

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM 2013



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 2010 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.

2013 Juvenile Recidivism Rate: **30.5%**

■ 1,196 Releases ■ 365 Returns (160 as a juvenile, 205 as an adult)

■ 80.3% of juvenile releases had not been incarcerated in an Adult facility within 3 years of their 2010 release from a Juvenile institution

- Of all juveniles released in 2010 33.6% of males returned to IDOC, while only 14.9% of females returned.
- Approximately 42.6% of African American juvenile offenders returned to the Department of Correction, a higher rate than any other major race or ethnicity.
- Nearly 94% of juveniles who recidivated were returned to IDOC for the commission of a new crime, compared to 6.3% of returns which were for a technical violation of post-release supervision.
- Juvenile offenders whose offense severity level was classified as 'Less Serious' were most likely to return to incarceration.
- Juvenile offenders released in 2010 who were identified as a sex offender, returned to IDOC less frequently than the overall rate.
- Only 6.4% of identified juvenile sex offenders released in 2010 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 2010 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

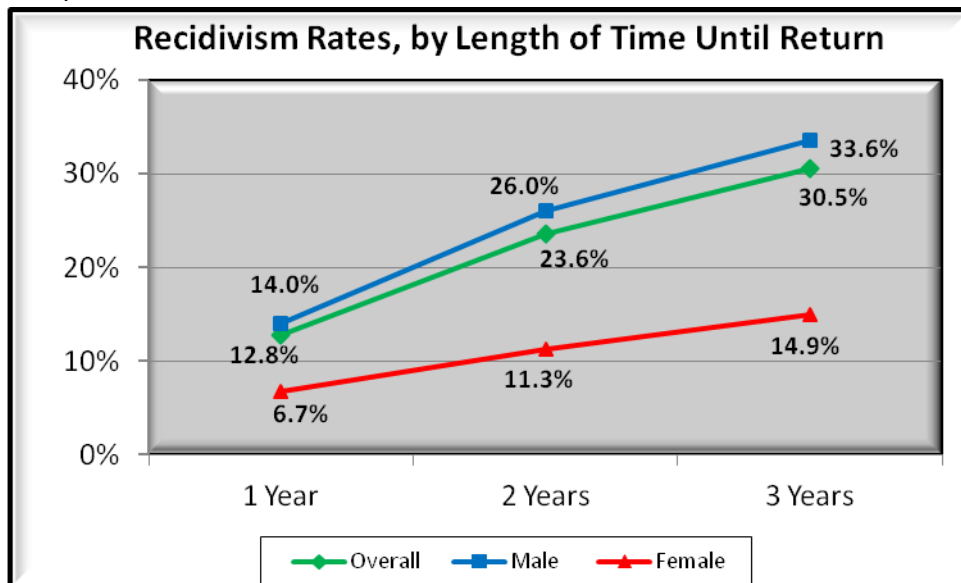
The rate of success for each student is established by determining if each juvenile released in 2010 was subsequently returned to incarceration *in an adult facility only*. Students released from a state correctional facility who remained free of adult incarceration three years after their release, were deemed as successfully re-entering society.

Overall Recidivism Rates

In 2010, the number of students released from the Indiana Department of Correction was 1,196. Of those juveniles released, 30.5% 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	2010 Releases		
	OVERALL	MALE	FEMALE
# Released	1,196	1,001	195
Recidivism Rates within 1 year of release	12.8%	14.0%	6.7%
Recidivism Rates within 2 years of release	23.6%	26.0%	11.3%
Recidivism Rates within 3 years of release	30.5%	33.6%	14.9%

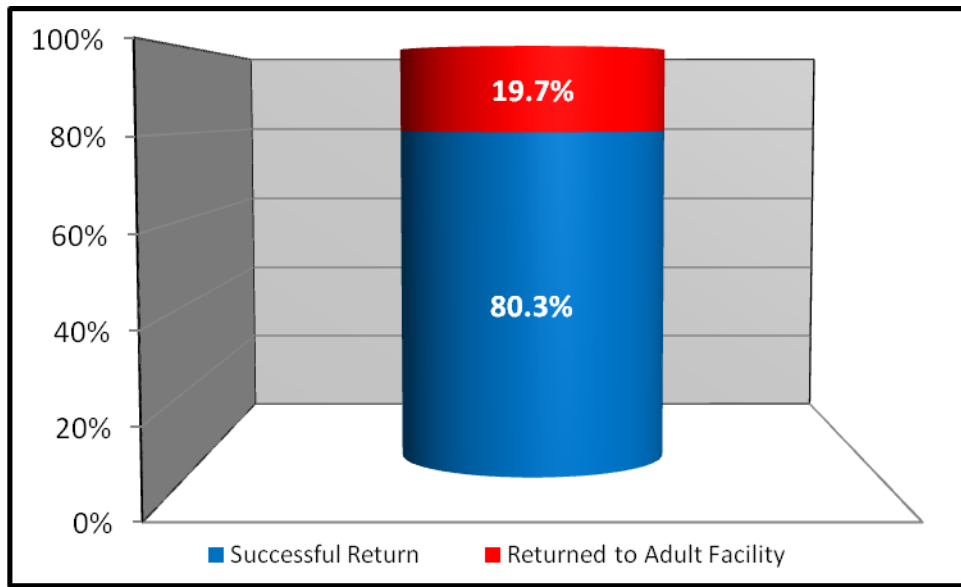
Graph 1



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 1,196 juveniles released in 2010, 80.3% (960) were successfully re-integrated into their communities and were not incarcerated in an adult correctional facility within three years of their release.

Graph 2

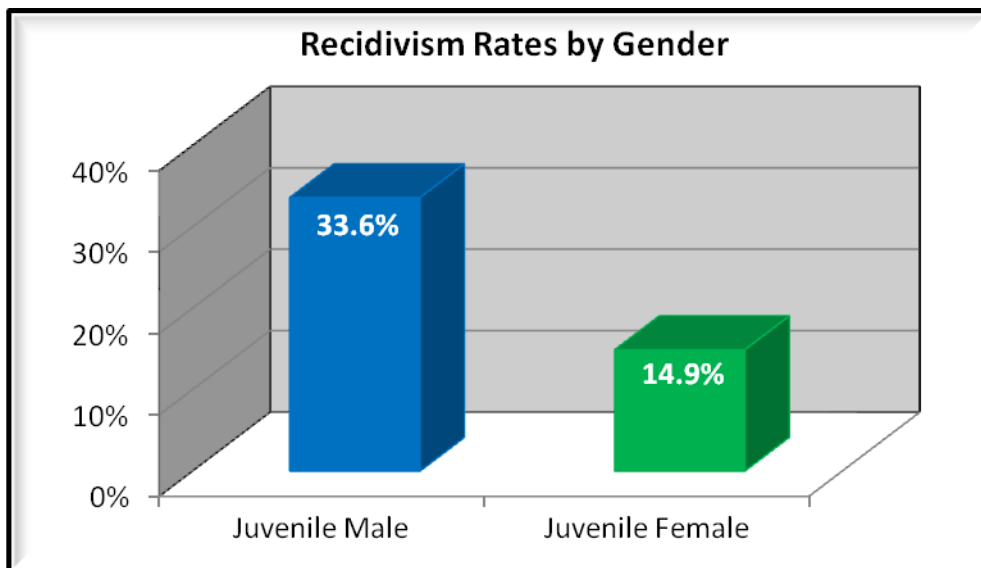


Recidivism Rates by Gender

The figures in Table 2 indicate that recidivism rates for male and female students are considerably different. Of those students released in 2010, males (30.5%) are approximately two times more likely to recidivate, compared to females (14.9%). 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
2010 Juvenile Releases	1,196	1,001	195
Returned as a Juvenile	160	141	19
Returned as an Adult	205	195	10
Total # Returned	365	336	29
Recidivism Rate	30.5%	33.6%	14.9%

Graph 3



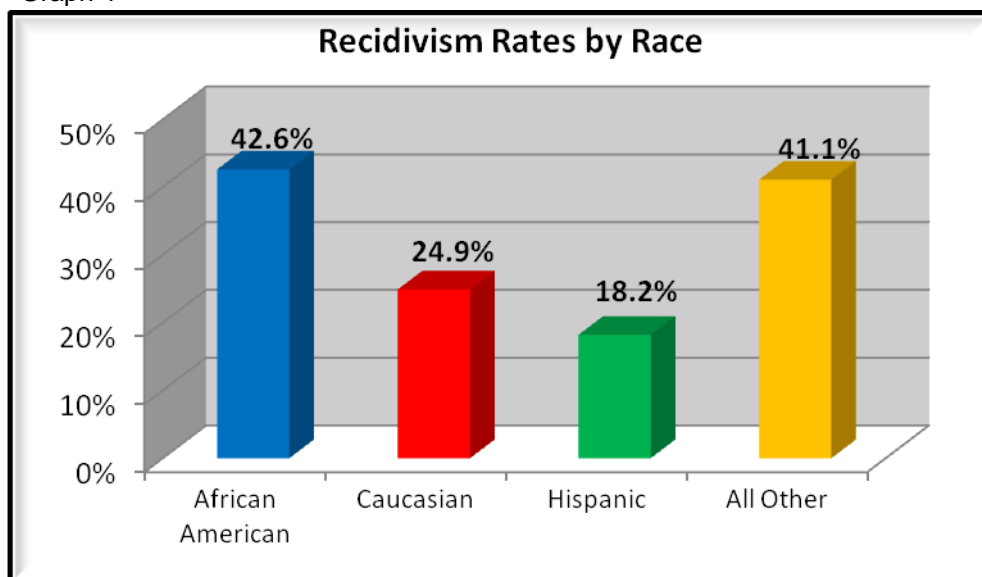
Recidivism Rates by Race

When analyzing the race of each student released, the recidivism rate for African American students was 42.6%, Caucasian juveniles had a rate of 24.9% and Hispanic juveniles returned to incarceration at a rate of 18.2%. 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	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	364	155	42.6%
American Indian	0	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific	2	0	0.0%
Caucasian	688	171	24.9%
Hispanic	88	16	18.2%
Unidentified	54	23	42.6%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

Graph 4



Recidivism Rates by Type of Release

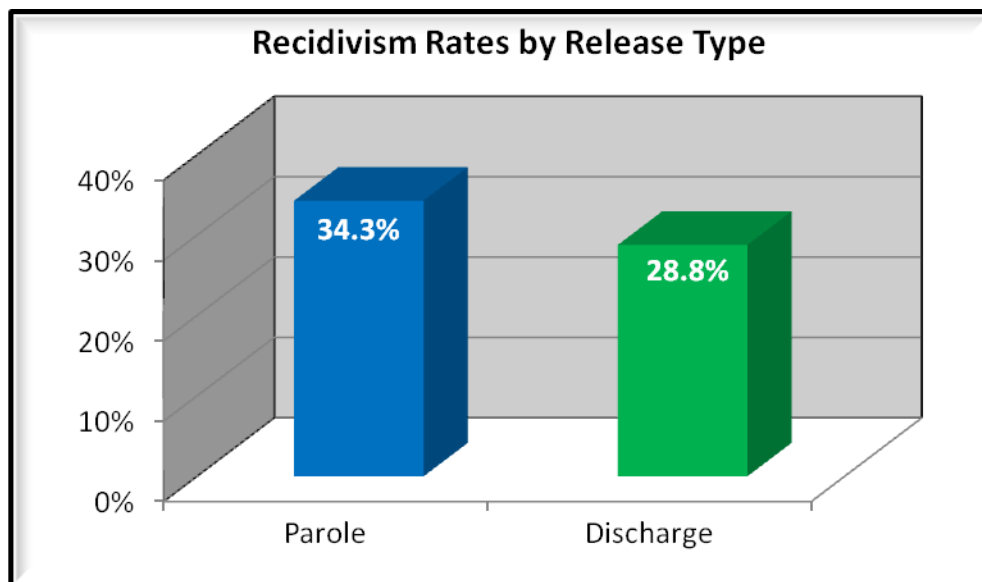
Students who are released to Parole are more likely to recidivate, than those students who are discharged from a juvenile facility. Of the 1,196 students released to Parole in 2010, 34.3% returned to IDOC within three years. Conversely, 28.8% of juvenile students who were discharged from incarceration, returned within three years.

Anecdotally, this difference 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 re-incarcerated 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	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	364	125	34.3%
Discharge	832	240	28.8%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

Graph 5

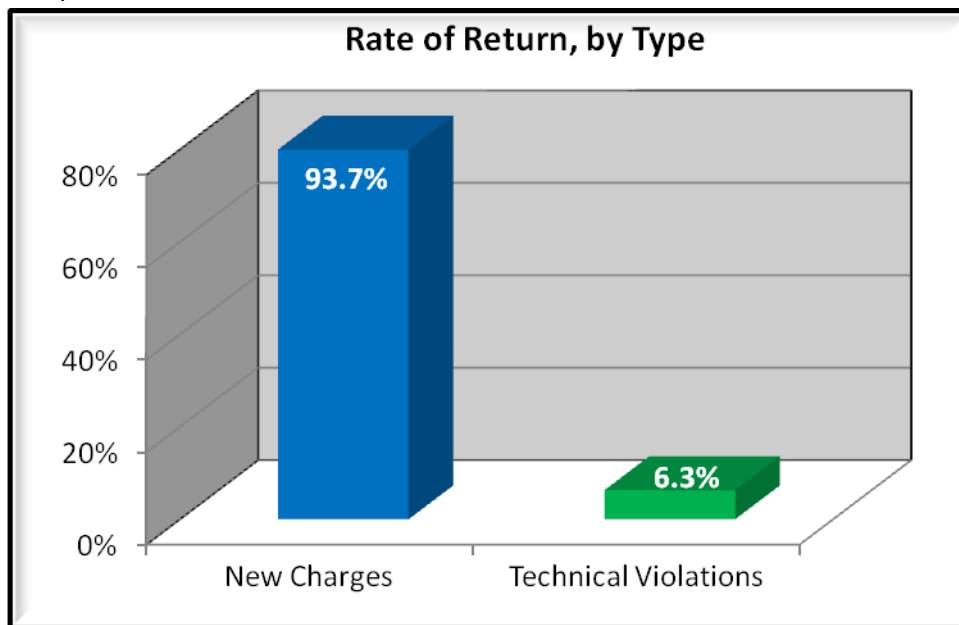


Recidivism Rates by Type of Return

Table 5 details the percentage of students who returned to IDOC by type of return. For the 2010 juvenile release cohort, the proportion of returns for new charges in comparison to technical violation returns is significant. New charges comprised 93.7% of all returns, opposed to 6.3% of returns for technical violations.

Return Type	2010 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Return
Probation Violation	22	6.0%
New Charge	332	91.0%
Parole Violation - New	10	2.7%
Parole Violation - Tech	1	0.3%
Community Transition Program-Violation	0	0.0%
Total	365	100.0%
New charges	342	93.7%
Technical violations	23	6.3%

Graph 6



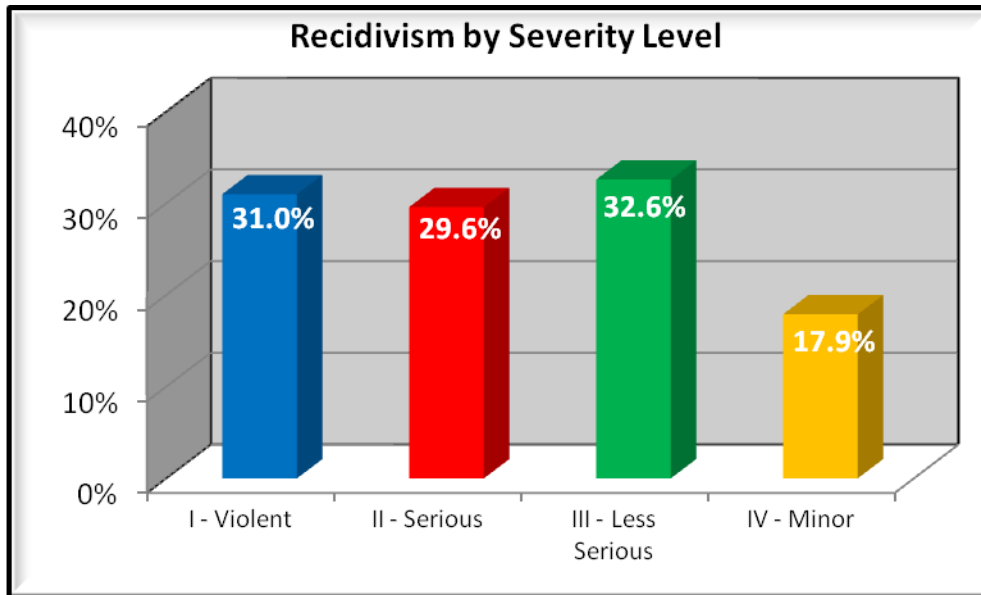
Recidivism Rates by Severity Level*

When comparing students released in 2010 by the severity level of their most serious committing offense, students with a severity level III, “less serious” offense, were most likely to return to incarceration.

Table 6

Severity Level	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
I - Violent	274	85	31.0%
II - Serious	108	32	29.6%
III - Less Serious	697	227	32.6%
IV - Minor	117	21	17.9%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

Graph 7



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

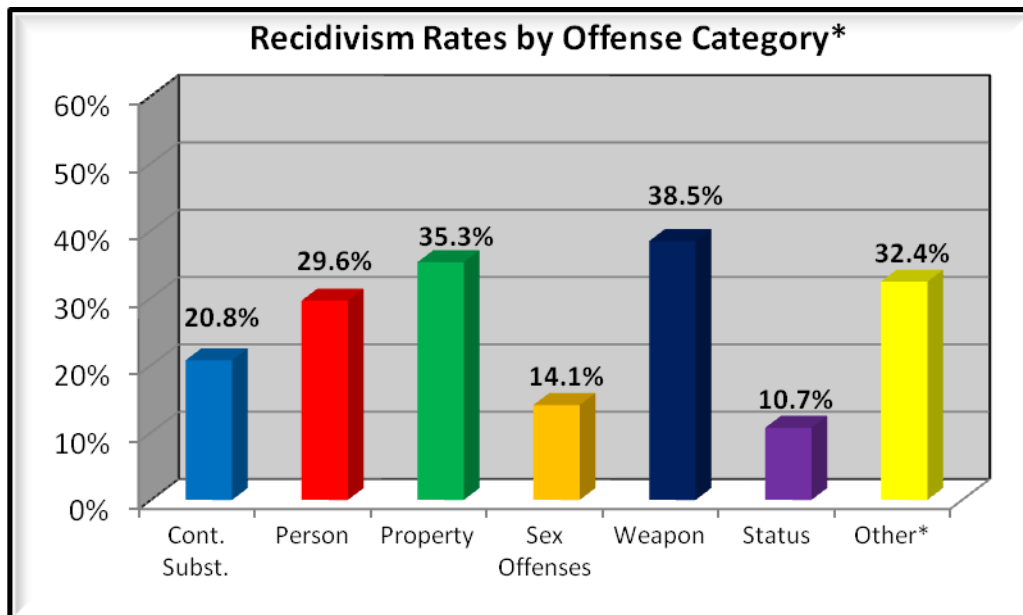
Recidivism Rates by Offense Category*

Approximately 39% of students released in 2010, whose most serious offense was weapons-related were re-incarcerated within three years of their release. Recidivism rates for the remaining categories ranked as follows: property, other offenses (as defined below Graph 8), person, controlled substance offenses, sex offenses, and lastly, status offenses.

Table 7

Offense Category*	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Controlled Substance	106	22	20.8%
Person	260	77	29.6%
Property	487	172	35.3%
Sex Offenses	78	11	14.1%
Weapon	52	20	38.5%
Status	28	3	10.7%
Other**	185	60	32.4%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

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.

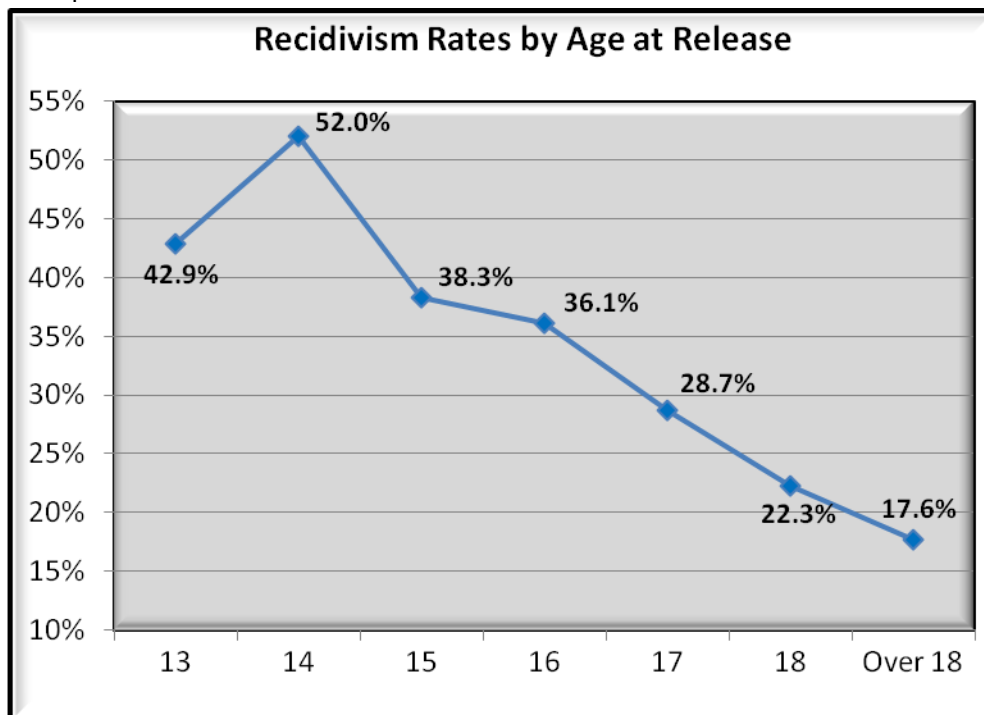
Recidivism Rates by Age at Release

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, 18, or over 18 at the time of their release were found to have recidivism rates that are lower than the IDOC overall juvenile rate for 2013.

Table 8

Release Age	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
13	14	6	42.9%
14	25	13	52.0%
15	128	49	38.3%
16	277	100	36.1%
17	470	135	28.7%
18	265	59	22.3%
Over 18	17	3	17.6%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%
Average Age at Release	17.0 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.

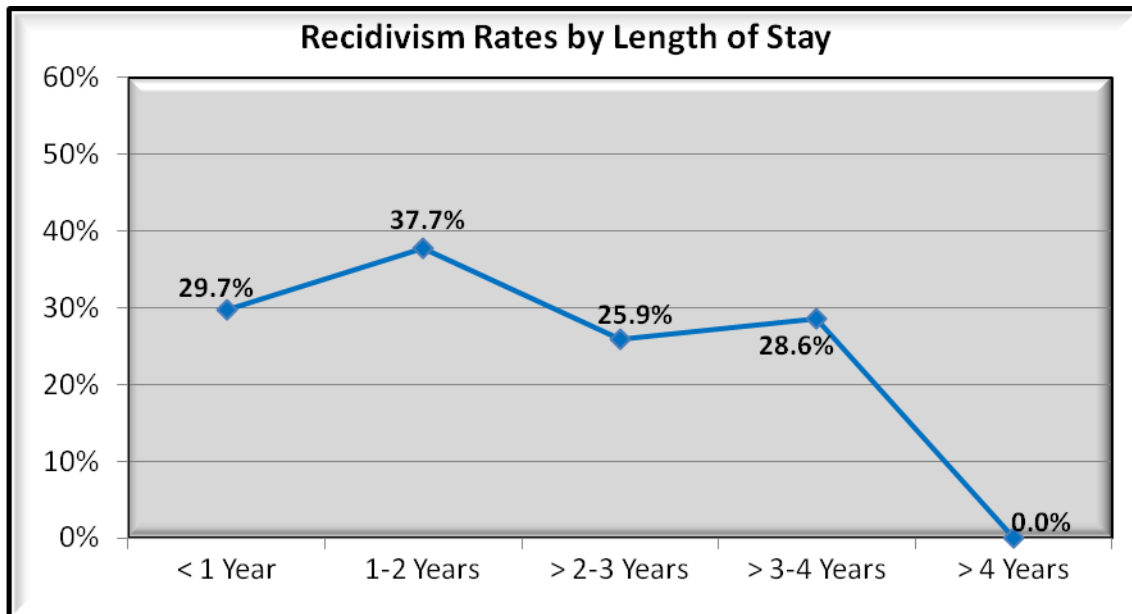
Recidivism Rates by Length of Stay*

Students who were incarcerated between one and two years, had a recidivism rate higher than the 2013 overall juvenile recidivism rate of 30.5%. Conversely, students who were with IDOC for less than one-year, (approximately 85% of all releases), demonstrated return rates lower than the overall recidivism rate.

Table 9

Length of Stay	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
< 1 year	1,023	304	29.7%
1 - 2 years	138	52	37.7%
> 2 - 3 years	27	7	25.9%
> 3 - 4 years	7	2	28.6%
> 4 years	1	0	0.0%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%
Average Length of Stay		262.6 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*

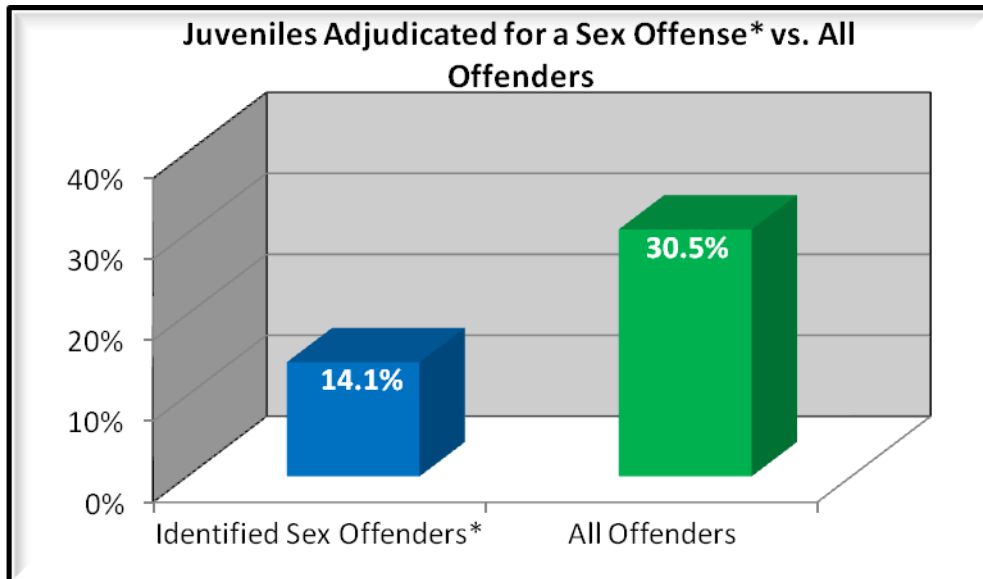
Graph 11 illustrates the disparity of recidivism rates for students identified with at least one sex crime, versus the entire IDOC juvenile population. Those juveniles identified as having been adjudicated for a sex offense have a lower rate of return than the total IDOC juvenile population. Return rates 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 adjudication for any of the following during the commitment period resulting in their 2010 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	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Female	1	0	0.0%
Male	77	11	14.3%
Total	78	11	14.1%

Graph 11



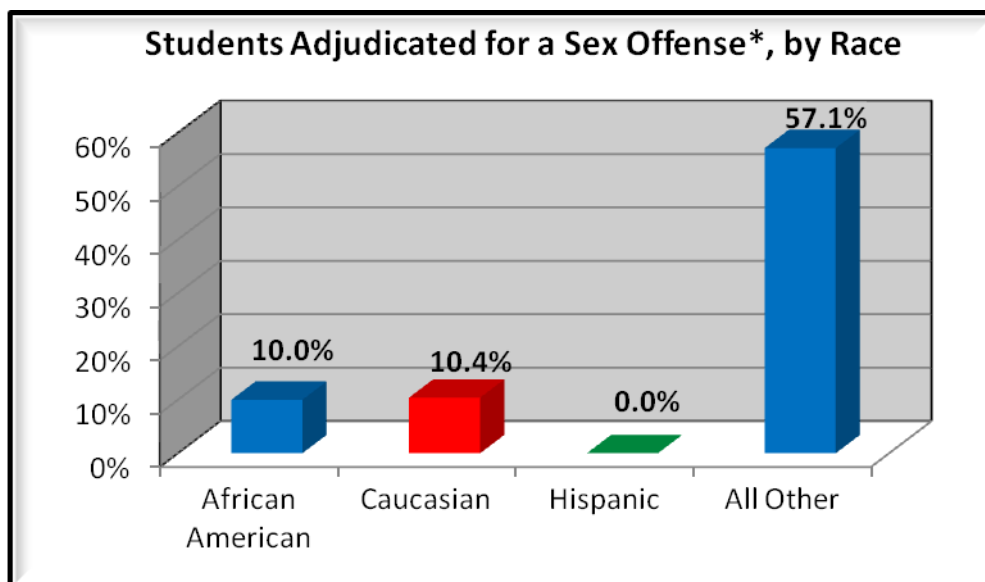
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Race

Recidivism rates by the race of identified juvenile sex offenses are detailed in Table 11. 57.1% of those students, identified as being adjudicated with a sex offense, with a race of unidentified 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, Caucasian students adjudicated for a sex offense were returned to the institutional custody of IDOC approximately 10.4% of the time.

Table 11

Race	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
African American	20	2	10.0%
Caucasian	48	5	10.4%
Hispanic	3	0	0.0%
Unidentified	7	4	57.1%
Total	78	11	14.1%

Graph 12



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication 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 2010.

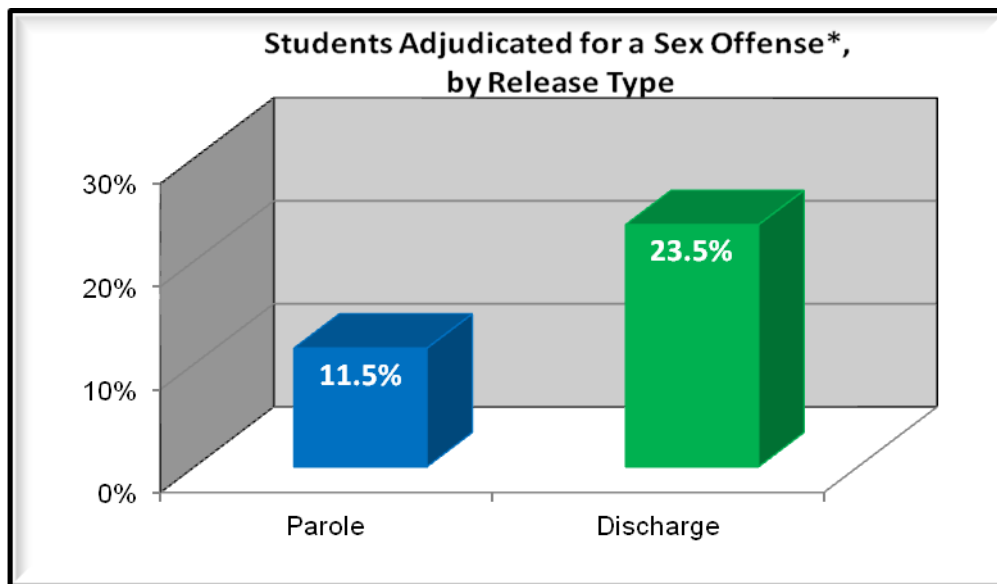
Recidivism Rates for Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense* by Type of Release

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 discharged from supervision were found to return to incarceration at a higher rate, 23.5%, than those students adjudicated for a sex offense who were released to parole, 11.5%. This disparity is most likely attributed to the fact that students discharged without aftercare do not have resources to properly transition into society.

Table 12

Release Type	2010 Releases	# Returned	Recidivism Rate
Parole	61	7	11.5%
Discharge	17	4	23.5%
Total	78	11	14.1%

Graph 13



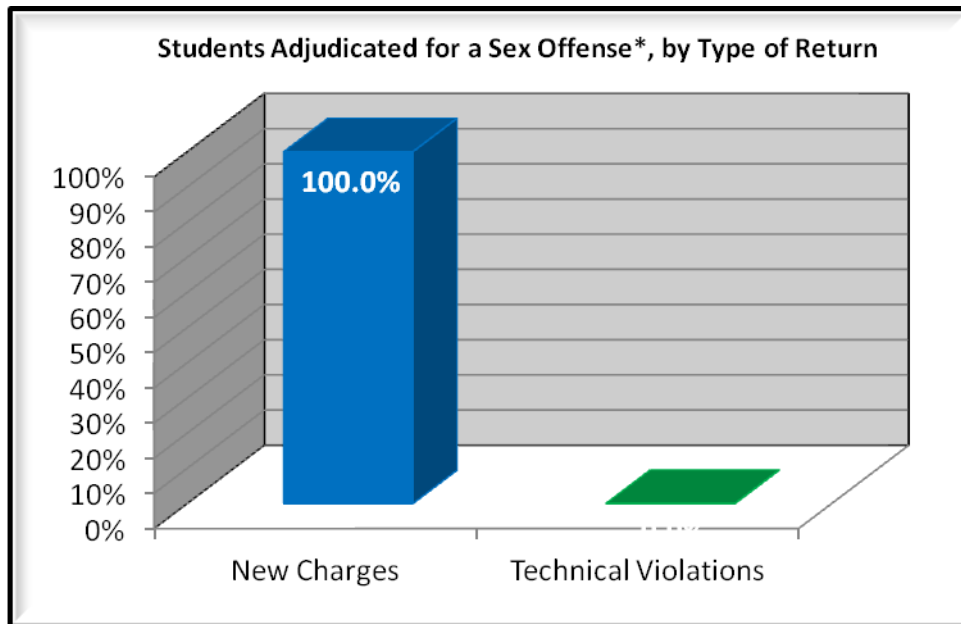
* Juveniles Adjudicated for a Sex Offense- Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2010.

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

Students adjudicated for a sex offense released in 2010 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.

Return Type	2010 Releases	
	Number of Recidivists	% of Return
Probation Violation	0	0.0%
New Charge	11	100.0%
Parole Violation - New	0	0.0%
Parole Violation - Tech	0	0.0%
Total	11	100.0%
New Charges	11	100.0%
Technical Violations	0	0.0%

Graph 14



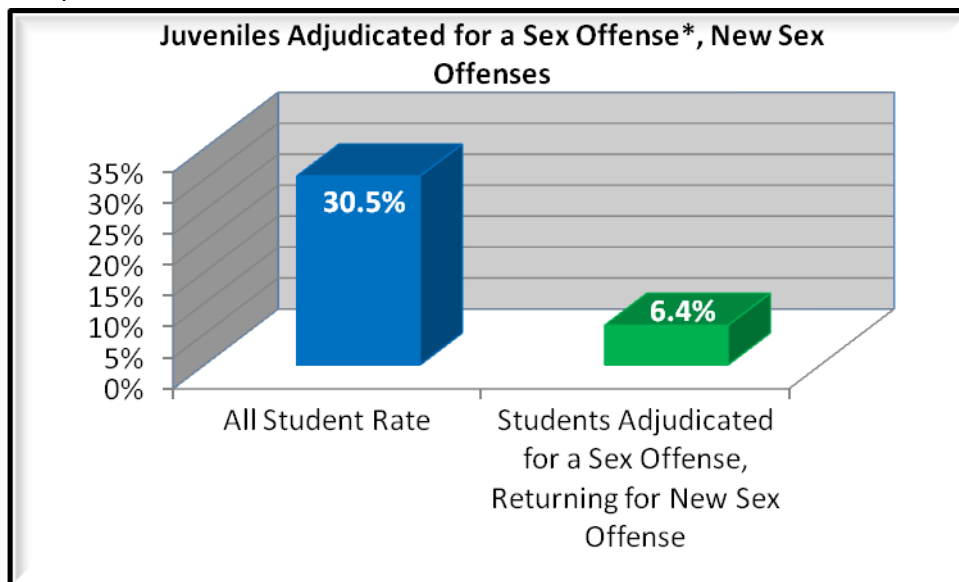
* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication for Rape, Child Molesting, Child Exploitation, Child Seduction, Child Solicitation, Criminal Deviate Conduct, Incest, Sexual Battery, Sexual Misconduct with a Minor, or Vicarious Sexual Gratification during the commitment period ending in 2010.

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 6.4% of all students adjudicated for a sex offense who were released in 2010, returned to the Indiana Department of Correction for the conviction of a new sex offense.

Identified Sex Offender Returns	2010 Releases
Sex Offenders Released	78
Sex Offenders Returned	11
Sex Offenders Returned for New Sex Offense	5
% of Returns	45.5%
Recidivism Rate	6.4%

Graph 15



* Students Adjudicated for a Sex Offense - Students with at least one adjudication 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 2010.



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This report may be found at:

<http://www.in.gov/idoc/files/2012JuvRecidivismRpt.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.

