,705
1986	4,912
1985	4,788

JUVENILE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY COURT CHARGES
1988-1989 Comparison

	# <u>1988</u>	# <u>1989</u>	Percent(%) <u>Increase</u>
Total Charges	7,972	8,584	+8%
Breakdown by Major (Part I)			
<u>Crime Categories</u>			
Homicide	7	4	-43%
Sex Offenses	105	111	+6%
Robbery	38	75	+97%
Assaults	809	983	+22%
Burglary	635	654	+3%
Larceny	926	951	+3%
Stolen Property	207	224	+8%
Forgery	43	57	+33%
Motor Vehicle Theft	324	401	+24%
Arson	40	69	+73%
Breakdown by Part II			
<u>Crime Categories</u>			
Motor Vehicle Violations	777	783	+1%
Violation of Probation	537	572	+7%
Status Offenses	1,012	930	-8%
Vandalism	564	716	+27%
Weapons (Poss./Carry)	155	146	-6%
Shellfish/Hunting Violations	13	9	-31%
Prostitution	21	19	-10%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	497	535	+8%
Liquor Law Violations	209	196	-6%
Disorderly Conduct	535	528	-1%
Miscellaneous Offenses	518	620	+20%
Computer Crimes	0	1	+100%

NOTATIONS:

- Entire Table now reflects conformity with the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) classifications.
- This Table, presently and forthcoming, will not contain Family Court charges for wayward or civil actions; only juvenile criminal activity will be listed.

FREQUENCY REPORT 1988 & 1989

Number of Juvenile Offenders

<u>Frequency</u> ¹	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
1 - Once	1951	2899
<u>Recidivists</u> ²		
2 - Twice	579	611
3 - Three times	253	231
4 - Four times	104	112
5 - Five times	48	62
6 - Six times	21	38
7 - Seven times	10	26
8 - Eight times	5	10
9 - Nine times	3	0
10 - Ten times	2	3
11 - Eleven times	0	3
12 - Twelve times	1	0
13 - Thirteen times	0	1
Total	3977	3996
 Total Number of Recidivists	 1026	 1097
Percentage of Total	25.7%	27.4%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year 1984 (Baseline):

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>1984</u>
Twice	526
Three times	188
Four times	104

¹ Frequency - Number of individuals processed through the Family Court System, not charges.

² Definition - Recidivism: The number of juveniles who returned to court for committing another crime violation within a calendar year.

Section 5

Probation

JUVENILE PROBATION UNIT

This unit of the Department For Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF) provides supervision to each juvenile probationer on a day-to day basis. They also provide counseling and guidance services, as well as providing surveillance. Unit counselors are present at court hearings for juvenile offenders. Juvenile probation and parole counselors knowledgeable in existing community resources make appropriate referrals to other public agencies

JUVENILE PROBATION STATISTICS

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Serviced (Youths & Families)	1,905	2,043	+7%
Cases Opened	1,009	1,102	+9%
Cases Closed	971	1,048	+8%
No. Sentenced to Training School (RITS)	114	163	+43%
Permanency Planning Services Provided by J. P. Dept.	142	168	+18%
No. of Juveniles Serviced via Interstate Compact	63	79	+25%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year FY 1985 (Baseline):

Total Serviced	FY '85 = 1,664
No. Sentenced to RITS	FY '85 = 83

Section 6

Attorney General's Office

Juvenile Prosecutions

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of the Attorney General is divided into four distinct divisions: Criminal, Civil, B.C.I. and Administration, each of which is responsible for several subunits which together combine to meet the goals and objectives of the Department.

Specifically, the Criminal Division is separated into thirteen units as follows: Welfare Fraud; Medicaid Fraud; Appellate; Diversion; Juvenile Prosecution; Providence; Counties; Forfeiture; Narcotics; Information Charging; Investigation; Victim Witness, and the Special Prosecution Unit.

The Juvenile Unit prosecutes youths charged with felonies by local police; all juvenile cases charged by state agencies, and adults charged with criminal child abuse. The staff also includes a victim-witness advocate which fulfills the requirements under the Victim's Bill of Rights.

**JUVENILE PROSECUTIONS:
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

<u>Year</u>	<u># of Individuals</u>	<u>% of Change</u>	<u># of Charges</u>	<u>% of Change</u>
1989	1,182	-12%	1,982	-7%
1988	1,325	-1%	2,132	+1%
1987	1,341	+17%	2,130	+11%
1986	1,107	—	1,890	—

**ANNUAL COURT DISPOSITIONS:
Distribution of the Attorney General's Juvenile Prosecution**

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Felonies Disposed	1,013	1,138	+12.3%
Trials	30	20	-33.3%
Plea Bargain	608	695	+14.3%
Cases Continued Without Finding	167	196	+17.4%
Cases Dismissed	127	177	+39.4%
Cases Withdrawn	15	11	-26.7%
Waived	16	19	+18.8%
Found Not Guilty After Trial	15	7	-53.3%
Sent to Training School (with probation after)	44	34	-22.7%
Probation (no training school)	295	244	-17.3%
Suspended Sentence with Probation	214	328	-53.3%
RCA (secure treatment facility)	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>N.C.</u>
Totals	2,556	2,881	+12.7%

Notation:

No comparison can be made to Year 1984, because, at that time, the Attorney General's (now discontinued) program entitled "Habitual & Violent (Juvenile) Offenders" was highlighted for presentation in the GJC's original report (No. 18, 3/86), thus the above cannot be given "Quick Comparison" overview as many other tables in the report are given.

Section 7

Public Defender's Office

Family Court Unit

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER
FAMILY COURT UNIT**

The Family Court Unit of the Public Defender's Office is divided into two sections. One section provides representation for parents who are accused of neglecting or abusing their children and also represents adults in certain criminal cases over which the Family Court has jurisdiction. Presently, there are two attorneys in this section and they handle the named cases in Providence county. The second Family Court section provides statewide representation for juveniles accused of committing criminal and status offenses. Presently, there are four attorneys in this section.

PUBLIC DEFENDER: FAMILY COURT UNIT**Year 1989 Caseload Distribution ¹**

<u>County</u>	<u>Felonies</u>	<u>Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Status Offenses ²</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Providence	770	1,181	256	2,207
Newport	49	131	50	230
Kent	161	331	61	553
Washington	<u>68</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>246</u>
Total	1,048	1,788	400	3,236

¹ A case is inclusive of each charge against the juveniles (as represented by the Public Defender's Department).

² Applicable only to juveniles. If the act were committed by an adult, it would not be considered a crime.

Section 8

***Department for Children, Youth
and their Families (DCYF)***

CANTS Program

DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES

DCYF has established as its basic goal: to promote, safeguard, and protect the social well-being and development of children throughout the state through a comprehensive program of support for children, youth and their families. Also, to plan and implement support programs and service delivery systems which achieve the goal of developing the full potential of children in care.

The CANTS (Child Abuse and Neglect Tracking) service within DCYF's Child Protective Services, is a program consisting of two distinct areas. The first component receives and screens incoming complaints of abuse and neglect. This component also services as a referral source for many callers from the community. This aspect of investigation is completed within ten days. The objective of the second aspect of the program is to determine reasonably and in a timely manner if abuse and neglect has occurred and to track such.

CHILD SERVICES & CANTS SYSTEM (DCYF)

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>% Increase '88 vs. '89</u>
Founded Child Abuse Investigations	2,663	2,939	3,281	11.6%
Children Served at Home on a Daily Basis	2,031	1,940	1,968	1.4%
Children Served in Placement on a Daily Basis	2,386	2,666	3,028	13.6%
Total Children Served on a Daily Basis	4,417	4,606	4,996	8.5%
Number of Telephone Calls into CANTS	—	37,924	39,939	5.3%
CANTS (Telephone) Major Distribution:				
Child Maltreatment	—	11,979	12,470	4.1%
*Other	—	25,945	27,469	5.9%

* Other includes runaways, child welfare, referrals, etc., and other non-child abuse calls.

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year FY 1985 (Baseline):

Child Maltreatment	9,054
Other	26,461

RUNAWAYS IN RHODE ISLAND FOR YEAR 1989

Total Runaways	1,089
Male	450
Female	639

Summary:

Female runaways accounted for 59% of total.

Male runaways accounted for 49%.

Note:

These numbers were made available via the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Arrests Report (printouts) supplied to Rhode Island by the FBI's UCR Program. Run aways are classified as "status Offenders".

Section 9

Rhode Island Training School (RITS)

RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL

RITS is operated by the Department for Children and Their Families (DCYF) at the Howard Reservation in Cranston, Rhode Island. Pertaining only to the Training School program/facilities, DCYF provided the following information in the state's 1991 Program Budget Supplement:

GOAL:

To provide a continuum of services utilizing a multi-disciplined approach for wayward, pre-delinquent youngsters referred to the department. Concerted efforts are placed on problem assessment courses of remediation and building upon each youth's strengths in order to mature into positive, productive members of the community.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

Residential, Treatment, Educational and Vocational Services: provides structured and secure 24-hour residential programs for adjudicated juvenile offenders and those awaiting trial or arraignment. Treatment, educational, and vocational services are provided both from within the institution and in the community. An emphasis is placed on using community programs to the extent appropriate with reintegration.

Non-Residential Services: probation and parole counselors provide supervision, counseling and supportive services to youngsters on probation, including youngsters released from the residential program. The program utilizes supervision and counseling by department staff as well as services in the community. This activity focuses on providing a positive structure with limited restrictions to assist youngsters in being positive members of the community. Additionally, investigative reports are prepared to assist the court in determining appropriate disposition for cases being heard.

**RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL (RITS)
RESIDENT POPULATION
Five-Year Trend**

Comparative On-Grounds Averages

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1989	138
1988	106
1987	90
1986	92
1985	118

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year 1984 (Baseline):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1984	127

RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL (RITS)

(Age, Racial and Sex Distribution of August, 1990)

Age Distribution

<u>Age</u>	<u># of Residents</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
11	1	1%
12	0	0%
13	3	2%
14	10	6%
15	26	16%
16	28	17%
17	49	30%
18	34	21%
19	10	6%
20	1	1%

Racial Distribution

<u>Race</u>	<u># of Residents</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
Black	62	38%
White	62	38%
Hispanic	22	14%
Asian	9	6%
Unknown	7	4%

Sex Distribution

<u>Sex</u>	<u># of Residents</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
Male	155	96%
Female	7	4%

RHODE ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL (RITS)

(Resident Profile as of August, 1990)

Geographical Distribution

MUNICIPALITY OF ORIGIN (LEGAL ADDRESS)	# of RITS RESIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Providence	87	54%
Pawtucket	12	8%
Newport	8	5%
West Warwick	7	4.5%
Warwick	6	4%
Central Falls	6	4%
Massachusetts	5	3.5%
East Providence	4	3%
Woonsocket	4	3%
Cranston	4	3%
Bristol	2	1.5%
Coventry	2	1.5%
Barrington	1	1%
North Providence	1	1%
Wakefield	1	1%
South Kingstown	1	1%
Portsmouth	1	1%
Middletown	1	1%
Exeter	1	1%
Gloucester	1	1%
Warren	1	1%
California	1	1%
Narragansett	1	1%
Richmond	1	1%
Burrillville	1	1%
North Kingstown	1	1%
New York	1	1%

Section 10

Arrests (Juveniles) Information

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) PROGRAM

Rhode Island participates in the national uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and has been for many years. Crime data is collected monthly from each city and town police department, the Stant Police, Park Police (Department of Environmental Management), URI Security Officers, and the State Fire Marshal's Office. All of the data collected (except arson) is forwarded to the state's UCR Center located at State Police Headquarters in North Scituate. Some of the data is tabulated and stored in Rhode Island, but all is forwarded, by agreement, to the FBI produces several special reports/print-outs with Rhode Island's data, one of them being the UCR Arrest Report. Periodically, the R.I. Statistical Analysis Center requests this information in order to produce a fairly comprehensive statistics report, such as this subject report. Arrests reports produced by the FBI contain juvenile and adult amounts of arrests by both felony and misdemeanor-type crimes.

THE INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING (IBR) PROGRAM

After years of planning and development, states are beginning to submit Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) crime data to the FBI in a form consistent with that of other states as well as federal law enforcement agencies.

A NIBRS or national incident-based reporting system, was designed to improve over the summary UCR system, the way law enforcement agencies nationwide report information about offenses, victims, and offenders to the FBI. NIBRS requires that offense offender and victim records be linked at the incident level. In early 1991 the Rhode Island State Police began planning for the transition to an IBR system.

JUVENILE ARRESTS IN RHODE ISLAND

<u>Year</u>	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1989	266	2,238	6,757	9,261
1988	269	1,913	5,643	7,285
1987	266	2,329	5,748	8,343
1986	289	2,536	6,849	9,674
1985	320	2,635	6,263	9,218
1984	267	2,283	5,215	7,765
1983	388	2,852	6,281	9,521
1982	473	3,583	7,166	11,222
1981	417	3,715	7,465	11,597
<u>1980</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>2,967</u>	<u>5,653</u>	<u>8,972</u>
Totals	3,307	24,084	66,007	93,398
Percent to Total	3.5%	25.8%	70.7%	100%

RHODE ISLAND/UNITED STATES COMPARISON OF 1989 PERCENTAGES OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

<u>Crime</u>	<u>United States</u> <u>% Arrests</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u> <u>% Arrests</u> <u>Under 18</u>
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter (Homicide)	12.3%	7.0%
Forcible Rape	15.4%	15.7%
Robbery	23.0%	18.6%
Assault	13.3%	14.8%
Burglary (Breaking & Entering)	31.9%	35.4%
Larceny (Theft)	28.7%	29.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	40.9%	48.3%
Arson	43.4%	51.2%
Violent Crimes	15.8%	9.4%
Property Crimes	30.7%	90.6%
Total Serious Crimes	27.3%	23.6%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year 1984 (Baseline)

<u>Crime</u>	<u>United States</u> <u>% Arrests</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u> <u>% Arrests</u> <u>Under 18</u>
Violent Crimes	16.8%	9.4%
Property Crimes	34.9%	90.6%
Total Serious Crimes	31.1%	37.2%

JUVENILE OFFENDER ARRESTS/ANNUAL

(Comparison of 1988 & 1989)

OFFENSE	1988	1989	% CHANGE
Murder	1	2	+ 100%
Rape	12	15	+ 25%
Robbery	40	54	+ 35%
Assault	216	195	- 10%
Burglary	402	559	+ 39%
Larceny	1,223	1,319	+ 8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	242	300	+ 24%
Other Assaults	503	719	+ 43%
Arson	46	60	+ 30%
Forgery	6	6	N.C.
Fraud	28	20	- 29%
Embezzlement	12	9	- 25%
Stolen Property	210	154	- 27%
Vandalism	632	808	+ 28%
Weapons (Carrying)	104	100	- 4%
Prostitution	10	12	+ 20%
Sex Offenses	36	26	- 28%
Drug Abuse	487	478	- 2%
Gambling	2	0	- 200%
Offenses: Children/Fam.	202	142	- 30%
Driving Under Influence	30	33	+ 10%
Liquor Laws	364	439	+ 21%
Drunkenness	29	26	+ 10%
Disorderly Conduct	483	566	+ 17%
Vagrancy	10	23	+ 130%
All Other	1,178	1,463	+ 24%
Suspicion	369	468	+ 27%
Curfew Violations	129	175	+ 36%
Runaways	819	1,090	+ 33%
Total	7,825	9,261	+ 18%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Year 1984 (Baseline):

Murder	3
Robbery	48
Assault	196
Total Juvenile Arrests	7,765

PERCENTAGES OF JUVENILE ARRESTS IN RHODE ISLAND 1988 & 1989

<u>Crime</u>	% Arrests Under 18 <u>1988</u>	% Arrests Under 18 <u>1989</u>
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3.3%	7.0%
Forcible Rape	11.7%	15.7%
Robbery	15.3%	18.6%
Assault	16.3%	14.8%
Burglary (Breaking and Entering)	34.4%	35.4%
Larceny (Theft)	29.8%	29.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	43.3%	48.3%
Arson	15.1%	51.2%
Violent Crimes	3.4%	3.0%
Property Crimes	24.4%	20.4%
Total Serious Crimes	2,182	2,665

A Quick Comparison to Key Data of Year 1984 (Baseline)

<u>Crime</u>	% Arrests Under 18 <u>1984</u>
Violent Crimes	19.9%
Property Crimes	19.9%

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR MAJOR CRIMES - 1989

Age Category

<u>Part I Crimes</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Homicide	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Rape	2	2	3	1	1	10	19
Robbery	0	8	10	15	14	10	57
Assault	2	15	46	34	44	89	230
Burglary	17	45	133	117	127	153	592
Larceny	20	121	284	265	301	391	1,382
MVT	0	9	43	75	85	101	323
Arson	3	23	16	6	4	8	60
Totals	44	223	535	515	576	762	2,665

Total Violent 251
Percent Violent to Total 9.4%

Total Property 2414
Percent Property to Total 90.6%

Total Juvenile Arrests for Part I (Major Crimes) 2665
Percent Increase from previous year 18.1%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data to Baseline Year-1984

Total Juvenile Arrests for Major Crimes 2,550

JUVENILE ARREST DATA BY AGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>1988 Arrests</u>	<u>% to Total</u>	<u>1989 Arrests</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
Under age 10	175	2.2%	197	2.1%
Age 10-12	481	6.1%	652	7.0%
Age 13-14	1,573	20.1%	1,953	21.0%
Age 15	1,436	18.3%	1,750	18.8%
Age 16	1,818	23.3%	2,012	21.7%
Age 17	2,342	30.0%	2,697	29.4%
Totals	7,825	100.0%	9,261	100.0%
Total Juvenile	7,825	19.2%	9,261	20.5%
Total Over 18	32,894	80.8%	36,000	79.5%
Total Arrests	40,719	100.0%	45,261	100.0%

A Quick Comparison of Key Data To Year 1984 (Baseline)

<u>Age</u>	<u>1984 Arrests</u>	<u>% to Total</u>
Age 15	1,906	20.0%
Age 16	2,140	22.5%
Age 17	2,330	24.5%

JUVENILE OFFENDER ARRESTS BY AGE – 1989

(Distribution of Felony and Misdemeanor Offenses)

Offense	Total	<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17
Murder	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rape	15	0	1	2	1	1	10
Robbery	54	0	8	10	13	12	11
Assault	195	0	13	42	30	40	70
Burglary	559	15	44	120	109	127	144
Larceny	1,319	17	113	267	254	284	384
Motor Vehicle Theft	300	0	7	47	70	80	96
Other Assaults	719	22	62	175	116	139	205
Arson	60	4	22	16	6	4	8
Forgery	6	0	0	0	1	3	2
Fraud	20	0	0	0	3	8	9
Embezzlement	9	0	0	0	0	2	7
Stolen Property	154	0	6	21	24	33	70
Vandalism	808	63	131	169	121	149	175
Weapons-Carry	100	0	5	23	18	18	36
Prostitution	12	0	1	0	2	4	5
Sex Offenses	26	2	1	7	3	1	12
Drug Abuse	478	0	4	49	64	99	262
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child/Family Offenses	142	3	11	46	43	22	17
Driving Under Influence	33	0	0	0	0	4	29
Liquor Laws	439	0	2	22	77	132	206
Drunkenness	26	0	0	2	3	12	9
Disorderly Conduct	566	13	33	124	87	122	187
Vagrancy	23	1	3	5	5	6	3
All Other	1,463	31	87	337	268	315	425
Suspicion	468	8	27	80	101	113	139
Curfew Violation	175	4	13	63	27	29	39
Runaways	1,090	14	58	326	302	253	137
Totals	9,261	197	652	1,953	1,750	2,012	2,697

JUVENILE OFFENDER ARRESTS BY AGE - 1989

(Distribution of Felony and Misdemeanor Offenses)

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Other</u>
Murder	2	2	0	0	2	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	15	15	0	12	3	0
Robbery	54	47	7	14	37	3
Assault	195	162	33	151	44	0
Burglary	559	498	61	514	42	3
Larceny	1,319	991	328	1,130	173	16
Motor Vehicle Theft	300	285	15	192	108	0
Other Assaults	719	504	215	562	153	4
Arson	60	41	19	54	6	0
Forgery	6	3	3	5	0	1
Fraud	20	16	4	18	2	0
Embezzlement	9	4	5	8	1	0
Stolen Property	154	136	18	145	9	0
Vandalism	808	744	64	742	65	1
Weapons-Carry	100	98	2	83	14	3
Prostitution	12	0	12	7	5	0
Sex Offenses	26	26	0	26	0	0
Drug Abuse	478	437	41	323	153	2
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child/Family Offenses	142	76	66	116	25	1
Driving Under Influence	33	28	5	33	0	0
Liquor Laws	439	318	121	428	11	0
Drunkenness	26	14	12	26	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	566	467	99	501	62	3
Vagrancy	23	20	3	22	1	0
All Other	1,463	1,115	348	1,272	182	9
Suspicion	468	390	78	442	23	3
Curfew Violation	175	127	48	170	4	1
Runaways	1,090	452	638	1,016	68	6
Totals	9,261	7,016	2,245	8,012	1,193	56

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY AGE – FEMALE

Female	1988 Arrests	% to Total	1989 Arrests	% to Total
Under Age 10	24	1.3%	31	1.3%
Age 10 -12	103	5.5	143	6.2
Age 13 - 14	488	26.3	625	27.1
Age 15	413	22.2	551	23.9
Age 16	413	22.2	476	20.7
Age 17	418	22.5	479	20.8
Totals	1859	11.5%	2305	11.2%

A Quick Comparison to Key Data of Year 1984 (Baseline)

Total Juvenile Female Arrests	1,897
% to Total Arrests	6.4%

JUVENILE ARRESTS DATA BY AGE – MALE

Male	1988 Arrests	% to Total	1989 Arrests	% to Total
Under Age 10	151	2.5%	188	2.6%
Age 10 -12	378	6.3	532	7.2
Age 13 - 14	1085	18.2	1403	19.1
Age 15	1023	17.2	1267	17.2
Age 16	1405	23.5	1656	22.5
Age 17	1924	32.3	2309	31.4
Totals	5966	100.0%	7355	100.7%

A Quick Comparison to Key Data of Year 1984 (Baseline)

Total Juvenile Male Arrests	5,868
% to Total Arrests	19.7%

COMPARISON OF ADULT & JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1989

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Total Arrests</u>			<u>% Distribution</u>	
		<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>
Murder	28	26	2	93%	7%
Rape	111	96	15	86%	14%
Robbery	284	230	54	81%	19%
Assault	1,202	1,007	195	16%	84%
Burglary	1,576	1,017	559	35%	65%
Larceny	4,480	3,161	1,319	71%	29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	615	315	300	51%	49%
Other Assaults	5,489	4,770	719	87%	13%
Arson	116	56	60	48%	52%
Forgery	150	144	6	96%	4%
Fraud	1,686	1,666	20	88%	12%
Embezzlement	118	109	9	92%	8%
Stolen Property	706	552	154	78%	22%
Vandalism	1,800	992	808	55%	45%
Weapons: Carrying	498	398	100	80%	20%
Prostitution	576	564	12	98%	2%
Sex Offenses	177	151	26	85%	15%
Drug Abuse	3,849	3,371	478	88%	12%
Gambling	25	25	0	100%	—
Offenses: Children/ Family	361	219	142	61%	39%
Driving Under Influence	2,336	2,303	33	86%	14%
Liquor Laws	1,331	892	439	67%	33%
Drunkenness	44	18	26	41%	59%
Disorderly Conduct	3,479	2,913	566	84%	16%
Vagrancy	28	5	23	18%	82%
All Other	11,647	10,184	1,463	87%	13%
Suspicion	1,284	816	468	64%	36%
Curfew Violations	175	0	175	0%	100%
Runaways	1,090	0	1,090	0%	100%
Totals	45,261	36,000	9,261	80%	20%

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS BY MUNICIPALITY

(For 1989 and Comparison to 1990 Population)

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>1990 Juvenile Population</u>	<u>1989 Juvenile Arrests</u>	<u>% To Juvenile Population</u>
Bristol County			
Barrington	3,912	150	3.8%
Bristol	4,380	75	1.7%
Warren	2,452	131	5.3%
Totals	10,744	356	3.3%
Kent County			
Coventry	7,626	439	5.8%
East Greenwich	2,913	254	8.7%
Warwick	18,322	870	4.8%
West Greenwich	915	20	2.2%
West Warwick	6,560	524	8.0%
Totals	36,336	2,107	5.8%
Newport County			
Jamestown	1,123	64	5.7%
Little Compton	750	19	2.5%
Middletown	4,676	248	5.3%
Newport	5,756	356	6.2%
Portsmouth	4,175	322	7.7%
Tiverton	3,166	128	4.0%
Totals	19,646	1,137	5.8%
Providence County			
Burrillville	4,479	62	1.4%
Central Falls	4,810	290	6.0%
Cranston	14,673	479	3.3%
Cumberland	6,427	94	1.5%
East Providence	10,657	454	4.3%

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Total Juvenile Arrests by Municipality (Continued)

City/Town	1990 Juvenile Population	1989 Juvenile Arrests	% To Juvenile Population
Providence County (Cont.)			
Foster	1,185	29	2.4%
Glocester	2,526	104	4.1%
Johnston	5,332	158	3.0%
Lincoln	3,890	261	6.7%
North Providence	5,655	137	2.4%
North Smithfield	2,332	77	3.3%
Pawtucket	16,719	335	2.0%
Providence	37,972	1,176	3.1%
Scituate	2,426	38	1.6%
Smithfield	3,898	77	2.0%
Woonsocket	10,617	618	5.8%
Totals	133,598	4,389	3.3%
Washington County			
Charlestown	1,437	25	1.7%
Exeter	1,222	—	—
Hopkinton	2,114	37	1.8%
Narragansett	2,725	105	3.9%
New Shoreham	106	7	6.6%
North Kingstown	6,641	370	5.6%
Richmond	1,366	—	—
South Kingstown	4,354	196	4.5%
Westerly	4,315	608	14.1%
Totals	24,190	1,348	5.6%
State Totals	243,170	9,337	3.8%

Section 11

School Statistics

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In its development of their 1990-91 budget, the R.I. Department of Education submitted the following text:

Recognizing that "the educational system of the state is the most suitable means for the development of talents and skills needed to meet the demands of the problems and opportunities which all of our citizens must deal with in the future," the system is ever mindful of serving the best interests of students. To that end, the Board of Regents and the Department of Education, guided by constitutional and legislative mandates, have adopted broad goals and objectives and have established an administrative structure which assures efficient and orderly management of the educational process.

The Board of Regents, in furtherance of its goals and objectives, supports priority projects to: improve basic skills for children and adults, strengthen student retention and vocational education, enhance early childhood education, and continue implementation of the Basic Education Program to ensure equality of educational opportunity for all students.

DROPOUT RATES FOR SCHOOL YEAR 88-89

The table below contains the annual dropout figures for each Rhode Island community taken from information provided by the Rhode Island Department of Education. The figures are arrived at by taking the total number of students who dropout in a single year and dividing that figure by the total enrollments for grades 9-12 in the fall of that year and multiplying by 100.

The Rhode Island Department of Education also notes that it is possible that some students who have been counted as dropouts may have re-enrolled in another school system either in this state or elsewhere.

<u>Community</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Barrington	2.1
Bristol	5.8
Burrilville	3.8
Central Falls	9.4
Coventry	4.2
Cranston	6.7
Cumberland	6.9
East Greenwich	1.6
East Providence	6.0
Foster	-.-
Glocester	-.-
Jamestown	-.-
Johnston	5.4
Lincoln	3.3
Little Compton	-.-
Middletown	3.8
Narragansett	4.0
Newport	7.7
New Shoreham	-.-
North Kingstown	4.1
North Providence	2.4
North Smithfield	3.1
Pawtucket	8.6
Portsmouth	3.5
Providence	13.6
Scituate	2.0
Smithfield	1.5
South Kingstown	3.6
Tiverton	4.3
Warren	6.3
Warwick	4.1
Westerly	2.5
West Warwick	8.9
Woonsocket	10.9
Exeter-West Greenwich	-.-
Chariho	3.6
Foster-Glocester	4.9
State	6.4

SAT SCORES FOR SCHOOL YEAR 88-89

<u>Community</u>	<u>SAT Combined</u>	<u># College Bound</u>	<u>% Seniors</u>
Barrington	976	1,002	83%
Bristol	828	837	59%
Burrilville	899	939	42%
Central Falls	741	763	44%
Coventry	869	891	47%
Cranston	900	925	55%
Cumberland	907	947	59%
East Greenwich	991	1,020	86%
East Providence	829	848	39%
Foster	—	—	—
Glocester	—	—	—
Jamestown	—	—	—
Johnston	858	868	37%
Lincoln	931	966	64%
Little Compton	—	—	—
Middletown	896	921	72%
Narragansett	842	899	70%
Newport	905	936	61%
New Shoreham	810	810	50%
North Kingstown	952	983	56%
North Providence	856	876	56%
North Smithfield	947	968	73%
Pawtucket	808	823	46%
Portsmouth	933	955	66%
Providence	832	900	56%
Scituate	914	944	46%
Smithfield	897	931	59%
South Kingstown	965	1,000	82%
Tiverton	824	836	53%
Warren	846	850	54%
Warwick	878	901	53%
Westerly	882	917	64%
West Warwick	865	866	46%
Woonsocket	855	869	41%
Exeter-West Greenwich	—	—	—
Chariho	916	925	38%
Foster-Glocester	927	979	51%
State	886	914	55%

PER PUPIL COSTS/TOTAL STUDENTS SCHOOL YEAR 88-89

<u>Community</u>	<u>Costs (\$)</u> <u>Per Pupil</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Students</u>
Barrington	5,641	2,794
Bristol	5,277	3,029
Burrilville	5,071	3,124
Central Falls	4,647	3,260
Coventry	4,821	5,840
Cranston	5,503	10,321
Cumberland	5,243	4,578
East Greenwich	6,011	2,522
East Providence	5,256	7,239
Foster	5,306	384
Glocester	4,622	934
Jamestown	4,612	627
Johnston	5,567	3,783
Lincoln	5,324	2,797
Little Compton	5,809	353
Middletown	5,182	3,175
Narragansett	6,307	1,994
Newport	6,757	4,006
New Shoreham	8,514	105
North Kingstown	4,957	5,209
North Providence	5,769	4,056
North Smithfield	4,866	1,901
Pawtucket	5,393	10,810
Portsmouth	5,121	2,923
Providence	5,329	24,966
Scituate	4,962	1,716
Smithfield	5,004	6,324
South Kingstown	5,643	3,274
Tiverton	5,369	2,236
Warren	4,746	1,606
Warwick	6,073	13,526
Westerly	5,459	3,166
West Warwick	5,015	4,726
Woonsocket	4,695	7,557
Exeter-West Greenwich	4,788	1,056
Chariho	5,869	3,553
Foster-Glocester	5,148	1,181
State	5,373	157,285

ATTENDANCE RATES FOR SCHOOL YEAR 88-89

<u>Community</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Barrington	94.7%
Bristol	92.5%
Burrilville	93.4%
Central Falls	90.7%
Coventry	93.8%
Cranston	92.3%
Cumberland	94.5%
East Greenwich	94.6%
East Providence	92.9%
Foster	95.0%
Glocester	94.6%
Jamestown	95.5%
Johnston	91.8%
Lincoln	94.8%
Little Compton	92.5%
Middletown	93.1%
Narragansett	94.2%
Newport	93.3%
New Shoreham	92.9%
North Kingstown	94.5%
North Providence	94.0%
North Smithfield	94.2%
Pawtucket	91.8%
Portsmouth	94.3%
Providence	87.1%
Scituate	93.6%
Smithfield	94.0%
South Kingstown	94.8%
Tiverton	93.4%
Warren	92.8%
Warwick	94.0%
Westerly	92.7%
West Warwick	91.6%
Woonsocket	90.9%
Exeter-West Greenwich	93.1%
Chariho	93.2%
Foster-Glocester	92.3%
State	92.3%

MINORITY STUDENT DISTRIBUTION SCHOOL YEAR 88-89

<u>Community</u>	<u>% Minority</u>	<u>Total Minority</u>	<u>Total Students</u>
Barrington	2.1	50	2,794
Bristol	1.5	35	3,029
Burrilville	1.1	29	3,124
Central Falls	38.5	1,028	3,260
Coventry	1.7	86	5,840
Cranston	5.1	462	10,321
Cumberland	1.8	73	4,578
East Greenwich	2.9	57	2,522
East Providence	10.3	626	7,239
Foster	1.1	4	384
Glocester	1.8	14	934
Jamestown	1.0	5	627
Johnston	2.3	65	3,783
Lincoln	3.1	77	2,797
Little Compton	0.4	1	353
Middletown	10.4	307	3,175
Narragansett	5.4	93	1,994
Newport	20.7	718	4,006
New Shoreham	5.8	6	105
North Kingstown	4.4	207	5,209
North Providence	3.5	110	4,056
North Smithfield	1.3	21	1,901
Pawtucket	17.1	1,370	10,810
Portsmouth	3.3	86	2,923
Providence	58.8	11,617	24,966
Scituate	2.1	31	1,716
Smithfield	1.8	40	6,324
South Kingstown	8.2	246	3,274
Tiverton	0.9	19	2,236
Warren	1.1	14	1,606
Warwick	2.4	275	13,526
Westerly	2.5	74	3,166
West Warwick	3.3	122	4,726
Woonsocket	16.7	1,129	7,557
Exeter-West Greenwich	1.6	16	1,056
Chariho	3.9	133	3,553
Foster-Glocester	1.2	13	1,181
State	14.0	19,259	157,285

Section 12

***Juvenile Population (R.I. 1990 census)
Comparison Analysis to the 1980 census***

JUVENILE POPULATION/1990 U.S. CENSUS

The juvenile population data are taken from the final census figures for 1990 (Rhode Island) as developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census. While the state's overall population passed the million mark for the first time, the state experienced an opposite effect for its juvenile population. According to figures calculated by the Governor's Justice Commission's SAC, there are 17,480 (or 7.2%) less juveniles in Rhode Island since the 1980 census was taken. Please keep in mind that the juvenile population statistics are the by-product of the GJC/SAC and not the Census Bureau; thus the GJC/SAC take responsibility for issuance of said data.

JUVENILE POPULATION IN RHODE ISLAND

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>1990 Total Population</u>	<u>1990 Juvenile Population</u>	<u>% Juveniles to Total Population</u>
Bristol County			
Barrington	15,849	3,912	24.7
Bristol	21,625	4,380	20.3
Warren	11,385	2,452	21.5
Totals	48,859	10,744	22.0
Kent County			
Coventry	31,083	7,626	24.5
East Greenwich	11,865	2,913	24.6
Warwick	85,427	18,322	21.5
West Greenwich	3,492	915	26.2
West Warwick	29,268	6,560	22.4
Totals	161,135	36,336	22.6
Newport County			
Jamestown	4,999	1,123	22.5
Little Compton	3,339	750	22.5
Middletown	19,460	4,676	24.0
Newport	28,227	5,756	20.4
Portsmouth	16,857	4,175	24.8
Tiverton	14,312	3,166	22.1
Totals	87,194	19,646	22.5
Providence County			
Burrillville	16,230	4,479	27.6
Central Falls	17,637	4,810	27.3
Cranston	76,060	14,673	19.3
Cumberland	29,038	6,427	22.1
East Providence	50,380	10,657	21.2
Foster	4,316	1,185	27.5
Glocester	9,227	2,526	27.4
Johnston	26,542	5,332	20.1
Lincoln	18,045	3,890	21.6

(Continued Next Page)

Juvenile Population in Rhode Island (continued)

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>1990 Total Population</u>	<u>1990 Juvenile Population</u>	<u>% Juveniles to Total Population</u>
Providence County (Cont.)			
North Providence	32,090	5,655	17.6
North Smithfield	10,497	2,332	22.2
Pawtucket	72,644	16,719	23.0
Providence	160,728	37,972	23.6
Scituate	9,796	2,426	24.8
Smithfield	19,163	3,898	20.3
Woonsocket	43,877	10,617	24.2
Totals	596,270	133,598	22.4
Washington County			
Charlestown	6,478	1,575	24.3
Exeter	5,461	1,521	27.9
Hopkinton	6,873	1,839	26.8
Narragansett	14,985	2,869	19.2
New Shoreham	836	163	19.5
North Kingstown	23,786	6,076	25.5
Richmond	5,351	1,565	29.3
South Kingstown	24,631	4,770	19.3
Westerly	21,605	4,988	23.1
Totals	110,006	25,366	23.1
State Totals	1,003,464	225,690	22.5

Summary (Analysis) of 1990 Juvenile Population Results

- The juvenile population decreased by 7.2% since the 1980 census period.
- There are 17,480 fewer juveniles in Rhode Island since the 1980 census period.
- As a percent of total population, juvenile population decreased by 3.2% since the 1980 census period.

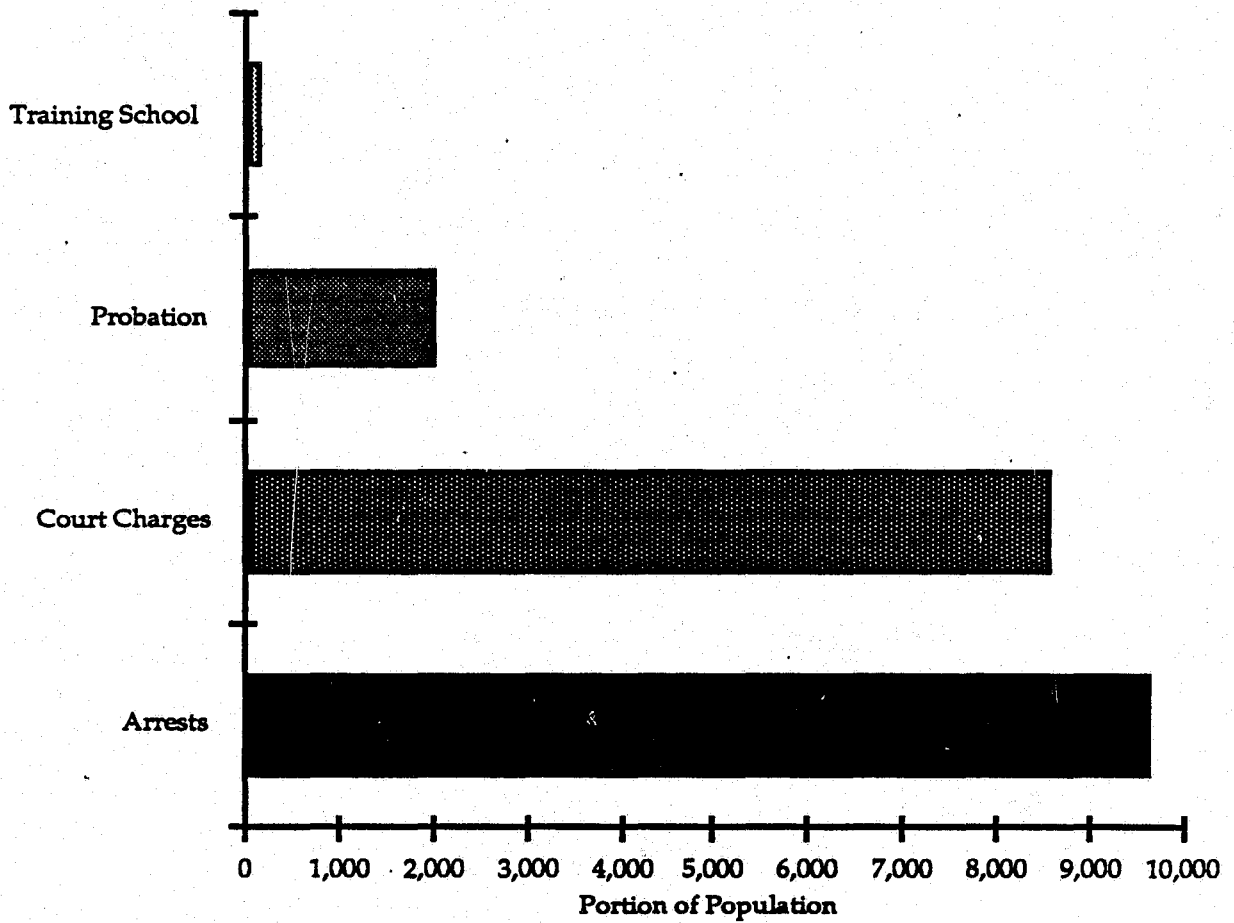
Section 13

Graphics

JUVENILE POPULATION

System Processing

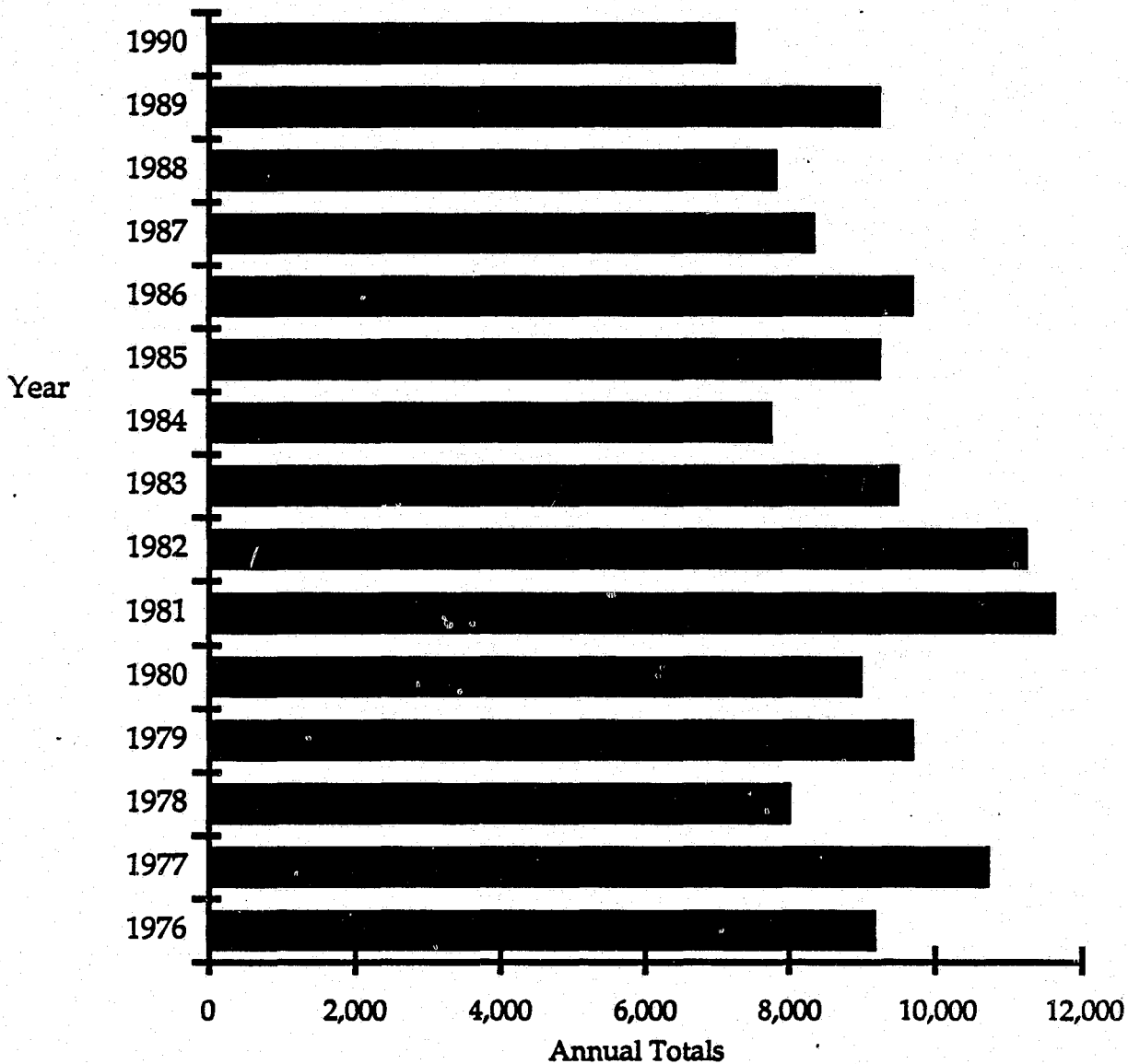
1989-1990



Total Juvenile Population = 225,690

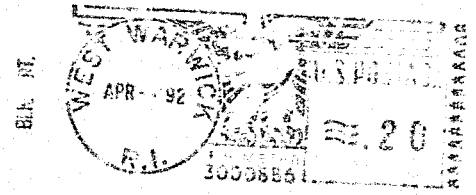
JUVENILE ARRESTS IN RHODE ISLAND

A Fifteen Year Trend Summary
1976-1990 (Total Felonies and Misdemeanor Arrests)





GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
Statistical Analysis Center
222 Quaker Lane
Warwick, RI 02886



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CLEARINGHOUSE/NCJRS
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