

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM 2010



The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the offender's date of release from a state correctional institution.

This study looks at Juvenile offenders released in 2007 and follows the offender for three years from their release date to determine if the offender returned to incarceration in either a Juvenile or Adult Facility.

2010 Juvenile Recidivism Rate: **39.2%**

■ 1,162 Releases ■ 455 Returns (191 as a juvenile, 264 as an adult)

■ 73.5% of juvenile releases had not been incarcerated in an Adult facility within 3 years of their 2007 release from a Juvenile institution

- Of all juveniles released in 2007, 43.7% of males returned to IDOC, while only 14.4% of females returned.
- Approximately 46.9% of African American juvenile offenders returned to the Department of Correction, a higher rate than any other race or ethnicity.
- Nearly 82.4% of juveniles who recidivated were returned to IDOC for the commission of a new crime, compared to 17.6% of returns which were for a technical violation of post-release supervision.
- Juvenile offenders whose offense severity level was classified as 'Serious' were most likely to return to incarceration.
- Juvenile offenders released in 2007 who were identified as a sex offender, returned to IDOC less frequently than the overall rate.
- Only 2.8% of identified juvenile sex offenders released in 2007 returned to IDOC for the commission of a **new** sex offense.

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Recidivism Methodology

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the juvenile's date of release from a state correctional institution. This particular study followed all students released from IDOC during calendar year 2007 to determine if they returned to incarceration, in either a juvenile or adult facility, within three years of their respective release date.

Chronological order was followed to determine how to accurately assess each student. To that effect, if a juvenile was returned to a juvenile facility, for purposes of the recidivism rate, he/she was counted as a recidivist to a juvenile facility and not researched any further.

Success Rate Methodology

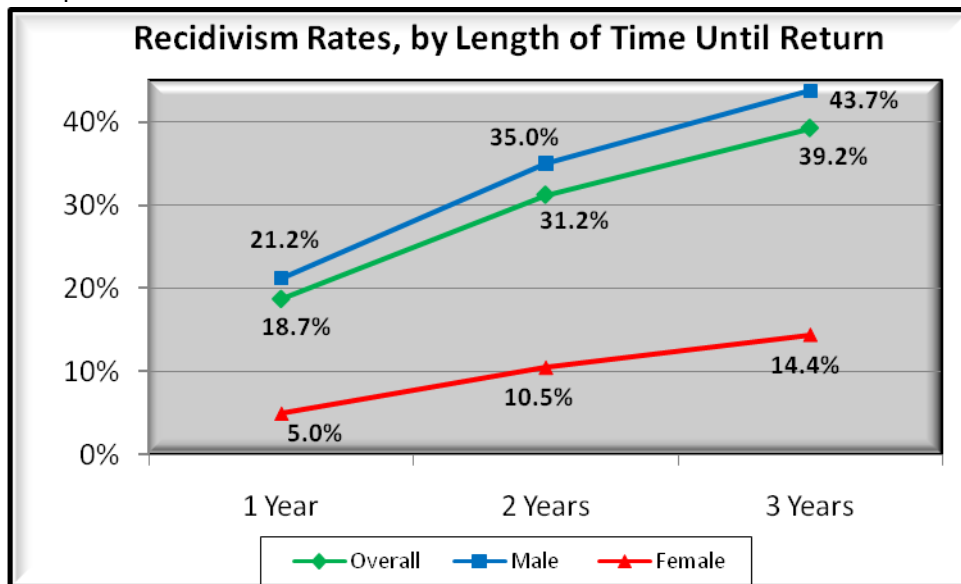
The rate of success for each student is established by determining if each juvenile released in 2007 was subsequently returned to incarceration *in an adult facility only*. Students released from a state correctional facility who remained free of adult incarceration three years after their release, were deemed as successfully re-entering society.

Overall Recidivism Rates

In 2007, the number of students released from the Indiana Department of Correction was 1,162. Of those juveniles released, 39.2% were re-incarcerated with the Indiana Department of Correction within three years of their release date. Table 1 details recidivism rates by the length of time until a student returns to incarceration in either a juvenile or adult facility.

Table 1	2007 Releases		
	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE
# Released	1,162	981	181
Recidivism Rates within 1 year of release	18.7%	21.2%	5.0%
Recidivism Rates within 2 years of release	31.2%	35.0%	10.5%
Recidivism Rates within 3 years of release	39.2%	43.7%	14.4%

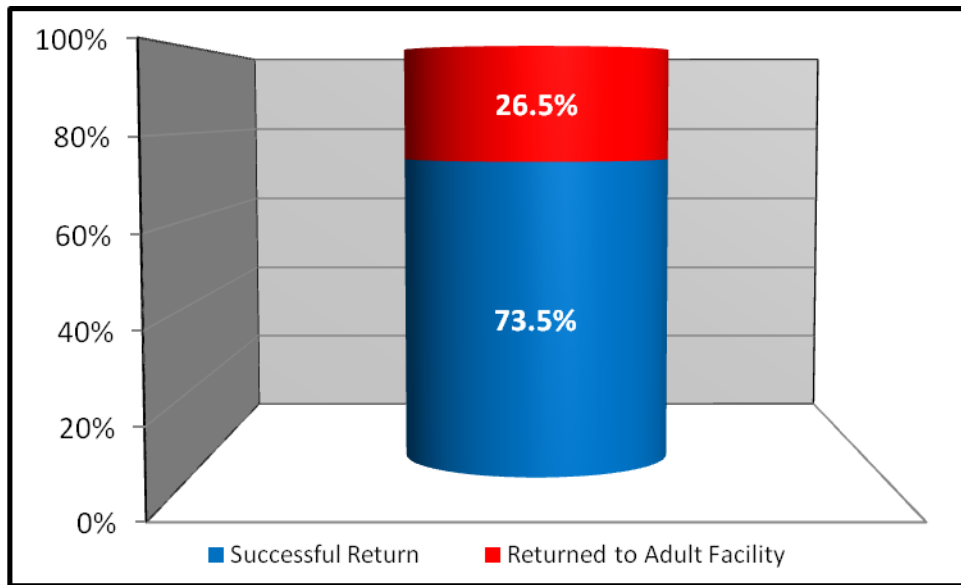
Graph 1



Success Rate

The ultimate goal of any juvenile who has been released from a juvenile correctional setting is for them to remain crime free and not become incarcerated as an adult. The Indiana Department of Correction is obligated to serve all youth incarcerated in the State of Indiana and prepare them to re-enter their communities, in hope that they will become successful law-abiding citizens. Of the 1,162 juveniles released in 2007, 73.5% (854) were successfully re-integrated into their communities and were not incarcerated in an adult correctional facility within three years of their release.

Graph 2

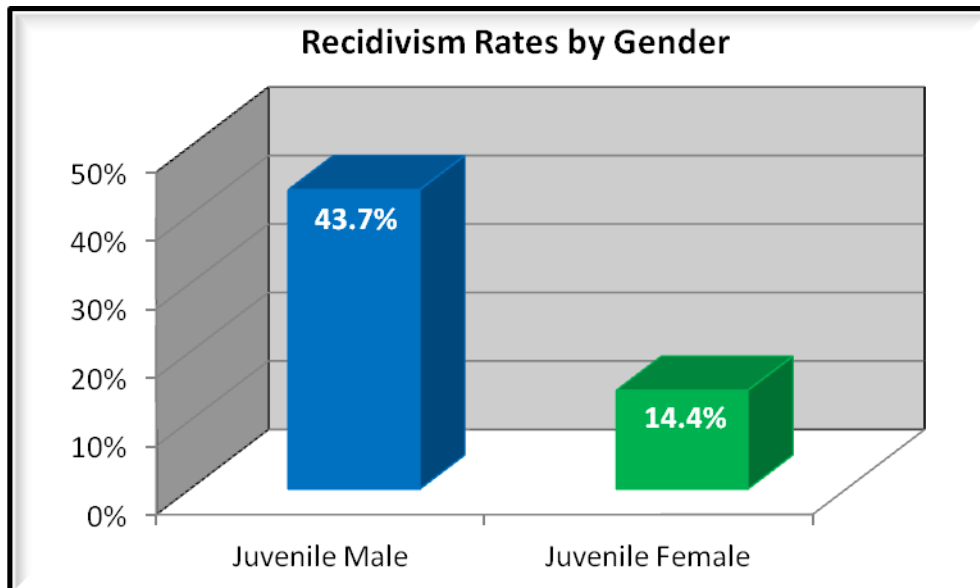


Recidivism Rates by Gender

The figures in Table 2 indicate that recidivism rates for male and female students are considerably different. Of those students released in 2007, males (43.7%) are almost twice as likely to recidivate, compared to females (14.4%). Interestingly, the majority of female students who were re-incarcerated with IDOC returned as a juvenile, while more than half of all juvenile male students who recidivated, returned to IDOC as an adult.

Table 2	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE
2007 Juvenile Releases	1162	981	181
Returned as a Juvenile	191	171	20
Returned as an Adult	264	258	6
Total # Returned	455	429	26
Recidivism Rate	39.2%	43.7%	14.4%

Graph 3



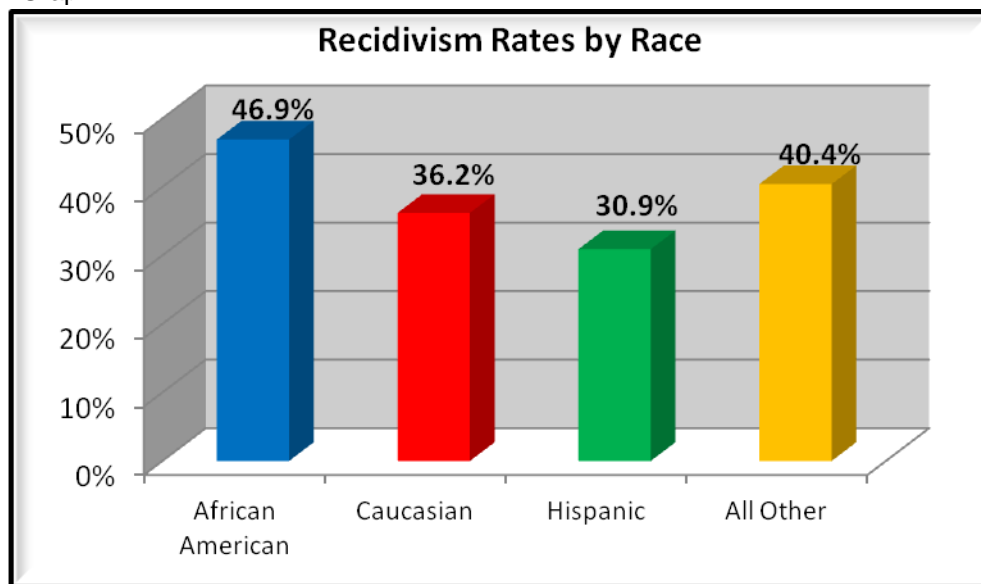
Recidivism Rates by Race

When analyzing the race of each student released, the recidivism rate for African American students was 46.9%, Caucasian juveniles had a rate of 36.2% and Hispanic juveniles returned to incarceration at a rate of 30.9%. As used in Graph 4 below, the ‘All Other’ category includes students who are American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and students whose race was unidentified at the time of reporting.

Table 3

Race	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	343	161	46.9%
American Indian	0	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific	0	0	0.0%
Caucasian	686	248	36.2%
Hispanic	81	25	30.9%
Unidentified	52	21	40.4%
Total	1,162	455	39.2%

Graph 4



Recidivism Rates by Type of Release

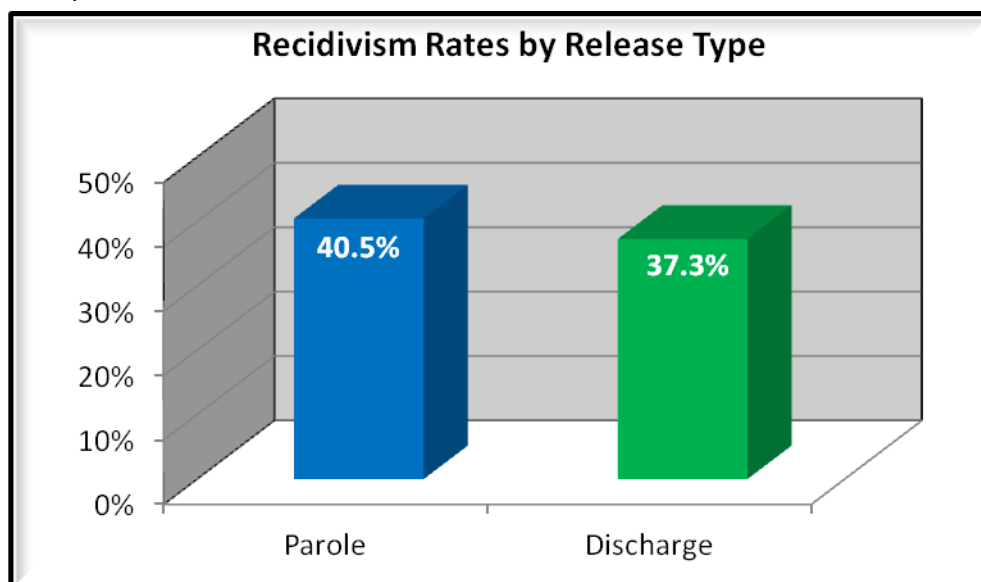
Students who are released to Parole are much more likely to recidivate, than those students who are discharged from a juvenile facility. Of the 1,162 students released to Parole in 2007, 40.5% returned to IDOC within three years. Conversely, only 37.3% of juvenile students who were discharged from incarceration, returned within three years.

Anecdotally, this may be attributed to the likelihood that students on Parole have increased supervision and specific Parole stipulations that must be followed or they risk being reincarcerated for a Parole violation. To the contrary, those who are discharged have no post-release supervision guidelines, as they have completed the adjudication requirements imposed by their sentencing court.

Table 4

Release Type	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	671	272	40.5%
Discharge	491	183	37.3%
Total	1,162	455	39.2%

Graph 5

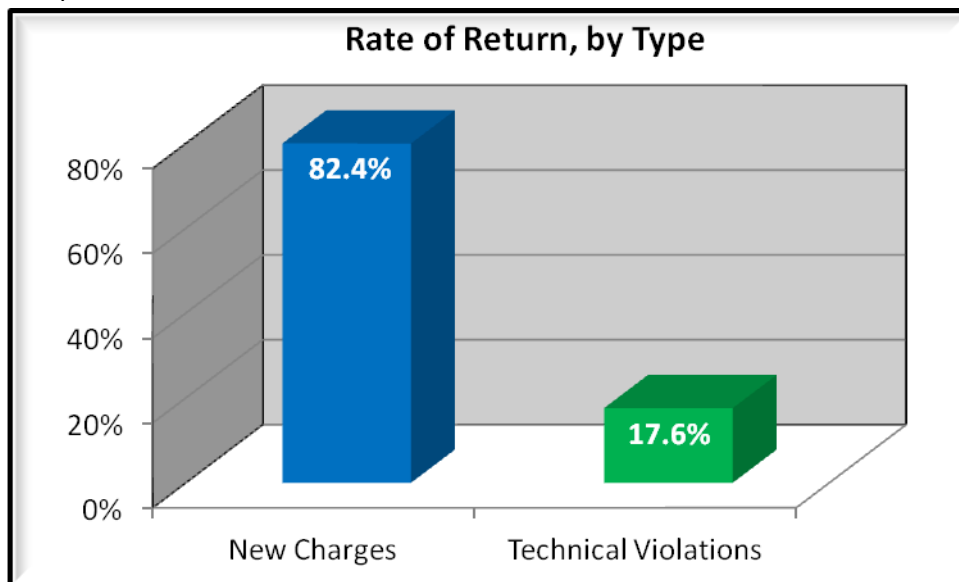


Recidivism Rates by Type of Return

Table 5 details the percentage of students who returned to IDOC by type of return. For the 2007 juvenile release cohort, the proportion of returns for new charges in comparison to technical violation returns is significant. New charges comprised nearly 71% of all returns, opposed to 29% of returns for technical violations.

Return Type	2007 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Returns
Probation Violation	4	0.9%
New Charge	349	76.7%
Parole Violation - New	26	5.7%
Parole Violation - Tech	76	16.7%
Total	455	100.0%
New charges	375	82.4%
Technical violations	80	17.6%

Graph 6



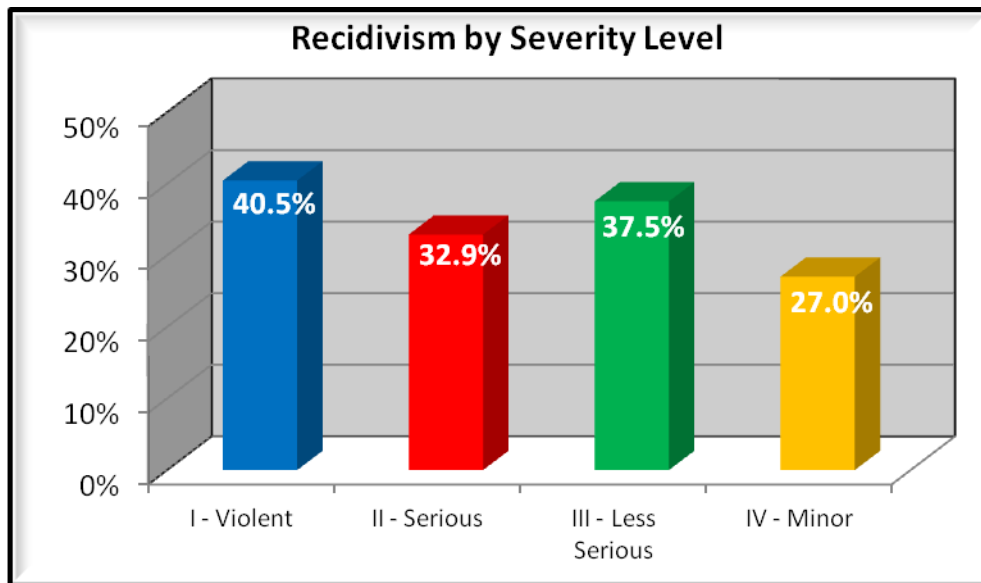
Recidivism Rates by Severity Level*

When comparing students released in 2007 by the severity level of their most serious committing offense, students with a severity level II, “serious” offense, were most likely to return to incarceration.

Table 6

Severity Level*	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
I - Violent	205	81	39.5%
II - Serious	115	47	40.9%
III - Less Serious	730	286	39.2%
IV - Minor	112	41	36.6%
Total	1,493	536	39.2%

Graph 7



* Severity Level is determined by the student’s most serious committing offense.

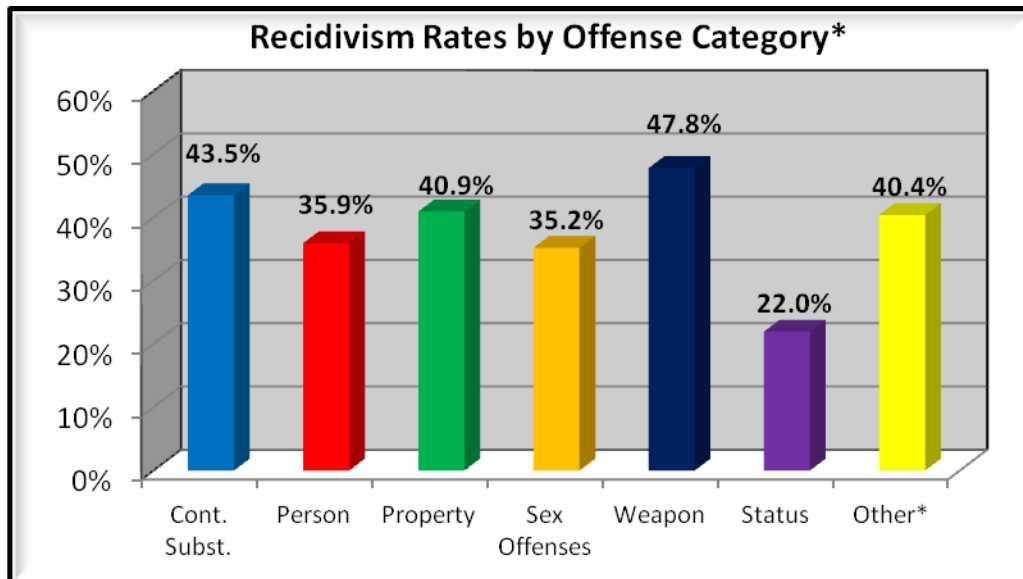
Recidivism Rates by Offense Category*

Approximately 40% of students released in 2007, whose most serious offense was either weapons-related or involved a crime against a person, were re-incarcerated within three years of their release. Recidivism rates for the remaining categories ranked as follows: controlled substance offenses, weapon, property offenses, other offenses (as defined below Graph 8), person, sex offenses, and lastly, status offenses.

Table 7

Offense Category*	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Controlled Substance	85	37	43.5%
Person	231	83	35.9%
Property	508	208	40.9%
Sex Offenses	71	25	35.2%
Weapon	23	11	47.8%
Status	41	9	22.0%
Other**	203	82	40.4%
Total	1,162	455	39.2%

Graph 8



* Offense Category is determined by the student’s most serious committing offense.

** Other - includes offenses such as, but not limited to: Resisting Law Enforcement, Driving Intoxicated/Suspended, Non-Support Child, Conspiracy, Aiding an Offense, Attempt to Commit a Felony, and Missing Data.

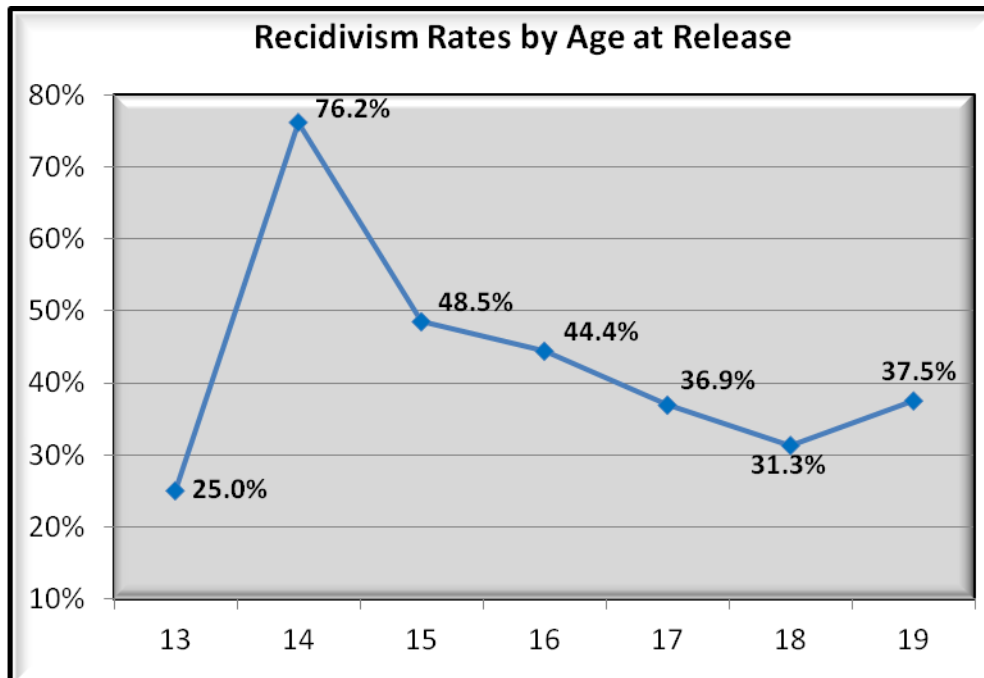
Recidivism Rates by Age at Release

Recidivism rates by the age of each student at the time of their release from IDOC are illustrated in Table 8. It is clearly evident, as highlighted below in Graph 9, that the age of a student and the rate at which they return to incarceration are directly correlated. The younger the student is at the time he/she is released, the more likely they are to return to IDOC. Students 17 to 19 at the time of their release were found to have recidivism rates that are lower than the IDOC overall juvenile rate for 2011.

Table 8

Release Age	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
13	4	1	25.0%
14	21	16	76.2%
15	130	63	48.5%
16	257	114	44.4%
17	453	167	36.9%
18	281	88	31.3%
19	16	6	37.5%
20	0	0	0%
Total	1,162	455	39.2%
Average Age at Release		17.1 Years	

Graph 9



The mission of the Division of Youth Services is focused on community protection, accountability, beliefs that foster responsible community living and competency development.

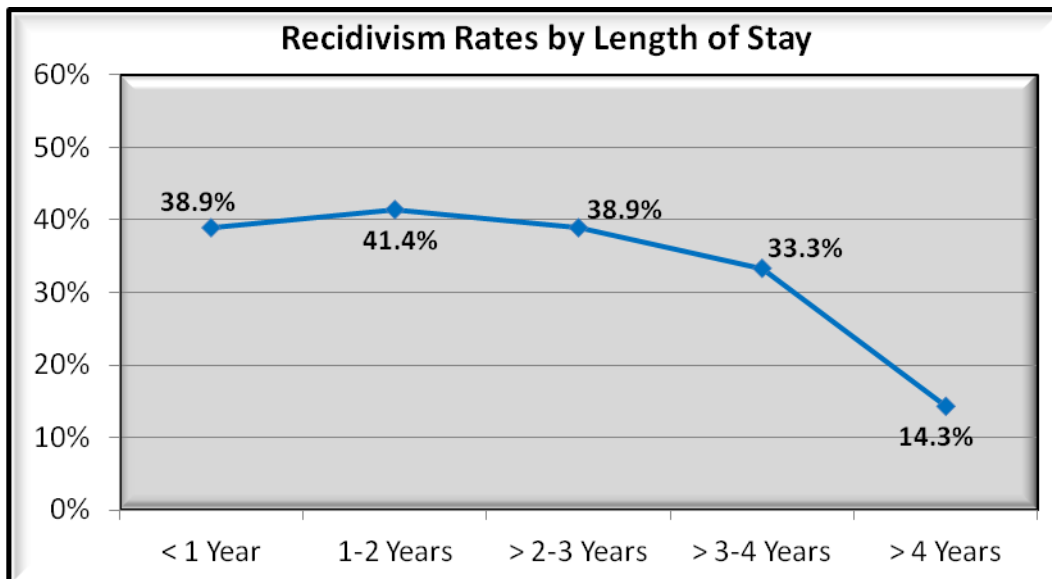
Recidivism Rates by Length of Stay*

The shorter a student is incarcerated with the Department of Correction, the more likely they are to return to incarceration within three years of their release date. Students who were incarcerated between one and two years, had a recidivism rate higher than the 2011 overall juvenile recidivism rate of 39.2%. Conversely, students who were with IDOC for less than one-year, (approximately 70% of all releases), demonstrated return rates lower than the overall recidivism rate.

Table 9

Length of Stay*	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
< 1 year	813	316	38.9%
1 - 2 years	249	103	41.4%
> 2 - 3 years	72	28	38.9%
> 3 - 4 years	21	7	33.3%
> 4 years	7	1	14.3%
Total	1,162	455	39.2%
Average Length of Stay		342 Days	

Graph 10



* Length of Stay is calculated by taking the difference between a student’s intake date and release date.

Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense*

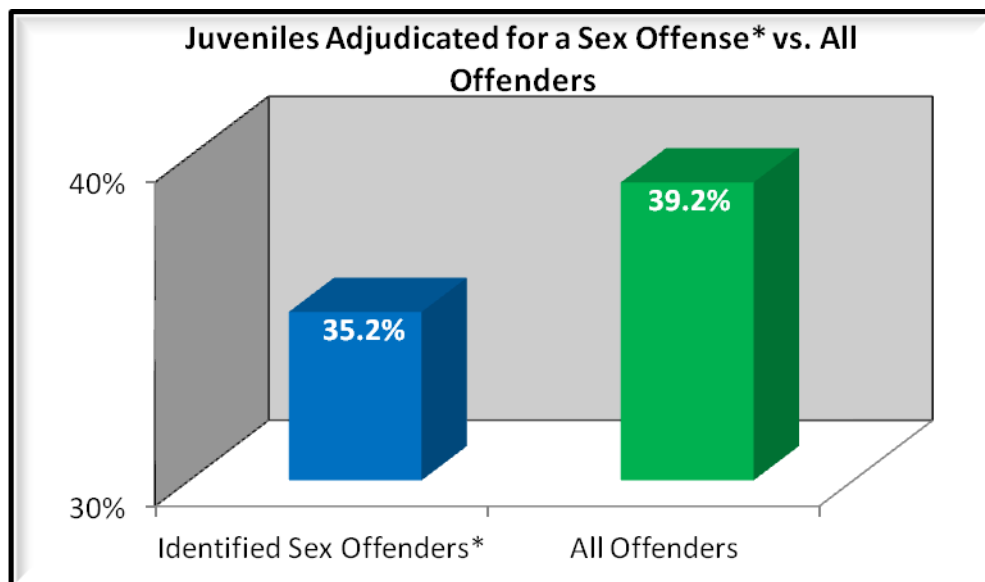
Graph 11 illustrates the disparity of recidivism rates for students identified with at least one sex crime, versus the entire IDOC juvenile population. Those juveniles identified as having been adjudicated for a sex offense have a lower rate of return than the total IDOC juvenile population. Return rates are based upon return for **any** new offense or technical violation.

*Identified students adjudicated for a sex offense were determined to have at least one conviction for any of the following during the commitment period resulting in their 2007 release: Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification.

Table 10

Gender	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Female	0	0	0.0%
Male	71	25	35.2%
Total	71	25	35.2%

Graph 11



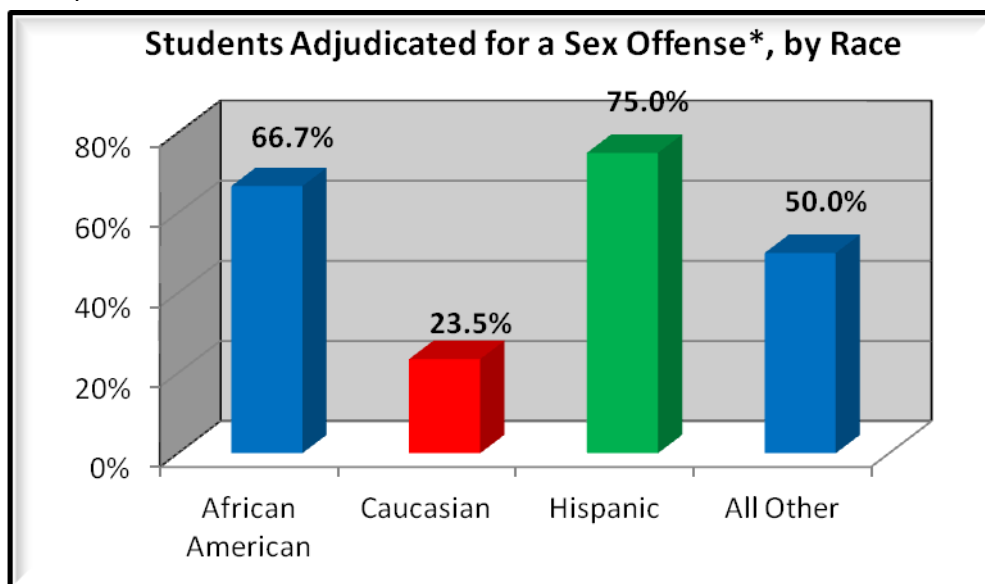
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Race

Recidivism rates by the race of identified juvenile sex offenses are detailed in Table 11. Approximately 75% of Hispanic students adjudicated for a sex offense were re-incarcerated within three years of release, representing the highest rate of return for any race of students adjudicated for a sex offense. In comparison, African American students adjudicated for a sex offense were returned to the institutional custody of IDOC approximately 67% of the time.

Table 11

Race	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	12	8	66.7%
Caucasian	51	12	23.5%
Hispanic	4	3	75.0%
Unidentified	4	2	50.0%
Total	71	25	35.2%

Graph 12



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one conviction for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2007.

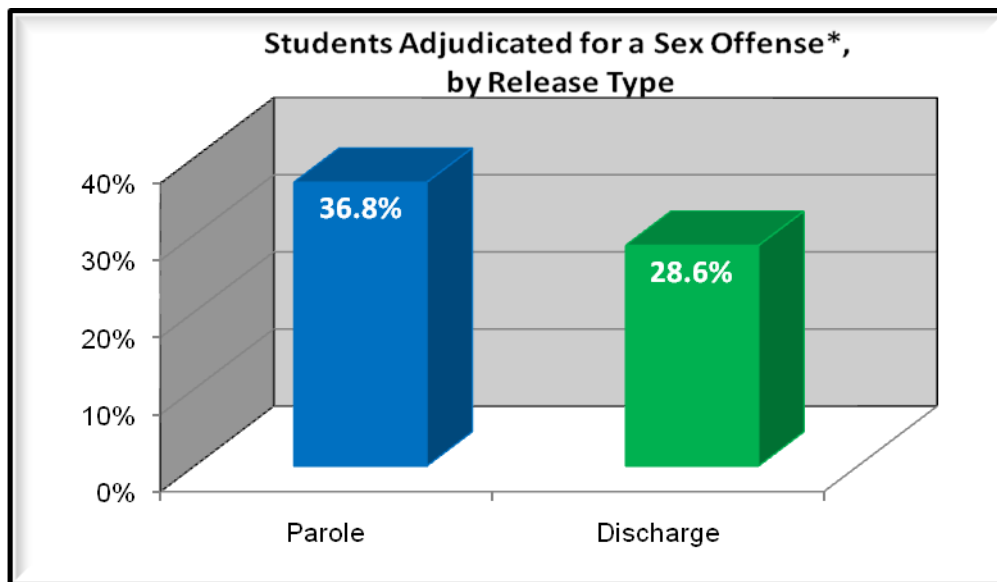
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Type of Release

The graph below displays the comparison of recidivism rates for students adjudicated for a sex offense, by type of release. Identified students adjudicated for a sex offense released to Parole were found to return to incarceration at a substantially higher rate, 36.8%, than those students adjudicated for a sex offense who were discharged, 28.6%. This disparity is most likely attributed to the fact that students on Parole have increased supervision and sex offense specific Parole stipulations that must be followed or they risk being re-incarcerated for a Parole violation.

Table 12

Release Type	2007 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	57	21	36.8%
Discharge	14	4	28.6%
Total	71	25	35.2%

Graph 13



* Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense- Students with at least one conviction for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2007.

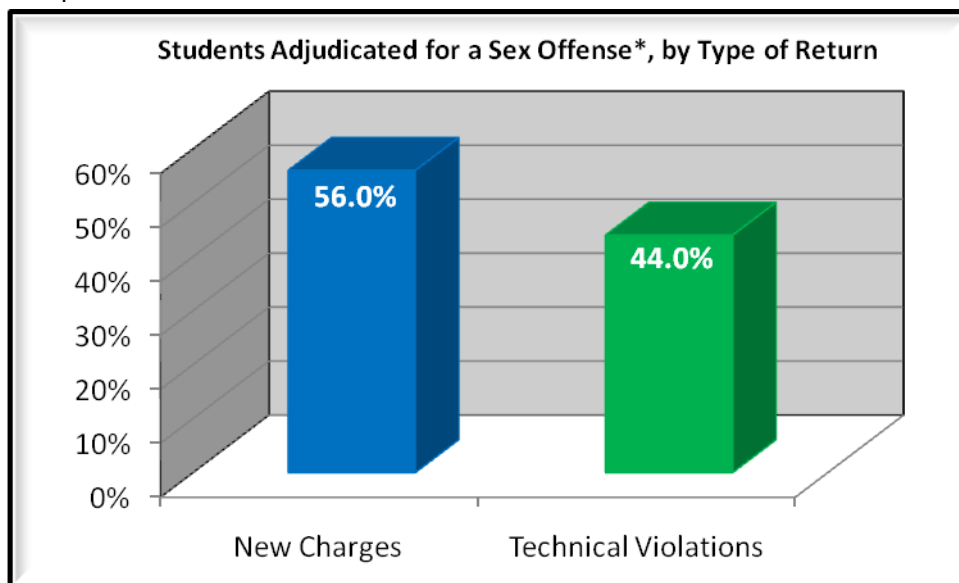
Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Type of Return

Students adjudicated for a sex offense released in 2007 are re-incarcerated for new charges at a higher rate than those juveniles adjudicated for a sex offense who were returned for a technical violation. However, the difference between these populations is so minimal, due to the small population sizes, that no conclusions can be drawn from this data.

Table 13

Return Type	2007 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Return
Probation Violation	0	0.0%
New Charge	12	48.0%
Parole Violation - New	2	8.0%
Parole Violation - Tech	11	44.0%
Total	25	100.0%
New Charges	14	56.0%
Technical Violations	11	44.0%

Graph 14



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one conviction for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2007.

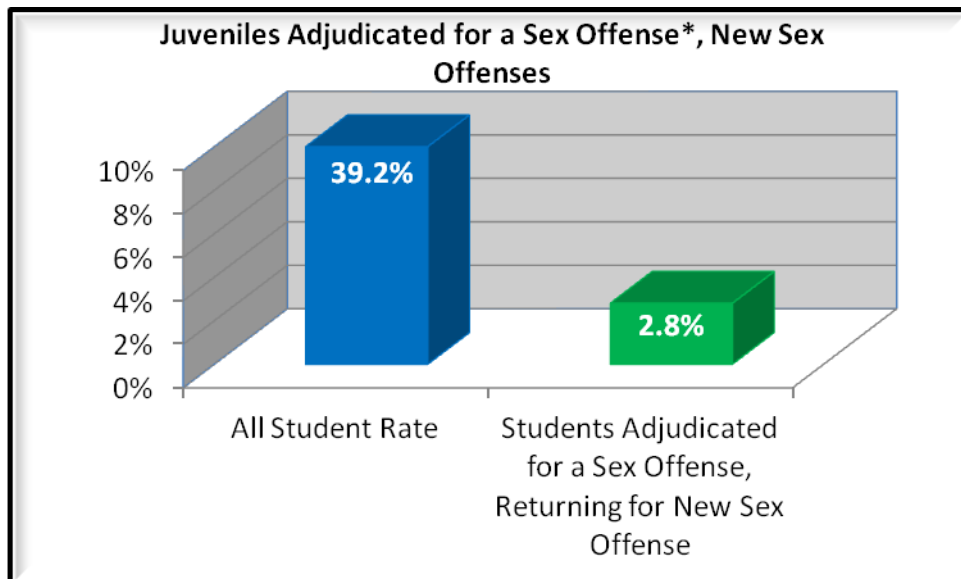
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by New Sex Offense

The percentage of students adjudicated for a sex offense that return to incarceration within three years of their release for a **new** identified sex offense is significantly low. Graph 15 shows that 2.8% of all students adjudicated for a sex offense who were released in 2007, returned to the Indiana Department of Correction for the conviction of a new sex offense.

Table 14

Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense Returns	2007 Releases
Sex Offenders Released	71
Sex Offenders Returned	25
Sex Offenders Returned for New Sex Offense	2
Recidivism Rate	2.8%

Graph 15



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one conviction for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2007.



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This report may be found at:
<http://www.in.gov/idoc/files/2010JuvRecidivismRpt.pdf>



DIVISION of YOUTH SERVICES

MISSION STATEMENT:

Our DYS mission is focused on community protection, accountability, beliefs that foster responsible community living and competency development.

